

SIDDHANTA



OF ----

BHATTOJI DIKSHITA



TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH

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अथ सर्वसमातशेष प्रकरसम् 🗓

CHAPTER XXII.

ON COMPOUNDS IN GENERAL.

क्रसन्दितसम्बेकशयसम्बद्धानाम् एकः वृक्षसः । प्राथिमशां वृक्षिः । वृत्तार्यावको-यकं वाक्षसं विपतः । सः श्लिकाः । लोकिकोऽसीक्षिक्षः । प्रापितिहतस्यकापुर्वक्षिकः । प्रयोगानर्वे-उत्ताक्षरं लोकिकः । यथा । यदः पुरुषः । राजन् जस् पुरुषः स्नु शतः । व्यक्षित्वे नित्यसमासः ॥

े जस्यवरिषप्रको पा समासकतुर्विध होते तु प्राचीवाकः । बस्यवीमापनतपुरुपचडुत्रशीदिक्षाः प्रिकारकाष्ट्रमृतानामपि सहसुपेति समासविधामान् p

्षरंपरार्थयभाने ऽज्यवीभावः। उत्तरकार्ययभानसासुरुदः। वायवसायंवयभाने वहानितः। वन्यसम्पर्ययभागे इतः स्थाने प्रार्था प्रार्थाः मार्थप्रमायंत्रम् । मुचाने उत्तरसाद्वार्थायन्त्रभानेः, वनित्रमात्रार्थे तस्युरे, दिव्यं स्थानित्रपत्रिते तमोत्तरमाद्वार्थायः पानामाद्वार्थायः । तायुरुरित्यः वर्षाप्रमा वर्षम्पाद्वः, विदेशेषः विद्यः। वनेषः वदलं इत्य बहुनीतोर्थे । तस्युरुट क्षापिदरेत्वातः । विष्यः।

. छुपाँ छुपा तिङा, नामा थातुनाऽथ तिङा तिङ्गा । 'सुबन्देवीत विहेतः समासः पश्चिमो हुपैः ॥ २ ॥

द्भगों हुपा, राजपुरुष: । तिङा, पर्वभूसशत् । नाम्रा, कुम्मकारः । यातुना, कट्यः ष्णजातम्, । गैनको तिङा, पिनवलासमा । स्थानमोहता । मिन्नो सुग, कृत्वीपनकोति स्पर्श सिन्धार्थ स्मृ कृत्वीपनकोत्रा । एकीरावर्धीकन्यार्था हेति स्वर्णकार्कारी शास्त्रात्वारः ।

The Grammatical Function or modification (vylit) is of five sorts, namely, i. Kṛit—the process by which a primary noun is derived from a verbal root. 2. Taddhita—the operation by which a secondary noun is formed from a Primitive Noun. 3. Samkaa—the process by which two or more nouns are composed to form one noun. 4. Eka-deha—the process by which one is retained to the exclusion of other nouss, and the noun so retained denotes all the nouns so excluded. 5. Lastly Sanddyanta dhâtur—the process by which a verb is formed from a noun, and a derivative verb from a Primitive verb; such as the Desiderative the Causative, the Intensive, and the Denominative verb.

The word orizin means the power of expressing a sense different from what was inherent originally in the word. When a word undergoes a critic or modification, It gains an additional sense. This additional sense always refers to spec thing other than the original connotation of the word. Therefore the conjugation of a root by adding fig. &c. affixers is not a Print' ibcourse here the root does not undergo any change of sense. To express the sense of another word by a different word is a viriti.

A sentence that explains or shows the sense of a writti is called vigraha or the analysis of a word. The analysis of a word shows that Vritti or modification the original element has undergone.

The vigraha or analysis is of two sorts—logical and grammatical. That whish is shown by a sentence, as employed in ordinary language, wherein the words employed are joined together by the rules of sandhi, and are completely formed words, is logical analysis. That which is shown by technical terms of grammar, which convey no meaning to outsiders, is a, grammatical analysis.

Thus ঘাৰ্যুক্ৰ when analysed logically will be বার. দুক্ৰ ; but when analysed grammatically, it will be ঘাৰ্থ+বাৰ্+যুক্ৰ+য় গ

That which is not capable of laukika analysis is a nitya samisa : or a nitya-samisa is that which is not capable of analysis into its component words.

- It is generally said, but not very accurately, that the compounds are of four sorts—namely 1. Avysythhava, 2. Tapurusha, 3. Bauterilli and 4. Drandva But there are compounds not covered by these four, namely compounds formed under the general rule argum 1. (S. 64.9).

 "An An Avysythhava is a compound in which the sense of the first
- member is the principal or predominant"

 "A Tatpurusha compound has the sense of the subsequent member
- predominants
- "A Bahuvrihi is a compound in which the sense of a third term, not to be found in the compound, is predominant."
- "A Dvandva is a compound in which the sense of both the members of a compound is predominant."

The above definitions are of ancient grammarians; they are not however strictly accurate. For these definitions do not hold good in the case of Avyaybhava compounds like वास्त्रसम्बद्ध, Tatpurusha compounds like सविभाग Bahuvithi like द्विष्य; and Daandva like क्षेत्रीयम् ॥

Karmadharaya is a subdivision of Tutpurusha. Dvigu is a particular case of Karmadharaya.

The Dyandvas and Babuvihis only can consist of many words.

The Tatpurusha seldom consists of more than two words as in significant.

For that it is said.

VERSE.

- 1. The ense-inflected words may be compounded with another case-inflected wird 2. Or with a tense inflected word, 3. Or with a road-noun, 4. Or with a road 5. The tense-inflected word may be compound with another tense inflected word 6. Or with a case inflected word word. Thus compounds are of six kinds.
 - 1. सुत्रों सुत्रा, Declined noun with another declined noun. वर राजपुरुष: त
 - 2. झुवां बिडा, A noun with a conjugated verb as, परिनामपनने ॥
- 3. सुना नागा A noun with a nascent noun or upapada samasa. वह. ्राष्ट्रमनासः ॥ Here the compounding takes place prior to the adding of सुर्व
- 4. शुर्त अप्रतुत्त, A noun with a root as क्रह्म । नामान् ॥ This compound क्रह्म is so exhibited in Vartika under suita III. 2. 178 S. 3138, and the word क्षत्रीच्या is formed by the suita III. 2. 167 S. 3147.
- 5. বিভা বিভা । A conjugated verb with another verb,— as বিৰুদ্ধ নায়ন। আৰক্ষীবিধা ও See May trayyansaka class of compounds II. 1, 72 S. 754
 - सिठा द्वार A conjugated verb with a noun, as इसाविच्याचा in the Maybra vyansakādi class, we find the rule एड्रीकाक्षेत्रव्यक्षं में The compound is formed wither table table.

छ्या सर्वे समासान्न प्रकरणम्।।

CHAPTER XXIII.

SAMĀSĀNTA AFFIXES IN GENERAL.

६४० । ऋत्रपूरम् पथामानके । ४ । ४ । ७७ ॥

या भागने शति छेत् । भूगाधानसम्य समासस्य समाययोऽन्तायवन स्वात् । यसे या छूलास्नस्य इ. मा अपेथे ॥ अनुभवद्वपायप्तिवदेश ॥ नहः अनुभदानः । बहुक् सुन्तम् । विक्लो प्र. विस्तुपुरम् । अवस्य सोकान् । विभागव यरः ॥

940 The affix we comes after rik, pur, ap, dhûr and pathin, when finals in a compound, but not so when dhûr is in conjunction with alsha

The annual the of the word bahuarthi does not enter here. It applies to all compounds in general. The word জনত qualifies মূ, as it cannot qualify the words আৰু উচ্চ

The words wight and wages apoly to students of Richtus wight means the Aby Veda "The affect in the Rig Veda" agts "One who has read the Rig Veda" The affect is not applied when it refers to the Vedas as agre, title, the Sama Veda which is not divided into hymns" wegre growth in a hymn construint of many Rig venes."

- (2) pur বিজ্ঞা ধ্ব-বিজ্ঞান্ত 'the town of Vishnu' So also স্পান্তব্ব লানীস্থা ii The Neuter gender is due to usage, although the word মু is formulae
- (3) Ap -As Garria att 'n lake with pure water Por other compounds of any see the following sutras

Note—In union the compounding sety II 2 2 8 713. It becomes mescular by II 4 31 8 610. In the case of upy and union we may have the general san that is union (1 4 10 5 8 51) giving the forms unique decline up union of the union unique in trav

. ६४१ : द्यन्तरूपसर्गेभ्योऽप ईत् । ६ । ३ । ६७ ॥

भाग इति कृतसभावानस्याद्धकरणम् । पद्मप्यं प्रथमाः । ए॰बोऽपस्य इतयात् । हिगंता आग्रो शक्तिमिति द्वीपम् । कृतस्यपम् । मतीपम् । सर्गापम् । सम्पापं विषयभागिति तु समा आणा यस्मिति बोध्यम् । कृतसभावानसम्बन्धकृतः । स्वर्षे ॥

अवर्शान्ताहा ^क ध त्रपद् । वरेषद् । प्रायम् । परायम् ।

941. After दि, अस्तर् and after Prepositions, a long ξ is the substitute of अप ।

The word way is exhibited with the samasanta of i.e. way + m= way in.

The nominative way has the force of the genitive here. That is says—sures in the samasanta wa is added by V. 4, 74, S. 940. By I. 1, 54, S. 44, § replaces the first-father of way wis w only. Thus gives 'an island,' standard 'in the midst of waters' wafter in the direction of the waters' 1, e, 'adverso,' safter 8. [neat.']

• "Note: — Prohibition should be stated with regard to समाप ।। समापं नाम देवस-जनमः ॥ 'a land' in which are made offering of oblations to the gods."

The word धराषे may be analysed as सना: + नापन, i. i. सना साचे गरिलम् ॥ Here चना is a noun and not an upsaarga, and so the rule does not apply. It is not the preposition स्व । The word स्वयमने means the ground where Dowas are worshipped "Holy land." sacrificial ground."

As the word we is exhibited in the satra with the samasanta or; the substitution will not take place where the samasanta or is not added. Thus V. 4, 69 S. 954 prohibits samasanta when 'honor' is indicated. Therefore H + or H = H = H = H.

Marika:—Others say after a Preposition in w, the long f substitution does not take place. Thus Beq or super, a puddle', querq or Vêra, an out let of water". The word upsaarga strictly speaking denotes adverbs, and cannot be applied to noans like swg; here, however, this word is used in a loose sense in the sature. It means we do:

With regard to the word we the following rule also applies.

६४२ । अद्नोर्देशे । ६ । ३ । ६८ ॥ वानोः पास्थापस्य कल्यारेवे । अनुषो वैद्यः ।

राजपुरा। शक्ते तु शस्त्रप्रः। दृष्टपुरस्यः। स्थिपधः। स्म्यपधा देशः॥

942. After झन्न, ऊ is substituted for (the झ of) झन्, when the sense is that of a locality. 550

Thus अधुपी देश । 'a marshy place'

Note —But भागीपम when healty is not meant. The long द is thaght for the sake of showing how the word is to be analyzed, as मह उप = महाप श The form sing could have been evolved with a short इ also, as मह + सप = महाप श But this analysis is not intended

The word M also takes w by V. 4. 74. S 940 As — unsun 'the kings load (of Government), but when relating to may then stung 'the yoke attached to the fore part of the pole of a car', Ergent 'a car with strong poles'

The word पश्चित् also takes, st by V 4 74 S 940 As —सहित्पर्ध-'the road of a friend' स्थापी देश 'a place the road of which is pleasant.'

६४३ । श्रच् प्रत्यन्यवपूर्वात्सामलोक्नः । ५ । ४ । ७५ ॥

एतपूर्वासामञ्जामान्तास्वयासारच् स्थात् । पतिसामयः। अञ्चसम्यः। प्रतिसामयः। अञ्चसम्यः। प्रतिसामयः। ब्राह्मन्तिमम्

कृष्णीरवदाण्डुसस्द्रापृत्रीया धूमेरकियते ।। कृष्णाम् । वत्रम्म । पाण्डुस्म ।।इस्मनः प्रासारः।

संख्यायां नदीगोदावरीभ्या च * ॥ प्रत्यनदम् । सप्तगोदादाम् ॥

काशिति सेमाविभागाहत्यवापि । पद्मनाभ ॥

943. The affix My comes after the words saman and loman, when prati, and and ava precede them.

As महिसानम्, 'harshiy' खतुसामन 'in a friendly way,' बाबसानम् 'away from gentieness,' मिल्नेनम्, 'inversely' खतुनानम् 'directly.'

felt: —The affix খাবু comes after the word দুটা proceeded by the words ছাবা, বাছে, বাছে and also 'a numeral Thus ছাবাছৰ 'a place having the ground black,' বাহাল 'the ground sloping Northwards,' বাহালুল' 'having white cround' 'বিশ্ব নাৰাল' 'a pulace of two floors'

Vartika —And also after the words বাঁদাৰা and নহা when preceded by a numeral As ব্যবস্থা 'the land of five rivers, s c the Panjab', মুন্তান্ত্রান্ত, the name of a country, (see if 1 20).

Note .—This affic is added to words other than these mentioned above as starts, several, several, several three in there has affic entry in added at single art office. All thoracts be done by durining the above action into two points one (1) in a (2) start to That is (1) after course after all compounds and (2) after time and playing provided by a first a

१ ६५५। श्रद्योऽदर्शनात् । ४ । ४ । ७६ ॥

काच्याःपर्यायायक्षणोऽप् स्यासमासानाः । गयामद्यीय गणासः ॥

944. The affix ach comes after the word akshi, when not meaning 'the eye,' but 'hole.'

The word ज्ञान is understood here. Thus ग्रमाना 'a hole for the ray's of light, i. a. a small window.' The word में here means 'ray of light.' माना क्रिया: 8 'Or a gavaksha is so called because it is like the eve of cows.

 Note:—The word affire in the source does not mean 'to see,' here, but is a synonym of 'eye.'

६४२ । श्रवतुरविचतुरसुचतुरस्त्रीषुंस्यभ्यनङ्दर्श्सामयाकानसान्धियदारः गवोर्वेष्ठीययद्ष्टीवनकंदियरात्रिदेवार्दिवसरजसिन्ध्रेयसपुरुषायुपयायुपयायुपय्यस् द्धपजातोत्रमङ्कोत्त्रबुदोत्तोपसुनगोप्टस्याः । ४ । ४ । ७७ ॥

एते पञ्चित्रशासिरजन्ता निपायन्ते । सासास्यक्षे बहुत्रीहरूः । अस्तिमात्रामि व्यव्यार्थस्य मान्तुरः । विचातुरः । सुचातुरः ।

हुए । विश्वतुरः । सुचतुरः ॥ ऋपुपान्यां चतुरोऽञ्जिन्द्रतः ॥ निचतुराः । चतुर्णो सक्षीचे वे सम्तिः ते उपचतुराः ।

सत् एकाव्य इन्द्रः । स्वीपुर्वे । पेन्यनङ्करे । क्रवसाम । बाह्यनसे । जाहाजी ज असी च जाहा अवस् । ज्ञानम् भावस् कारणवम् ।

करू च क्रष्टीवन्ती च कर्वेष्ठीवम् । निपातनार्द्विह्यायः । पर्वाचिम् । निपातनार्गावद्यास्य प्रदायः ।

चक्क च हिंदा थ नक्कनिवर्द ।

रात्री च दिवा च राजिन्दिनम् । राजेर्मास्तर्थं निपास्त्रते ।

धाइनि च दिवा च अहर्दिवम् । वीन्सायो इन्द्रां निपान्त्रते सहन्वहर्गीत्वर्धः ।

सरजसमिति साकल्येऽध्यक्षीमावः। बहुझीहे तु सरकः पहुणवः। विश्वितं श्रेष्ठो निःमेदसम्। सर्थहप एवं। गृह निःभेदान प्रदयः।

प्रस्पस्यायः प्रस्थायपम् ।

सती विरः । तथायपम् । प्रवासपस् ।

वर्ते इन्द्रः । स्टब्बल्यम् ।

स्त्रसंबदः क्षमेधारदाः । जातीन्तः । महोभः । बुद्धीकः ।

शुनः समीवं स्थशुनम् । विजीपाभावः सम्प्रसारम् 🐄 निपास्त्रते । गारे भा गोष्टभः॥

945. The following twenty-five words are rirregularly formed by adding the affix ach:-achatura, vichatura, suchatura; stri-punsau, dhenv-anaduhau, rik-tâme, vânmanase, akshibhruyam, dara-gayam, ürvashthiyam, padashthivam, naktamdiyam, ratrim-diyam, ahar-diyam, saraiasam, nih-srevasam, purusha-yusham, dvya-yusham, tryayusham, rig-yajusham, jato-kshah, maho-kshah, vriddho-kshah, upasunam, and goshthasvah.

मामामि पर चरवारि शस्त्र 'that whose four are absent or non-existent'(2) विचल -विगतानि चरवारि यस्य " whose four are gone " So also (श्रीतक पर - श्रीभावानि चरवारि सस्य "whose four are good" Had these been Tatpurusha, the forms would have been शयसार , विषयार &c.

The first three of these words are Bahuvribn : (1) अप्राप्त = आदृश्यान्यविद्य-

Ishts -The affix any comes after wat when preceded by fa and हर Thus विचतुर and दवचतुरा "near the four."

The next eleven words are Dyandya compounds. They are clear, Thus(4) सी न पुत्रांच - स्वीपुरी 'the man and woman ', (but not her e किया पुत्राच दिव प्रति प्रशास हार')=स्त्रीपुनाम् "a brave towards women only");

- (5) धेनुध शनद्वाच धाननद्वते "cow and bell" (6) was unu u= waste "the Rik and the Saman."
- (7) বাত প স্বৰ=ব্যাহন্ট "the speech and mind"
- (8) शांतित्रीन पुरी च = वांतिभुवस् " the eyes and the brons" The compound Is singular as being parts of members of human body, (II 4 2 5 905)
- (9) द्राम तारम = सर्वरम् " the wives and cous" Here the final ty Hable (called (e) is elided

(10) कद + नार्व(वरनी + वाण् = कर्रशहन "Thighs and knees " !!

- (11) So also वारी । व्यक्षायानी = वर् + अशीव + बाल = प्रशिवन ! Peet and knee! "it
- (12) are a few a saults by night and day! These are two indeclies. D'es having the fince of locative, and this compounding is also irregular.
 - (13) tife or fett munifelfen" By night and day "fi

- (15) The word सरवास्य is an Avyaythhava, meaning 'with the pollen' i. s. 'all,' as सरवासभव्यक्षित ॥ The affix does not come when it is a Bahuvrihi! as सह-रचता वसका एक्जम्॥
- ু (16) The word নি: মুবন্ন হনিশ্বির মুখ্য: 'sure (never failing) happiness,' and is a Tatpurusha: but not so in নি: মুবার বুছুম: ॥
- (17) Then is the word पुरुषायुष्म् a Genitive Tatpurusha=पुरुषस्यायुः ॥ 'Hmit of a man's life.' Not so when it is a Dvandva, as पुरुषक्र आयुक्ष = पुरुषायुषी ॥

The words (18) द्वापुष्य and (19) इद्यायुष्य are Samahara Dvig compounds. Therefore not here, कडेसाया ⇒ द्वापा, इद्याया।

' (20) The word क्रावज्ञका is a Dvandva. Therefore, not here क्रावज्ञको व्यापना क्रावज्ञका (य क्रावज्ञकी मन्त्रते) ॥

The three words ending in उक्षम are Karmadhāraya. (21 'जानेचा: "a young bull;" (22) महोदा: "a big bull;" (23) धूलाच: "an old bull." Not so when these are Bahuythi: as जातीला आहमा: "Brahmanas possessing young bulls."

(24) The word ব্ৰয়ুন্দ is an Avyayibhāva = মুন: মূন্যিন্ ।। Here the non-'elision of the final syllable, and the change of ব of सन् into ব (Samprasāraņa) are irregular.

ा The word मोहन्या is a Locative Tatpurusha, as मोहन्य = मोहन्य । "a dog in a cowpen, a slanderer."

६४६ । ब्रह्महस्तिभ्यां वर्षसः । ५ । ४ । ७० ॥

अच् स्यात् । ब्रह्मवर्षसम् । इस्तिवर्षसम् ॥

पल्यसक्त-यां चेति वक्तव्यम् * ॥ पल्यवर्थसम् । सजवर्थसम् ॥

946. The affix ach comes after the word varchas, when preceded in a compound by the words Brahma or hasti.

Thus ক্লাশবন্ 'Sanctity resulting from the contemplation of Brahma,' ব্ধিবব্যবস্ 'strength of an elephant.' Varchas means 'light,' 'strength.'

Vårt:-So also when Varchas is preceded by the words palya and • tAjan: ३९, प्रस्त्रपंतम्, उत्तर्पत्तम् ॥ The word पत्र means 'meat;' पस्त्र 'meateater;' पस्त्रपुरस् " the strength of the meat-eater."

अवतनसन् । सतससम् । बान्धवतीस्वन्धः पत्राद्यन्यः । बान्धः सनः वान्धदनसम् ॥

947. The affix ach comes after the word tamas, when preceded by the words ava, sam and andha, in a compound.

Thus शरतमसन् 'slight darkness' सन्त्रसम् 'great darkness' सन्धतपस् 'complete darkness so as to obstruct the sight'

The word saw is derived from the churadi root saw with the affix say of rank class (1H. 1, 134 S. 2896) π

९४८ । श्वसोवसीयःश्रेयसः । ४ । ४ । ८० ॥

बसुधारः प्रशासनाची । सतः श्रेयमुनि नसीयः । श्रेयस्याः स्वत्यस्यभेषधंसामाशीर्वेषयतानाः। स्वत्यसम्बाहिष्यस्यानाः । श्रोतसीयसम् । श्रे श्रवतः से स्वात् ॥

948. The affix ach comes after the words vasiyas and sreyas, when they follow the word svas in a compound.

Thus withing a wind man The word with is derived from any meaning "praiseworthy," "rich," by adding the affix rang (V. 3 57 S. 2005). The word w, is usually employed in blewing or praising the object expressed by the second term. These compounds belong to the glass of May mayamakadi (H. 1. 72 S. 754). Thus withing it will be second within the compounds belong to the glass of May mayamakadi (H. 1. 72 S. 754). Thus will have a wind a wind within the condition of the control within the second within the condition of the control within the condition of the condition of the control within the condition of the conditi

६४६ । जन्ययतसाइहसः । ५ । ४ । घर् ॥

कानुरहराय् । व्यवस्थायः । सप्रत्यायः ॥

949. The affix ach comes after the word rabas, when it follows anu, ava, and tapta in a compound.

Thus सन्तर्वात 'secluded' सवस्य ('a little secluded' सवस्य ('a hot place of seclusion' t. c. which is very strongly secluded, which is too hot for another to enter.'

£४० । प्रतिरुक्तः सप्तारियात् । ११ ४ । पर व

बर्शी प्रति प्रस्तुरतम् । विश्वमत्पेऽस्ववीभावः स

950. The affix ach comes after the word uras; whenit follows the word prati in a compound, and it has the
tence of the locative.

Thus मधुरसम् - वरसि पर्यति ' against the heart.' This is an Avyayibhava • compound, the indeclinable having the force of a vibhakti (IL 1. 6 S. 652.)

Note:—Why do we say " when having the sense of the locative F^* . Observe प्रस्तुर: = प्रीतगतस्यः ।

९४१ । श्रद्धगद्यमायामे । ४ । ४ । ८३ ॥

एतक्षिपारवते वीर्परेष । सतुमवं वानम् । यस्य पादाम इति समासः ॥

951. The word anugava is irregularly formed by adding the affix ach, and has the sense of "suited to the length of the cows."

Thus মানুদৰ্শ যান "the chariot suited to the length of the oxen," This compound is formed by II. 1, 16 S. 670.

. Note:--Why do we say when meaning "the length ?" Observe, सर्घ प्रशह्न अञ्चल ।

६५२। हिस्ताचा बिस्तावा वेदिः । ४। ४। ८४। .

षाच्य्रस्थयरिलीदः समासय निवाय्यते । यावती प्रकृती वैदिस्तती व्रिग्रुणा विद्याना विद्याना विद्याना वाज्यमेभारी सबेदं निवातमम् । वेदिसित क्रिया (दिस्तायती विस्तायती रज्युः ॥

952. The words dvistava and tristava are irregularly formed, when qualifying a vedi or 'altar.'

The affix any is added and the final syllable (i. e.? is elided. Thus fixed "an after twice as big as an ordinary one." Frenter 16; thrice as big as an ordinary one." Frenter 16; thrice as big as an ordinary attar." Such big altara are used in important serifices like Asvamedha &c. The words are compounds of fix and fix plus figg meaning "as mach." ¿Why do we say "when applied to an attar "? Observe Fixenet 128; everyfix 128; u

९४३। उपसर्गादृध्वनः । ४।४। ८४ ।

प्रगतिऽध्यनं प्राध्यो स्थः ॥

953. The affix ach comes after the word adhvan, preceded by an upasarga in a compound.

*Thus प्रमानीऽध्यानं च्याध्यो स्थः, 'a chariot.'

Note:--Why do we say " when preceded by an Upasarga" ই Objects ব্যৱহ্ব ব্যৱহার ।। 556

६५४। त पूजनात् । ४।४। ६६॥

पुत्रनार्थात्वरेभ्य सनासान्ता न स्यु । सुराजा । शतिसञा ॥

स्वतिभ्यामेव * ॥ वेत । परमराज ।

्यागाध्यम् । सानतिकास्तोऽसिगदः । बहुश्रीही सबध्यक्ष्णोध्ययः मानेषायः निषयः । नहः । प्राप्तस्य । स्थाः ॥

954 The samasanta affixes are not applied to those words, the first member of which is a word expressing praise

The present rule prohibits the application of the samasanta affixes when such words are preceded by a word expressing praise. Thus V 4 91 S 788 ordains the affix रूप when the word used enters a compound, as, सहा र सम्बन्ध नहार सामा र स्थापन क्षा का अध्यापन का But स्थापन 'a good king' स्थापन 'a coxellent king' a coxellent king' a coxellent king'

Várt —The word expressing praise must be ह ा आहे and not any word expressing praise in general Therefore, the probabilism does not apply in बुद्धान कार्य प्राप्त ।

Why do we say 'a word expressing prace'? Observe stienty 'a foot,' iterally 'one who surpasses shall in folly. This probabilità applies by to satra V 4 113 5 870 accidante This quart having headdone thinks, 'test,' having bentiful speech here the affix egy (V 4 113 5 852) is not prohibited.

E५ूप्। कि.स. क्षेपे। ५। ४।७० ॥

. चुने स किराध्वरतने पर बनादन्ताध्यमासान्सान स्थु । कृष्यिनो सञ्ज किराजा । किससा । किंगो । चुने किया । किससा । किससा ।

955 The samasanta affix is not applied to a word preceded by किस in the sense of reproach

Thus कि न भावन - दिवस्त क किसान, को न स्तर्ग He is no king who does

not protect किससाबोऽभिङ्काति किसोवाँ न वसति ॥ (Y 4 91 S 788 V 4 92 S 729 not protect किससाबोऽभिङ्काति किसोवाँ न वसति ॥ (Y 4 91 S 788 V 4 92 S 729 li 1 64 S 743) The compounding here takes place by Rule II 1 64 S 743

Why do we say 'when meaning reproach'? Observe करन राजा - कियम ,

६५६ । समस्तत्पुरुपात् । ५ । ४ । ७१ ॥

समावस्ता न । भरामा । भरासा । तःपुरुपतिकश् । अधुर सभरम् ॥

956. The samasanta affix does not come after a Tatpurusha compound of words like rajan &c, herein taught,

when the negative particle we precedes them.

Thus why "a no-king, i. a. one who is not a king," when who is not a friend f (V. 4, p. 15. 788 prohibited). Why do we say "after a Taxanush compound?" The same words neceded by the negative nation.

Thus strist "a no-king, r. r. one who is not a king," street, "one who is not a friend," (V. 4, 91, S. 788 prohibited). Why do we say "after a Tatpurusha compound?" The same words preceded by the negative particle will take the samdsanta affix when forming compounds, other than Tatpurusha, as well under "a car having no yoke."

६५७। पथो विभाषा । ४।४। ७२॥

मञ्जूर्यस्वयो वा सम्प्रतान्तः। अवसन् । सपन्याः । तत्त्रुरमदित्वेव । अवसौ देतः । अवस्यं वर्तते ॥

957. The samasanta affix does not optionally

come after a Tatpurusha compound of the word पाँच with तह ।।

This declares an option, where under the last setra the omission would have been necessary. Thus अवस्था or खुन्या: 'absence of road' (See V. 4.74 S. 940 and H. 4. 30 S. 815). But खरमोहेंस 'having unsafe roads' Here its Titt-nutusha

Here ends the Samasanta-

च्य्रयालुक्समास प्रकरगम् ॥

CHAPTER XXIV.

ON NON-ELISION OF CASE-AFFIXES IN CERTAIN COMPOUNDS.

६४८। श्रलुगुत्तरपदे । ६ । ३ । १ ॥

क्यलुगिधकार मानागड श्वत्तरपत्तीपिकारस्थापादसमाप्ते ॥

958. In the following upto VI. 3. 24 S. 982 inclusive, is always to be supplied the phrase "the elision does not take place, before the second member of the compound."

Note—The words untry "there is no diston," and write "before the second property are to be supplied in the schwagest stires. Both these words pointly govern the afters upto VI 3 28, 5 962; while arrived survive upon that point whence consences the jurisdection of any (VI 4 > 8 900, The stires VII. 3 8 909; while after a trick whence consences the purisdection of any (VI 4 > 8 900, The stires VII. 3 8 909; while after of its Abstract after stoke "to "The "pression states should be read there to complete the sense, o. g. "the afters of the Abstract stoke do, are not claided before the second member of the components" Thus after stoke do, are not claided before the second member of the component "the stoke do, are not claided before the second member of the component "the stoke do, are not should be stoke the second member of the component "the stoke do are not should be stoke the second member of the confidence of the second member of the second membe

EVE । यज्जन्याः स्तोकादिभ्यः । ६ । ३ । २ ॥

एभ्य पञ्चान्या शहुक् स्यादुत्तरपरे । स्तोकान्द्रकः । एवमन्तिकाधिनुपर्यक्रम्बद्भयः । जनस्योते किम् । विश्वानी स्तोकाविस्तोतः ॥

उत्तरप्रद १००५ । वस्त्रप्राच्या आक्राण्यात्र । ॥ आहार्क विद्विताचि सस्ताचि वस्त्रपाद् आहाणात्ति ; आहारणाण्यात्रित उत्तरप्रत्यात्रम् ॥ आहार्क विद्विताचि सस्ताचि वस्त्रप्रद्वतस्त्रमानदेव ॥ हात्ति सस्ताचि अञ्चलण्याचे व्यवस्थितवेष । हितीयाचे परणस्युवसस्त्रमानदेव ॥

959. The Ablative-ending after with &c. is not clided before the second member of a compound.

Hiden Delivie the Become Thought के किया है। किया का का किया के किया है। किया किया के किया किया के किया किया क

Recomposed to the By I 2 46, S 179 a case inflected word when forming part of a compound is called justified his, and by II 4, 71 S 650 the endings of a Pakin ulika.

are slided. Therefore, in forming the compound of rigging quas, the ablative coding required to be dropped. The present soften prevents that. The words right See, in the dual and plared are never compounded, and consequently this rule does not apply to them. Thus citizaring quasi-quistream quasi-quistream compounds, then are not one Parks (quayrs) or one word, and do not have one second, for in one word, there is not you one cuts. Thus while rightrapps being one compound word will have one canted (VI. 1. 153, S. 3656 VI. 2. 147 S. 3-578), this word rightrapp gray height greated the state words.

Why do we say "before the second member"? Observe विश्वानः स्वोकात्≈िमासीकः ॥ The maxim of pratipadokta does not apply here.

The above compounding takes place by IL 1, 39 S. 701.

Vårt:—The word ब्राह्मनाञ्चलित् should be enumerated in this connection. Here also the Ablative is not elided. Thus हाह्नवे विश्वतीन समाजिन हाह्न-

Note:—The object of mateing words like attractions are compound in three fold.

First Sparcery i. 2, they become one word. Thus the descendant of attractives: will
be attractived. It for Toddhist affits being added to the whole. Similarly the descendant of attractived (Tennicals) will be attractived as the constructive i.e. one accent, that attractived is another on the final by VI, 2, 148, 5, 35%, read with VI, 1, 234, 5, 35%.

3734, VI, 1, 188 S. 3550; Thirdly fixture attractive i.e. the absence of adjective. No expected officiation can be gaided to those words successful.

Not :—The fasters ordained in the Brilmanns are called also metaphorically .

WINTERS THE The priest who preises such fasters is called grapa-graphing. Here the 6th case has the loce of the Accessity, by tridue of this Artille. The try is a kind of hymn of praise. The difference between faster and stoler is the explained; study as a stoler is the explained; study as a stoler is the explained; study as a study of the praise of the study is a study of the st

६६०। श्रोजःसहोऽस्भरतमसस्तृतीयायाः। ६।३।३।

च्यो जलाकतानिस्या*वि*

भारतस्त स्पर्सद्यानम् * ॥ स्रश्नासकृतम् । भारतिन कृतसिस्पर्यः ॥ पुसानुजो जनुषान्य इति च *॥ यस्यापकः पुमान् स पुसानुजः । जनुषान्ये आस्यान्यः ॥

960. The Instrumental endings after क्रोजस्, सहस्, अम्भस् and तमस् are not clided before the second member of "arcompound.

Thus ओजसाङ्क्तम, सहसाङ्क्तम, अस्मताङ्क्तम, सनताङ्क्तम done with strength &c.

Vart —भटमम् also should be enumerated Thus अप्रजासकाम् 'done correctly.'

Vari -The compounds प्रसाहन and जनवान्य should also be mentioned. Thus पुसा हेतुनायुज = पुसासुज 'having an elder brother' बाहुपा हेतनाउन्थ क जानुपाल 'blind from birth'. The word जातु is another name of जन्मन 'birth'

हद्दश्वमनसः संज्ञायाम्। ६ । ३ । ४ ॥

्रमनसासुप्ता ॥

961. After nave when the compound is a name. the Instrumental endings are not elided before the second member.

Thus मनसायुक्त ॥

Note :-- Why do we say ' when a Name ' ? Observe मनोदस्ता, मनेगन्ता ॥

९६२ । आज्ञायिति चा६ । ३ । ५ ॥ ४

गुनेस इत्वेद्धा मनसा आज्ञातु शीवनस्य मनसाज्ञायी ॥

962. Also before आहायिम, the Instrumental endings of सनस् are not elided

Thus मनसासायित्=मनसाऽऽहायित् ग्रीन्मस्य ॥ • One knowing by mind'

६६३। श्रासमनश्च≀६।३।६॥

कास्मनस्तृतीयाथा शासुक् स्या**त् ॥**

पूरण इति वसन्यप् 🔭 ॥ पूरव्यपव्ययानं बन्तरपदे इत्यर्थं । झारनमण्डपमः । अनार्शनस्थान रमचतुर्थे एवेति बहुत्रीहिबॉध्य ।

पूरको किम्। भारमकतम्॥

963. The Instrumental endings after आत्मन are not elided.

Vārtika - "When an Ordinal Numeral follows" should be added

Thus आस्मनाप्यम , 'himself and four others'

Note -The Instrumental case here takes place under the Varid's मृत्रीला किशान बक्तवाशित्रपुरवाधवान (Il 3 18 Vart S 561) And the compounding takes place by raum अञ्चलकाराज्य । II, 1 30, S 622 by separating हैंसीया of that aphonem and making it a separate softra or in this way -- भागना कृत प्राप्त - भागनवापणन ॥

How do you explain the form ज्ञाराचनुर्य in कर्ताानस्त्यासम्प्रमुर्थ एव l It is a Bahavriki compound = ज्ञारमा चतुर्योऽस्य !!

' Why do we say ' when an ordinal numeral follows 'P Observe আনসমূর্য .

६६४। वैयाकरणास्यायां चतुर्थ्याः। ६। ३। ७॥

नारमन इरेयव । भारतनेपदस् । भारतनेभाषा । सादध्यै भद्वध्यैषा । सद्वधीति योगाविभागा-स्वनासः ॥

964. The Dative case-ending is not elided after ক্ষমেন, whenthe compound is the name of a technical term of grammar.

Thus शास्त्रोत्पञ्च , शास्त्रोताचा ॥ The compounding takes place by the yegs-biblidge of soltre II. 1. 36, S. 698 and the force of the Dative is here that of tadartha. If, we do not read the answritti of शास्त्रच्य, we can then dispense with the subsequent soltra, for then it will mean "the Dative ending is not clided in a technical term of grammar."

६६५ । परस्य च । ६ । ३ । व ॥

पुरसीपद्यः। परसीमाया ॥

965. The Dative ending is not clided after qx, when the compound is the name of a technical term of grammar.

Thus प्रसीप्तं "The Parasmaipada." &c.

९६६ ! हखदन्तात्ससम्याः संशायाम् । ६ । ३ । ६ ॥

इजन्तादर्ग्ताच सप्तम्या शाहुक् संज्ञायाम् । स्थणिसारः ॥

966. The Locative ending is not clided after a stem ending in a consonant or a short a, when the compound is a Name.

Thus स्वाचित्रसर :

६६७। गविसुधिभ्यां स्थिरः। 🗷। ३। ९५॥

धाश्यो स्परस्य सस्य पः स्यात् । गांविष्ठरः । अत्र गर्याति बचनादेवात्तुक् । प्रापेष्ठिरः । सरण्ये-तिलकाः । अत्र सत्रायामिति समनीसवातः ॥

हरशुभ्यां स "॥ हरिस्पृक् । दिविस्पृक् ॥

, 967. The म् of स्थिरः is changed to प् after the words

Thus well to firm in the sky.'

Though vi does not end in a consonant and so VI. 3. 9. S. 966 does not apply to it, yet it retains its Locative ending by the implication of this rule. So also we ending words as gwift; and www units. I The compounding takes place by II. 1. 44. S. 721 and the 7th case affix is not clided by VI. 9. S. 961.

Note:—Why do we say "after a word cading in a consonant or eq " ? Obserre चर्चा कुरुक्तिस्था - मरीकुरुक्तिका सम्यां पायाः - मुश्चियाः ॥ Why do we say 'whon a Name'? Observe धानुशिष्टः ॥

Part: The Locative ending is not clided after ह्यू and त्यू; as दिल्लू , तिरित्यू = इस्ये दिन प स्वाति ॥ The Locative has the force of accusative.

This rule is an exception by anticipation to VIII. 3. 111 S. 2123.

£इ⊏। कारनान्नि च प्राचां हसादी 1 ६ । ३ । १० ॥

पापां देवे बाकालाम तप हमाराज्ञातारे हजानात्वासम्य प्राप्तः , दक्कियापांद्रणकः। दप्तरे गायकः पूर्वेत तिके तिरामार्थः स्वारामनेक तार्थाणः समावेदेवि। सारापावि क्रिया मान्यादिवस्य । साराज्यत्वेददेवस्य मान। सार्था विकर। युवनग्रः । हमारी दिव । मान्याद्रिकरियाः। हरानाविका । वर्षा हो स्वरोतः ॥

968. The Locative case-affix is not elided after a stem ending in a consonant or a short sq in the name of a tax of the Eastern people, when the second member begins with a consonant.

Thus upon antique, references it. All these are names of taxes, and would have retained the Locative ending even by the last rule. The present rule makes a niyama or restriction, which is threedold, namely (i) when it is the name of a tax, and no other word, (2) when it belongs to the Eastern people and no other people, (3) and when the second member begins with a consonant.

Why do we say when it is the name of a tax ?? Observe बाग्याहिक्या = बाग्याहिक्या । It is the name of a daty or dues, but not of a tax Why do we say "of the Eastern people"? Observe ख्रेपदा:-ज्याह्म था Why do we say 'before a second member beginning with a consonant? Observe was y 'before a second member beginning with a consonant?

a अविकटे सामा: = अविकटोगमाः The word साम means 'sheen' A kind of tribule

काविकटे राष्णः = काविकटोरणः The word सरम means 'sheep.' A kind of tribute 'consisting of sheep given in the rainy season (avikata = नेपर्वपात)।। Why do we say 'ending in a consonant or क'? Observe नम्मी गेरः = मसीवीहः॥

६६६। मध्याद्शुरी। ६।३। ९९॥

मध्यसकः ॥ व्यन्ताद्य* ॥ अस्तरहः ॥

969. The Locative case-affix is not elided after $\pi \approx$ when $\pi \pi$ follows.

As मध्येष्ठकः 'A word of three syllables having a long one in the middle.'

Vart :-- So also after अन्त ; वड जन्तेग्रहः ॥

E७० । अमुर्धम्स्तकात्स्वाङ्गादकामे । € 1 ३ । १२ ॥

ं फण्टेकालः । उरसिनोगा । अपूर्धमस्तकाध्वित्रम् । मूर्पशिष्यः । मस्तेकशिष्यः । शकामि किम् । सुर्छे माणेऽस्य सलकामः ॥

970. The Locative case affix is not elided after a word denoting a part of the body (with the exception of सर्वेत and महतक), before every word other than काम ।

Thus कण्डे कालोडस्य = क्लंब्लालः, स्पक्षित्रम् ॥ Why do we say 'with the exception of मूर्यम् and सत्तक ? Observe मुश्रीक्रकः, सत्तक्रियः ॥ Why do we say 'other than काल ? Observe :—इखे आमोऽस्य = प्रकारता ॥

. Note:---When the first member does not denote the name of a part of the body, the rule does not apply: as হাত্ত্তিকাৰ, nor does it apply when the first member does not end in a consenant or হা, as হাত্ত্তিবাদা, সন্ধ্যানীকা: it.

६७१। वन्धे च विभाषा । द । ३ । १३ ॥

हरुद्रस्तात्स्यसम्बद्धाः असुरुद् । इस्तेषन्धः । इस्तवन्धः । इजवन्तेति किम् । सुरिदन्धः ॥

971. The Locative case-affix is optionally not elided after a word ending in a consonant or आ before यन्य ॥

Thus इस्तवस्थः or इस्तवस्थः ॥

Note: —This declares an option, with regard to the last rule, in a Babuvriki then the first member is a trip word, and also it is an option to VI. 3. 19 8, 277 when the compound is a Tabparasha, whether the first be trip or not. The word twice is a cruf formed word.

६७२। तत्पुत्रये कृति यहुलम्। ६१३। १४॥

स्तम्बरम् । कर्णेजप् । क्रिथिन । कुरुषर् ॥

972. In a Tatpurusha compound, when the second member is a word formed with a krit affix, the Locative ending is optionally preserved

As स्ताबेरम "an elephant" कर्लेशर "a secret traducer" But also करुपर ॥

९७३। प्रामृहशास्त्रकालादियां जे। ६। ३। १५॥

प्रापृथिज । शादिज । कासजः। दिविज । पूर्वस्थाय मपञ्च ॥

973. The Locative ending is retained after भातूर, . शरद , काल and दिव्, when ज follows

Thus प्रमृतिय "produced in the rainy season, a storm" पारिस, 'auturnal,' क्रानेस, 'produced in proper time'; "Heaven born" This softa is but an extension or amplification of the previous softa.

६७४ । विभाषा वर्षसम्बर्धस्वरात्। ६ । ३ । १६॥

एश्यः यहम्यामञ्जूक् अः। दर्षेत्रः। वर्षेत्रः। यहेकः। यहकः। यहेकः। यहिकः। यहतः।

974. The Locative ending is optionally retained after बुपे, शर, गर, and बर, when ज follows.

Thus বৰ্ণল তাৰ্থল, ত্ৰৈ or বালে। "produced by distillation or from a cloud," বালৈ or বালে। 'Kārtikeya.' বলৈ or বালে। 'blessing-born'.

९७४ । घकालतनेषुकालनामः । € । ३ ≀ १७ ॥

सामगा विभाषाञ्चकः स्थात् । ये पूर्वाहेत्तरे। पूर्वाहेतरे। प्रश्तेतिव । पूर्वाहेतवे। कार्ति। पूर्वाहेत्वे। क्रिकाले। पूर्वाहेकाले। तेने। पूर्वाहोतने। पूर्वाहेत्वने।

975 The Locative ending is optionally retained after a word denoting tune, ending in a consonant or आ, when वर्ष् or समय, or the word काल or the affix सन follows.

The affixes my and my are called w (1 1 22 Thus w water tor gai

्रुवंतर, पृथक्तिमें or पूर्वाञ्चलमे ॥ कालः—पूर्वाञ्चलाले or पूर्वाञ्चलाले ॥ सनः—पूर्वाञ्चले or पूर्वाञ्चले ॥ सने ॥

. Note:—Why do we say 'sites a time-same'? Observe पुत्रस्त, प्रावस्थ स The condition that the preceding word should end in a consumant or or applies here also. Thus no option is allowed in एषित्रसामात् स. The word sage means the wordform सुप्त and not time-denoting words in general. The affix स्पा is taught in IV. 3. 23. 8. 1391.

६७६। शयदासवासिष्वकालास् । ६ । ३ । १८ ॥

खेछयाः । खास्यः । मानेशासः । मानशासः । मानेशासः । मानशासः ॥ स्वयन्तादिरवेव । मुसिस्यः ॥

भयो योनियस्मतुषु * ॥ अध्यु योनिहत्यसिर्यस्य सोऽन्युयोतिः । ग्रम्यु मधेऽऽन्यच्यः । श्रम्युगन्ता-चाञ्चभागीः॥

976. The Locative ending is optionally retained before the words श्रद तास and बालिन, when the preceding word does not denote time, and ends in a consonant or short श्रा

This खेतुत्यः, or खम्यः, सानेवादाः or मानवादाः, सानेवासित् or मानवादात् ॥ After a time-name we have पुर्वा सुचवः ॥ After a vowel ending word (other than ex) we have सुनिवादः ॥

Wart:—The Locative case-affix is retained after जब when लेकि, or the affix बन or मनूर follows. Thus क्यान्योंकि; ज्यस्त्याः क्यान्यके में The affix बन्न is added by treating बन्न as belonging to the शिमार्थ class (ब्यन् मन्द्रः 1.V. 5, 54.5, 1429). Some give ब्यन्थान; and ब्यन्यम् त and व्यन्यम् त वाल्यान्यक्त (ब्यन्त्रः 1. पर. 5, 54.5, 1429). Some give ब्यन्यम् त वाल्यान्यक्त व्यन्त्रः स्थानिक क्यान्यक्त विश्वास्त्रः विश्वास्ति विश्वास्त्रः विश्वास्ति विश्वास्त्रः विश्वास्त्रः विश्वास्ति विश्वास्त्रः विश्वास्ति विश्वास

६७७ । नेन्सिक वन्धातिष च । इ. १३ । १६ ॥

इत्तरसाविषु सप्तम्या बासुग्र । स्थण्डितशायी । साहु।श्यसिद्धः । चक्रवन्यः ॥

977. The Locative ending is not preserved before a stem ending in $\tau \pi$, before the word $\epsilon \tau \pi$, and before a word derived from $\tau \tau \pi$ is

Thus ন্যতিজনমাধন "an ascetic who sleeps on the bare sthandila or sacrificial ground." মাধ্যব্যবিত্ন, সমস্থাকাণী Why do we 'say the first member ending in a consonant or vowel स'? Observe द्वतिकथ ।

६७२ । तत्पुरुषे कृति बहुलम् । द । ३ । १४ ॥

स्तम्बास । कर्णेनव । कविम । कुरुषर ॥ 972. In a Tatpurusha compound, when the second

member is a word formed with a krit affix, the Locative ending is optionally preserved

As स्वावेल 'an elephant' कर्षोत्रप "a secret traducer," But also कुटपर ए

९७३। प्रावृह्यस्कालादेवो जे। ६। ३। १५॥

प्रावृद्धिज । शारिकः । शासिकः । श्रिवेजः । पूर्वस्थाय मणस्यः ॥

973. The Locative ending is retained after आहर, शास्त्र, बाख and दिय, when ज follows. Thus सम्बद्ध "produced in the rainy season, a storm" गारिस, "au-

Thus त्रानृहित्र " produced in the rainy season, a storm" चाहित्र, "autunnal," कालेज, 'produced in proper time'; "Heaven born" This sûtra is but an extension or amphification of the previous sûtra.

६७४ । विभाषा वर्षस्यस्यस्यस्य । ६ । ३ । १६॥

कृश्य सामग्राबालुक् के।वर्षेत्र ।वर्षेत्र । छरेन । छरेन । करेन ।करेन ।करेन । करन ।

974. The Locative ending is optionally retained after वर्ष, सर, शर, and वर, when ज follows.

. Thus বৰ্ষত্ৰ সংক্ৰক, ছবৈ লং কালে। "produced by distillation or from a cloud," ব্যাস লংকক, 'Kārukeya." বাল সংক্ৰা 'blessing-born',

९७५ । घकालतनेषु कालनाझः । ६ । ३ । १७ ॥

सत्तरमा विभाषाञ्चलः समान् । ये पूर्वाहृतरे। पूर्वाहृतरे। पूर्वाहृतमे। पूर्वाहृतमे। काति। पूर्वा, कुकारि। पूर्वाहृकाते। तमे। पूर्वाहृतने। पूर्वाहृतने।

975 The Locative ending is optionally retained after a word denoting time, ending in a consonant or आ, when वर्ष् or तमय, or the word काल or the affix तन follows.

The affixes HT and HH are called y (I t 22, Thus w grift of ani-

हुतेर, पूर्वाहेतमे or पूराह्नितमे ॥ कालः — पूर्वाहिकाले or पूर्वाहिकाले ॥ सनः — पूर्वाहितमे or पूर्वाहुः ति ॥

Note:—Why do we say 'after a time-name'? Observe 現底代、現底代は the condition that the preceding word should cad in a consonant or en applies here also. These no option is allowed in (时代可以明明 u. The word spra means the wordcom spra and not time-donoting words in general. The offix ere is taught in IV. 3. 38. 5. 1391.

६७६। शयवासवासिष्वकालात् । ६ । ३ । १८ ॥

खेचयः । खक्तयः । मानेवासः । मानवासः । मानेवासी ॥ मानवासी ॥ हत्रदन्तावित्येव । मुनिवायः॥

थपो वेतियम्मतुषु * ॥ अपन्न योनिहत्त्रात्तिर्यस्य सोऽन्तुयोनिः । सम्मु भवे।ऽन्तस्यः । प्रप्युमन्ता-वाष्ट्रप्रामी ॥

976. The Locative ending is optionally retained before the words श्रम, बास and बासिन, when the preceding word does not denote time, and ends in a consonant or short स्न ॥

Thus खेतुरः, ०० खरूरः, प्रापेशसः or पानशासः, प्रापेशसित् or पानशसित्।। After a time-name we have पुन् हृत्वयः ॥ After a vowel ending word (other than ध्र) ve have सुनिश्चयः ॥

Virt:—The Locative case-affix is retained after लग् when बोलि, or the affix बल् or सुब्ध follows. Thus ख्युद्धोतिः, कास्त्रवः। सम्बुधनते। I The affix बब्ध is added by treating ज्यू व shelonging to the स्थित्य class (स्वस् भरः, IV. 3, 54 S. 1429). Some give वस्त्रवः and वस्त्रवस्तः as additional illustrations. The two mantres कास्त्रवे सरिध्य (Rig VIII. 43.9) and बस्त्रुव से सोसे अक्रशेल (Rig I. 23. 25, X. 9.0) are called वस्त्रुवन्ती verses: the oblations offered with these are also so called.

१७७। नेन्सिद्धवन्थातिषु च। ६।३।१६॥

इतन्तारिपु सप्तस्या मलुप्र । स्यप्टिन्डलमाथी । साहु।स्यसिङ्गः । अङ्गदन्यः ॥

917. The Locative ending is not preserved before a stem ending in Eq., before the word fac, and before a word derived from q = q.

Thus स्पण्डितसातित् " an ascetic who sleeps on the bare sthappilla or sacrificial ground." सांकादमस्यः चमञ्चन्यकः ।

Why do we' say the first member ending in a consonant or vowel का ? Observe सुविकार ।।

६७२। तत्पुरुषे कृति यहुलम् । ६।३।१४॥

स्तम्बेस्म । क्रजेंजप । क्रब्सिम । कुरुवसः ॥

972. In a Tatpurusha compound, when the second member is a word formed with a krit affix, the Locative ending is optionally preserved

As स्वान्देश 'an elephant' कर्षेत्रन "a secret traducer." But also कुरुपर ।।

९७३। प्रावृत्शासकालादियां जे। ह। १५॥

माकृषिकः । शर्राक्षेत्रः । कालकाः । दिविकः । पूर्वस्थाय प्रपञ्चः ॥

973. The Locative ending is retained after मानूह, शरद, काब and दिय, when ज follows.

Thus বাসুনিম "produced in the rainy season; a storm" আহিন, "autumnal," সুনিম, "produced in proper time"; "Heaven-born" This stira is but an extension or amplification of the previous stira.

६७४ । विभाषा वर्षसम्बरस्यरात् । ६ । ३ । १६ ॥

एभ्य सप्तस्याशसुक् के । वर्षेत्र । वर्षेत्र । वर्षेत्र । वर्षक्र । वर्षेत्र । वर्षत्र । वरत्र ॥

974. The Locative ending is optionally retained after वर्षे, झर, शर, and बर, when ज follows.

. Thus पर्षेत्र or गर्मन , प्रोरेन or साला "produced by distillation or from a cloud," गरेन or सरन, "Kārtikeya." गरेन or गरन 'blessing-born'.

९७५ । घकालतनेषु कालनाम्नः । € । ३ । १७ ॥

सामाणा विभाषाञ्चलः स्थातः । ये पूर्वातुंति । पूर्वाहुत्तरे । पूर्वाहुत्तमे । पूर्वाहुत्तमे । काले । पूर्वाहुत्तमे । क्रिकाले । पूर्वाहुकाले । तमे । पूर्वाहुत्तमे । पूर्वाहुत्वमे ।

975 The Locative ending is optionally retained after a word denoting time, ending in a consonant or अ, when तर्ष् or तमप्, or the word जास or the affix तत follows.

The affixes at and ar are called y (1 1 22, Thus q - quig at or qui-

्रहेंबर, पूर्वाङ्केषते or पूर्वाङ्गतने ॥ स्नातः—पूर्वाङ्गिकाले or पूर्वाङ्गकाले ॥ सनः—पूर्वाङ्गिवने or पूर्वाङ्ग सने ॥

Note:—Why do we say "alter a time-name"? Observe 1950, 1950; in The condition that the preceding word should and in a consonant or st spillies here also. Then no opioin is allowed in trivaturate; at The word may means the word-form signs and not time-denoting words in general. The affix end is taught in IV. 3. 22. 8, 1391.

६७६ । शयवासवासिष्वकालात् । ६ । ३ । १८ ॥

खेश्यरः । खद्मवः । मानेवासः । भाषवासः । मानेवासः ॥ मानवासी ॥ इल्हन्ताविरवेव । मृनिद्यरः ॥

सपो बेशियनगृहुषु * ॥ अपमु बेशिक्शपिकेस्य सीऽप्तुबोतिः । प्रप्तु भनेऽप्तव्यः । प्रस्मुनना-पाञ्चनानै। ॥

976. The Locative ending is optionally retained before the words सद, बास and बारिस, when the preceding word does not denote time, and ends in a consonant or short आ।

Thus खेतन्त, ०० खक्त्य, मानेवादः or मानवादा, मानेवादिन् or मानवादिन् ॥ After a time-hame we have पुत्र दुवादः ॥ After a vowel ending word (other than का) we have मुनिवादः ॥

Var:—The Locative case-affix is retained after अप when ब्रॉक्ट, or the affix, ag or agy follows. Thus अपनुष्योगं, उत्स्ववाद, अपनुष्यानं प The affix खू is added by treating अपनु as belonging to the विपासि class (अपनु अप. 1V. 3. 54 S. 149). Some give बच्छुवन, and बच्छुचन: as additional illustrations. The two mantras weeks क्रिएड (Rig VIII. 4.39) and बच्छुच सेती अपनुष्ट (Rig VIII. 3.20, X.9.6) are called अच्छुचन्ती verses; the oblations offered with these are also so called.

६७७ । नेन्सिद्धवन्थातिषुच । इ. । ३ । १६ ॥

इत्रन्तादिपु सप्तम्या महुद्र । स्यप्टिलहायी । साहु।श्वसिद्धः । सक्रवन्थः ॥

977. The Locative ending is not preserved before a stem ending in tq, before the word (ta, and before a word derived from and it

Thus দ্যণিতললাকৈর "an ascetic who sleeps on the bare [sthandila or sacrificial ground." सांकाद्यशिकः, जनहुन्दकः॥

Note:—The compounding takes place by yega-viblege of edits II. 1, 40 S 717. Some use the word чρασιν sam: illustration under this rule: way then is desired by way of III. 1 131 S 2503. The way ending in αγ is governed by VI 3, 18 S, 971. This shire is an exception to Taiparasha VI. 3, 14 S, 978. In the Bahar villa, option of S 971 takes place.

The probibition of this saltra applies to Tatpurusha compounds only.

१७८। स्थे च भाषायाम् । ६ । ३ । २० ॥

स्तमःमा अलग्र । समस्यः । भाषायां किम् । कृष्णे।ऽस्याखरेष्टः ॥

-978 . The Locative ending is not preserved before ${\bf v}$ in the spoken language.

Thus समस्य: a Why do we say 'in the spoken language'? Observe समझोड in the Veda, as in कुरवासमझोड: ॥ स is changed to q by VIII, 3, 106 S 3643

EUE | पष्टचा काकोशे | ६ | ६ | २१ ॥

श्रीसंय कल्प । भाकोरी किम । ग्राहाणक्रतंत्र ॥

सारस्य कुल्कः । जासनार राजाः । जासन्ति । दिशावण्डः । परयत्तोहरः ॥ बारिवृत्तपरयद्भ्यो शुक्तिवण्डवरेषु है ॥ वास्त्रीवृत्ति । दिशावण्डः । परयत्तोहरः ॥

क्षापुरुवायमाऽऽपृत्यपुनिकाऽऽपृत्यकुतिकति ग ॥ शक्षत्यारथ्य सीवृश्यायय । नवाविृश्यस्तक्। करत्य पुत्रस्य भागः भागस्यपुनिका । मनोद्दास्टिस्सुत्रः । युवसावृष्यपुर्वायका ॥

देवानांत्रिय दाति च मुखें * ॥ सम्यत्र देवदियः ॥

सेपपुण्डलान्युकेषु शुना है ॥ शुन सेप । शुन पुष्छः । शुनोताङ्गूतः ॥

शिषपुष्यकारमून्य हाना भारत प्राप्त । । े स्वित रासि में ॥ विवेशास ॥

979. The Genitive case-affix is retained, when the compound expresses an 'affront or insult.'

Thus चीरस्यकुत्रम् ॥ Why do we say "when insult is meant "?. Observe

Mer .—The Genitice is not elided after run when followed by 15%; alter fin before 72%, and after renn before 21 As, urbigine, feligrar, variett or generature urft "a robber who steals in the very sight of the owner, such as a polishmith" The compounding is by II. 3, 38. S 635.

Vdrt :- The Genitive affix is not elided in the compound वेदानांत्रियः

Note:—The author of Shidsharts Kaumudi eays "when the sense is that of a fool, the affix is not elided in deviation-priys." There is no, authority for this, either in the Mahhbhbchya or the Käfild. This was the title of the famous Bad, dihist meanch Afoka, who would not have adopted it, had it meant 'a fool,' The phance (fit vagid has been added by Bhattoji Dikshila, through Brahmenical spite. The Tattrabodhini justifies it by saying that fools only worship Dorsa, the vive know themselves to be Brahms and so do not offer prayer to any lower spirit. Fools are, therefore, the balowed of Dersa.

Vart:—The Genitive affix is not elided after अन् when शेष, पुण्छ and लोगल follow it:—श्रुप: श्रुप: पुण्ड: ग्रुपंतांगुल: ।) These are names of three Rishis

 $V \ell n t$:—The Genitive affix is not elided after हिन्दू when हास follows: as हिकासमा: n

६८०। पुत्रेऽत्यतरस्याम् । ६। ३। २२॥

पञ्चाः पुत्रे परेऽहुन्या निन्त्रायाम् । सस्याः पुत्रः । सस्योप्पनः । निन्त्राया क्रिम् । ध्रह्माया पुत्रः ॥

. 980. The genitive affix is optionally retained, when insult is meant, if gri follows.

Thus বাংবাং প্ৰশ্ন: or ব্ৰৱস্থিৰ: u Why do we say 'when insult is meant'? Observe আন্তৰ্লাগুৰ ॥

६८१ । ऋतो विद्यायोगिसंबन्धेभ्यः । ६ । ३ । २३ ॥

निवासंबभ्धयोगिसंबम्धवाचिन व्हान्तायप्तया अञ्चल् । श्रेतुरप्तिवासी । श्रेतुःसुनः । मिहुरम्हे, पासी । पितुःसुनः ॥ विद्यान्त्रीनिसंबन्धान्यस्त्रपूर्वोत्तरप्रधरणम् "॥ गेह । श्रेतृपनम्,॥

981. The genitive affix is retained after a word ending in \$\mathbb{G}\$ and expressing a relationship through study or blood

Thus होतुरम्तेतासिन् , होतुः प्रजः, विद्वरम्तेवासिन् ०० वितुः प्रचः ॥

Vårtika:—The relationship through 'study' or 'blood' should be between the first and the second member of the compound. Therefore the rule does not apply to होश्यनम्, शिक्षनम्, शिक्षमम्, शिक्षमम्, ॥

> ्टप्२ । विभाषा स्वस्तृयत्योः । ६ । ३ । २४ ॥ क्रम्मात्पृष्ठम अञ्चनु वा स्वस्पन्योः वस्टेस् ॥.

982. The genitive affix is optionally clided after a stem ending in \$\overline{u}\$, when tag and \$\overline{u}\$ follow, the relationship between the two words being through study or blood.

Note:—Thus मातु दशा or मातु प्या, or मातुप्या, विवृत्या or वितृत्या or वितृत्या or वितृत्या कि विद्यालया में When the afts is olided, then ut is invariably changed to q by VIII 3. 85; S. 083) 86 and when it is not elded, then the change is optional (VIII. 3, 85 8, 083) 86 also हुईत्व पृष्टिः or हुईतुम्बी, मनायु पृष्टिः or मानुष्ट्यालयः p

६८३ । सातुःपितुभ्यामन्यतरस्याम् । ८ । ३ । ८५ ॥

म्पार्थ्या रगद्धः सस्य यो ना स्यात् समासे । गाद्व श्वता ः मातुःस्वस्ता । वितुःस्यसा । विद्वार्द्या । एक्यसे तु ॥

983. The स् of स्पम् is optionally changed to प् after मातुर् and चितुर् in a compound.

Thus mig even, or mig vent; fig even or fig even.) The words migg and fig of the word in g, which is changed to visanga (Sec VIII. 2, 24 S, 280). In fact the word figg is so exhibited in the sûtra itself, with a C, the word wing therefore, by the fulle of quega is also to be understood as a g, ending word.

The word समाने is understood here also. Therefore not here मानुः सम्। when the words are used separately in a sentence.

But when the genitive case-affix is cilded, then the following sutra applies.

६८४। मातपितस्यां स्वसा । ५ । ३ । ८४ ॥

षाभ्ये परस्य स्वयुः सस्य यः स्थारसभासे । माहण्यका । विज्ञानसाः । वस्तासे द्वा माद्व स्वसाः ।_ विद्व- स्वसाः।

984. The m of eam is changed to m after min and fam in a compound where the case-affix is elided.

As argustal, festeran a When there is no compounding then sagister and fest stat. That is there is not even the optional of soura VIII. 3, 85 S, 983, when these words are used separately as a sentence.

Thus we have three cases ;--

- (1) महक समासे as, गातु स्वसा or मानु ज्वसा " mother's-sister."
- (2) Ordinary समास, तड, सामृद्यसा " mother's-sister,"
- (3) No samāsa, as দানু ভাষা "mother's sister."

Here ends the chapter on Aluk Samasa

श्रथ समासाश्रय विधि प्रकरणम् ॥

CHAPTER XXV.

SOME RULES DEPENDING ON COMPOUNDS.

६८५ । घरूपकल्पचेलंड्व्यगोत्रमतहतेषु ङथोऽनेकाचो ह्स्यः । ६ । ३ । ४३ ॥

भाषतमुंदानाजी की दश्यक्षकाणे हुए। साथ प्रत्यक्षकाणांसु पंच पेत्रवाहित योचनः परेषु । माह्यवित्रवा । माह्यवित्रम् । माह्यवित्रवा ।

985. Before the affixes तर, तम, रूप, फहरा, मत and before the words चेल (with the forminine in रू,), हुन, नीज, मत and हृत। a word ending in the feminine affix की becomes short, when the feminine consists of two or more syllables, and has an equivalent and uniform masculine.

Thes प — महाधितरा, झाइबिहना । आहाणिक्स, झाइधिकस्या, आहाणिक्स्य, अस्य हिस्त हैत. तम्य words as econd members; बुग्र is formed by च्यू (III. 1.145, 8.285) added to चू, guṇa and चच substitution being prevented anomalously. The words च्यू & denote censure as regards the livelihood of the person. The compounding in the case of these takes place by II. r. 53, 8.75.

Why do we say "ending in के (की)"? Observe बचावरा, द्वाराचा । Why do say "consisting of more than one syllable? Because words of one syllable optionally become shortened by the next rule. Why do we say "having a corresponding masculine"? Observe चालकातीया, जुमतीया, where चालका ते कुमती denote trees and are invariably feminine, having no equivalent masculine forms.

Note:—The affixes, arg and any are called u (1. 1. 22. 8. 2003). They denote according to a first a added in denoting prise (V. 2. 65 8. 2021). Spin obviously denote according to the set in means "garantal". At the end of a compound it denotes bad, wicked, vib. The word is read in quift class as Tag. (II. 1. 134. 8, 2896) The gindicates that the Feminine is with Spin (IV. 1, 15. 8, 470).

In monotoner there is not masculation as required by VI, 3. 35 S. 836 because of the prohibition of VI, 3. at S. 842.

हम्ह । नद्या श्रेपस्यान्यतरस्यामः । ६ । ३ । ५৮ ॥

ं ग्रह्यसमध्य ङ्क्तस्योकाणः मारिषु इस्तायाः स्वात् । इहावन्युत्तराः । इहावन्युत्तराः । स्वितरां स्वीतराः।

कुत्रका न ^का। स्टब्सीसरा ॥

'986 In all the remaining feminine words called Nudt (I 4 3 8 266 and 4 8 303), the substitution of short youel before a &c under the preceding circumstances is optional

What are the are or the remnants? They are of two sorts First—
Those fermanes which are not formed by long \$\tilde{\epsilon}(\pi\text{s})\), and are called Nadi;
and secondly—feminines which end in long \$\tilde{\epsilon}\$ but consist of one syllable
Thus agranger or separager fare, or set on the remnants of the syllable set of the syllable set

Vart - Nadi words formed by इस affixes are excepted as सम्मीसा, स-मीसा formed by the Unddi affix ई (Un III 158, 160)

९८७। इतिस्था । इ. । ३ । ४५ ॥

करित परा या नहीं तहत्त्वाय पाहितु हरने वा स्थान् । विदुरित्वर्तः । हस्तामावरोधु तुः निरातिहे अधिति परा या नहीं तहत्त्वाय पाहितु हरने वा स्थान् । विदुरित्वर्तः । हस्तामावरोधु तुः निरातिहे

987 The feminine t (47) added to a word formed by a Taddhitz-affix having an indicatory 3 or 31 is optionally shortened before 3 &c. (VI 3 43 S 985)

Thus Regions II It is formed by the Taddhita affix mg II In the alternative when there is no shortening there is masculation under VI 3 S 836 when we get the form Report II

In the Kāšikā, Frakrijā Kumudi &c the alternative form given is fagging i This is not valid for the long \(\xi\) can never come, as the rule of gaq (5 846) will at once apply in this alternative

Note —Or the a latter form [\$27911 may be considered to have been evolved from [\$277, to which is added the affixes denoting comparison, and then the feminine affix in the shops a femining.

६८८ । हृदयस्य हृहोसयदण्यासेषु । ६ । ३ । ५० ॥

हुन्य स्थितनीति हतेला । श्वयस्य दिव हद्यम् । हृत्वस्यद हार्न्य । हत्रस्य । सेलिसणनस्य महण्य् भोच्न तु इत्यक्षेत्रः । सत्यमहणनर्वे सायकम् दनैद्दशुक्तिकारे सहस्वविभिनोक्तिति ॥ 988. यद्रांड substituted for दृदय, before लेख and the affixes यद and अण and before लाज !!

Thus हंग्ये हिण्योत नहींग्यः, हाश्यः, त्यांन्यः, त्यांन्यः, हाश्यः। यो न्यांग्यः नार्वेषः, हाश्यः गार्वेष्ट्यः । यो त्यांग्यः विश्वः । यो त्यांग्यः विश्वः । यो त्यांग्यः विश्वः । यो त्यांग्यः । यो त्य

Paribhasha:—"An affix, when employed in a rule in which the word-বন্ধবৃদ্ধী is valid, i. e. in a rule of VI. 3. 1. S. 958 does not denote a wordform ending with the affix."

Note:—As a general maxim; an affix denotes, whienever it is emloyed in Grammar, a word-form which begins with that to which that affix has been added, and ends with the affix its itself (एवरप्रकृत) स्थार पूर्व विशेष स्वात्ते अस्ति स्वात्त स्वात्त्व हों। "Thus the word प्र, चल केट in NVI. 2. 144 means a word ending in प्र वर्षीय स्वात्त हों। "Thus the word प्र, चल केट in the sixth Book, so for as the jurisdiction of प्रस्तवह goes, an affix does not denote a word-form ending in that affix, on the above maxim: इस्तवहारिकोर स्वायवहर्ग स करना प्रकृत। 100 the contrary, the affix denotes its own-form. Thus at an and बन in VI. 3. 17. 3.975 do not denote a word ending in these affixes. This rule we infer from the fact that in the present after VI. 3. 50, the author declarer "agt is the-substitute of gray when the word चल्ला at the affixes चर्. पण्ण, and चल follow". Hut the affix styr here meant the word-form ending in चल्ला these there would have been no necessity of using the woord fer in the satur, as तेल is formed with the चल्ला affix. See Stra IV. 3. 23 S. 1301 for the

६८६। बाःशोकभ्यञ्जरोगेष्याद । ३।५१॥

हुन्छोकः । हृद्यशीकः । सीहारक्षम् । सीहरूच्यम् । हृद्रयस्यः । हृद्यस्यः । हृद्यस्यम् । हृद्यस्यम् वर्षा हृष्यक्योः Stallat.। तेन (सिष्टे प्रपञ्चार्थामेवन् १०

989. हद is optionally the substitute for हद्य, when the words जोक, and रोग or the affix ध्वङ follows.

Thus हमझेला or हमलोका- सीरायं or क्षांहाव्यत Hore राष्ट्र is added, as क्षण-belages to Brahmandid class V. 1. 144. S. 1738. When हुए is substituted there is Vigidahi of both the members सुनात हू by VII. 3. 19 S. 1135. So also हुत्या or हमलोग्स w All these forms could have been got from हुए which is a full word mi general, having the same meaning as सुन्य n The substitution taught in this stra is rather unnecessary.

एषुत्तरपृत्रेषु पादस्य पद् इत्यदन्तः बाहेशः स्वात् । पादाश्यामञ्जतीति पदाञ्चिः। पदातिः। बाहय-तिन्धां पारे चेतीण् मत्ययः । क्षेत्रक्यभाषी निपातनाम् । प्रथमः । प्रशेषहतः ॥

, 990. पद (Pada) is substituted for पाद (pada) before श्राजि, श्राति, ग and उपद्त ॥

Thus प्राजि =पाइाभ्यामञ्जि : प्राति: =पाइाभ्यामत्रि । भ्राजि: and काति are formed by इण् from क्रम and कत् (Un IV. 131), and irregularly चम् is not changed to 4 though required by II. 4. 56 S. 2292 before this affix. So also प्रा:=पातान्यां मण्डाति , प्रशेपहतः=पारेमे।पहतः ॥

Note t-The substitute is पद pada, ending in short का, and not पह 'pad' : for had ue been the substitute we could not form ue + u = ueu: 1) Moreover in the next satra, the substitution taught is qq (Pad) without the final eq; so the qq of this is with final er u The word us has no case affix as a sutra anomaly.

६६१। प्यत्यतद्धे । ६।३१५३॥

पादस्य पत्स्यादतद्वें सति परे । पाती विष्यति पद्मा सर्वताः । धातद्वें किन्। पादार्थं दुक्के पाराम्। पाशार्याभ्यां चीति वत् ॥

इके चारतानुगसक्तानम् *॥ पादाभ्यां चरति पहिकः। पपावित्यात् छन् ॥

991. पद is substituted for पाद before the affix पत. used in any sense other than that of " suited there to."

Thus पारोधिध्यन्ति - पदम सर्केसः ।। Why do we say 'when बतृ is used in any sense other than that of "suited there to "? Observe पादाम्=पादार्थहरूक । (see IV. 4 83 S. 1635 and V. 4 25 S 2093).

Vart :- Before the affix एक, in the sense of ' he walks there by ', पर Je substituted for पार ; as पात्रान्यां चराति - पविका (IV. 4 10 S 1558) by हुनू affix. Note :- The word quy in this stirm means 'the actual foot', a part of animal organism. Therefore quis not substituted before the un of V. I. 34, S. 1699 as विपादाम , श्रिपादाम because पात्र here denotes ' a measure '. .

९९२ । हिमकाविहतिष्र च । ६ । ३ । ४४ ॥

पद्मिमम् । पष्काची । पञ्जतिः ॥

992 पुत्र is substituted for पाद before दिम, काविन and

Thus पश्चिमम्, (=पात्रस्य श्रीमं) परकाधित् (=पारकाशितः) (with मिहनि of 111. 2. *78. S. 2988) as in बाय परकापियही बान्ति, and पद्धतिः (पदास्यां हयाते) ॥ हिनः is formed with सिन्न (काशिय सिन्द) ॥

६६३ । प्रदृक्तः दो । ६ । ३ । ५५ ॥

० ऋषः पारस्य प्रस्थाप्छे परे । मायर्शी पण्डः शंस्ति । पार्वपात्रियर्थः । ऋषः कि.स. । पार्वपात्रियर्थः । अस्पः कि.स. । कृत्यांपणं नवाति ॥

993. पद् is the substitute for पाद hefore the affix हास्, when the meaning is that of a Hymn (Rik).

Thus पच्छो पावर्षी संसति≔पारं पारं संसति, the affix सन् being added by V. 4. 43. S. 2110. Why do we say 'when meaning a Hymn'? Observe' पादसः सार्थापणं इशासि ॥

६६४। वा घोषक्रिश्रशब्देखु। ६।३।५६॥

पाइत्य पत् । पर्वेषः । पाइपेषः । पानिषः । पाइपिषः । पच्छकः । पाइप्रदः ॥ निक्तः चिति वाच्यतः * ॥ पश्चिकः । पावविकः ॥

994. This substitution of पद् for पाद is optional before ছাথ, নিশ্ন and ফাব্য ।

Thus परचीवाः or पावचेत्वः, पनिमन्नः or पारमिन्नः, पणतस्यः or पावस्तरः ॥

Vart:-So also before निष्कः as पश्चिम्कः or पान्निष्कः ॥

६९५ । उटकस्यादः संज्ञायाम् । ६ । ३ । ५७ ॥

स्वमयेः ॥

चत्तरपदस्य चौते वन्तव्यम् * । चीरीदः ।

995. $\,$ see is substituted for seen, when the compound is a Name.

Thus उद्देश: 'a person called Udamegha',

Note :—The well-known Patronymic from this is की इसे(दे: ॥ Why do we say "when it is a Name '? Observe दश्यागिरिः ॥

V dr.t:—उर् is the substitute for वर्क, when it stands as the second Somber of a compound and denotes a Name: as, द्वीरोड़ः ॥

६६६। पेपंचासचाहरूधिषु च । ६ । ३ । ५८ ॥

उद्येषांपेनष्टि । अद्वासः । उद्वाहमः । उत्येषपैदः । समुद्वे तु पूर्वेख सिद्धम् ॥

996. उद is substituted for उदक before पेपं, पास, बाहन ... and चि ॥

Thus बन्देव पिनांष्ट formed by यासद by III. 4. 38. S. 3359 बदबास = अवुक्तस्यवासः, so also बदबाहृतः ॥ बदक धीयवे अस्तित् = बद्धिः 'a water jar'. The affix: is (\$ (111. 3 93 S. 3271). When the meaning is 'ocean', this form at the will be evolved by the preceding sutra, for then it is a sanjaa or name.

६६७ । एकहलादी पुरायितव्येऽन्यतरस्याम् । ६ । ३ । ५९ ॥

उद्कुरभः । उदयस्यमः । एकेसि किए । उदकरमाती । पूर्णितव्येति किए । उदकर्पताः ।। 997. 34 is optionally substituted for 344 before

a word beginning with a single consonant, and which expresses that which is filled with water.

Thus उदकुम्मः, or उदककुम्मः, इदपाषम् or उदकपाष्म् । Why do we sav 'एकइसाहि' meaning 'a word beginning with a single simple consonant'? Recause the rule does not apply to उरकारपानी as the second member begins with a conjunct consonant. Why do we say that which is filled with water ? Observe सदक्तपर्वत ॥

EEप । मन्थोदनसक्तुविन्दुवज्ञमारहारवीवधमाहेर्षु च । द । ३ । द० ॥ सदमन्याः । सदयस्यान्यः । सदीदनः । सदक्षीदनः ॥

998. उद is optionally substituted for उद्यक्त before मन्ध, त्रोदन, सक्तु, विन्दु, बज, भार, हार, वीवध, and गाह ॥

Thus वरकेन मन्य = वर्मन्य or वर्कमम्पाः। वर्केनीहन, बहैदिनः or वर्कोदनः। सक्त r द्धकेन सक्त, दक्सक्त or दक्सक्तन्तुः । विग्दु । दक्सम विग्दु, दम्मिन्दु or दक्सबिन्द्रः। वस्ता जबकरूप प्रमाण कर्यां । स्थाप । उद्यक्ति विषय । अस्ति । अस् गाहत होते, उदगाह का उदक्रमाह ॥

EEE । इको हस्वोऽङ्यो गाजवस्य । ६ । ३ । दर् ॥

हुगत्तस्याङ्यनस्य द्वस्यो वर स्थादुसरपदे । साम्राजपुत्रः । साम्राणपुत्रः । इसः किम् । स्मापतिः ।

चाइम इति किस् । गीतीपतिः । शास्त्रपष्टण प्रमाधम् । भग्यतस्यामिखतुन्ते, ।। इमहुवङ्मविनागम्बयानां य नेति बाच्यम् व ॥ मीमद् । भूमङ्गः । हाङ्गीभाषः ॥

प्रयुक्तसदीवासिति धन्तव्यम् ^क ॥ भूकुस १ धूकुदिः १ भूकुसः । भूकुरिः १ शकारोऽनेव विभीयत इति व्यावमानात्म् ॥ श्रकुत । श्रकुति ॥ भुवा कुत्ती भावण घोभा वा यस्य स 'स्तिवेषपारि नर्शका भूत स्तृष्टिको दिल्यम् ॥

999. According to the opinion of Galava, a short vowel is substituted, in a compound, before the second

member for the long 死 vowels (表示来), unless it is the long vowel of the Feminine affix (金)

In other words, for है, when it is not the Feminine affix है (इंट) and for হা, a short ह and হ are substituted in a compound, before the second member. Thus মামণিয়ুক or নামণায়ুক, ক্ষাৱন্যুক, ক্ষাৱন্যুক, য

Why do we say इन्त् yowels? Observe मन्त्रविष्या Why no we say 'not the long है of the Reminine affix ही'? Observe मौत्रविष्ठा The name of Galava is mentioned pujartha; for the anuvritti of 'optionally' was present in this site.

Vårt:—It does not apply to Avyayibhāva compounds, nor to those words which take ব্যক্ত or ভবত্ augment in their declension, as শ্লীন্ত:। মুদ্ধ: জ্ঞানত: খ

Vart:—It does however apply to যুক্তন &c, as ফুকুল; or ফুকুল; প্রক্রান কার ফুকুল: Others say w is substituted for মু &c. as মুকুল: and মুকুল: means a factor, literally "he who talks (kunse) by the contraction of the eye-brows, or whose orannent (kunsa) are the eye-brows." A male actor who plays the part of a female. মুকুল means 'knitting of the eye-brows, or frown,

१०००। एक तस्तिंचा ६। ३। ६२॥

एकश्राद्यस्य हस्यः स्थासाद्धिते उत्तरपदे थ । एकस्या व्यागतं एकस्प्यम् । एकशिरम् ॥

1000. The short is substituted for the long of war, before a Taddhita affix, and when a second member follows.

As एकस्याः आगतं≔एकस्प्यम् ॥ So also एकस्याः चीरं ≅एकसीरम् ॥

Nata—The shortening taken plane of the Peninins word gar baving the Mrt IV Who og San adjective (Quavery) bout the above forms could be avoired by the help of the raise of maccalation, such as VL 3 55. 5. 836 i.e. when up means the numeral one. But when it means "alone", then those raise will not apply. The over qui is calibled; in the solice without any case-shift as a folloundar transparinty. The examples given as of gray in the fermine, which shone can be abortened, and not of que wince shan is already short. Note can the role of shortening be applied to yed type, for the rais applies to the fixed letter, and not to a vowel statuted in the beginning of a work.

१००१ । ङ्यापोः संशाकन्द्सोधेषुलम् । ६ । ३ । ६३ ॥ रेषातप्रयः। जनशीरः ॥

1001. The short is diversely substituted for the feminine affixes ई and या (की and आप्) in a Name and in the Vedes.

As रेवसियुक्त ।। Sometimes not, as नाम्श्रीकर । नाम्श्रीयोग , । नाम्श्रीयक्तान ॥

• So also in the Vedas, as কুমাইনাধ, মরাবিশ; sometimes the shortening does not take place, as কুমানুনীধীবানারী, বানবাড়ক। ।

काल ending words in Name शामधीत्य, (यनवस्थव; sometimes there is no shortening, as, कंपनकाष्ट्रय, लायकायण्ययः। So also in the Vedas:—सम्बाधित प्रश्नीत अर्थवार गृथियाँ विभागवयम्। Sometimes there is no shortening, as, व्यवस्थल करवो नवीति।

१००२ । स्वेचा ६ । ३ । ६४ ॥

स्वप्रत्येत हत्यानीर्या हस्य । अज्ञासम् । आजास्यम् । रोहिणीस्वम् । गेहिणीस्वम् ॥

1002. The feminine affixer and an diversely become short, before the affix or 1

Thus भाषाया भाव = अजल or भाजाल, रोहिबल or रोहिशीलम् ॥

Note: -These are Vedic illustrations, no Names can be formed in Eq. II

Now we take up the compounding of कांबुबनच्या । पुत्र ॥ In compounding these, tow words, the following rule applies

१००३ । ध्यक्षः संप्रसारणं पुत्रपत्योस्तत्पुरुपे । द । १ । १३ ॥

ध्वड न्तस्य पूर्वपदस्य समसारण स्वारप्रजपत्योहत्तरपृक्षोश्वरपृष्टेषे ॥

1008. There is vocalisation of the semivowel য of the affix অনু (IV. 1. 78) when followed in a Tatpurusha compound, by the words মূদ্ৰ and সৃষ্টি ৪

Therefore कीसुरगरुवा । प्रश्न = कीसुरगरुव । Then applies the next sûtra, by which q is lengthened

compound of this word with yet or qfg, the final w will be changed into v and we have affected yet, afternounced. I the ut of at becomes marged into v (VI, I. 108 S. 380), and the short v is laughtened (VI. 3. 139 S. 1004). So also fifteened are or figurations:

Why do we say "of the affly बाह् "? Observe इ बायुवः!। श्रवीयायुवः॥

. 'Why do we say "when followed by पुत्र or पश्चि"? Observe कारीयगन्शासुस्य, कीसुरानध्यासुलम् ॥

Why do we say "when forming a Tatpurusha compound"? Observe कारियनस्थापतिस्य प्रानस्य =कारियनस्थापतिस्य प्रापः ॥ It is a Babuvribi compound.

The effix case is here the feminine affix a followed by and (ant) (see IV. I. 77 and 74).

१००४ । संप्रसारणस्य । ६ । ३ । १३०, ॥

संप्रतारकार्य रार्थः स्थादुस्तरहः । कीत्तृरूथ्यायाः प्रतः कीत्तृरूथीपुतः । क्यारियविणापया इस्तो न । कीरियनं पासुपत्यमेनेतितं सत्तविनयनमनियेषात्। परमकारीपपान्थीपुतः। उपसर्कने तु त्रापिनिः यमानृहः। विकित्तरियमम्ब्यप्रतः॥

1004. The vowel substituted for a semivowel is lengthened, when it stands as the first member of a compound.

As क्षेत्रहामानीपुत्र । श्लेतुवानिए सं See VI. 1. 13 S. 1003.
 च्लेपचरेच पानोइस = व्लेतुवानिए (द being added as samasanta by V. 4. 136
and 137 S. 875 and 876). The optional shortening ordained by VI 3. 61
S. 999 does not apply here, for that option is a definite and restricted
option; moreover, on the maxim of ever, is a subsequent rule superseding a
precedent rule VI. 3. 61 is superseded by VI. 3. 139 S, 1004 and the rule
VI. 3. 61 S. 990 can not be revived by the maxim पूर्व प्रकृष हिन्दु "occasionally
the formation of a particular form is accounted for by the fact
that a preceding rule is allowed to apply again, after it find previously
been superseded, by a subsequent rule." For here the following maxim will
prevent the revival, बहुक्स (विदाहरे पेट्यून) विद्यालिय "when two rules, while
they apply simultaneously, mutually prohibit each other, that rule of the two
which is once superseded by the other, is superseded altogether, and cannot,
therefore, apply again, after the latter rule has takene effect."

A general maxim relating to all affixes is "an affix denotes whenever it is employed in Grammar, a word-form which begins with that to which that affix has been added, and ends with the affix itself: savenets ज्ञास्त् in case of feminine affixes, where we have this rule "a feminine affix denotes whenever it is employed in a rule, a word-form which ends with that affix, but which need not necessarily begin with that to which the affix has been added, but where the word-form is subordinate silvered engagines and so also enterprinty-flight! Not so when the word is an upparignance subordinate in a compound. As there are independent to the accompound of the subordinate with ending the subordinate in a compound.

२००५। यन्धुनि यद्द्वीही । इ.१११॥

बण्युसरं उत्तर्वेद स्वदः नवगास्य स्वादृष्टीको । कारीयमध्या बन्युरसेकि कारीयमध्येव । बहुनीशिकि कियः । कारीयसञ्ज्ञावा चन्युः कारीयमध्यावन्युः । ब्रीवनिर्देशस्य सम्दरकवारेयावा ।

1005. There is vocalisation of the affix অহ when the word বস্ত্ৰ follows in a Bahuvrihi compound.

Thus कारिकारकावापुरस्य - कारीकारपीकापु: स So also कोबुशारपीकापु स

Why do we say "when the compound is a Baltavilla"? Observe information and in a fill amount of the hand the the

Though the word wep's is exhibited in the soltra in the neuter gender, it is in fact a masculine word. It is shown as rester only as regards the wordform buildho

१००६। इष्टकेपीकामालानां चितत्लभारिषु। ६। ३। ६५॥

इष्टकारीमां तरुक्तानां च पूर्वपदामां चिताविषु क्रमाहुन्तरवेषु हृश्यः स्वात् । इष्टकाचित्रम् । मुद्रोडकीचितम् । रथीकातुलम् । मुद्रोबांकतुलम् । मालभारी । वस्त्रमान्त्रमारी ॥

1006. For the long vowel, a short is substituted, in

Thus एकक्षिपस, इपीकातृतम् and माहनारिको कार्या ॥ The rule of tadanta applies to इस्ता-देश as they fall under Padádhikára. So that the compounds ending in एक्स, देश are also governed by this rule: as प्रक्रेष्टकारिका अर्थापित्वत, स्वस्थातमारिकी कार्या ॥

१००७ । कारे सत्यागदस्य । ६ । ३:1 ७० ॥

सुग् स्थान् । सत्यद्वारः । भगदङ्कारः ।

प्रस्ते। बेति यन्त्रव्यम् * ॥ अस्तुङ्कारः ॥

थेतोभेज्यायाम्, है ॥ धेनुस्भव्याः ॥

लेकस्थ पृथेः "॥ लोकस्पृणः । पृणः इति मून्यिशुकादिस्यस्यः ॥

इत्येऽनभ्यासस्य ॥ भनभ्यासागितः । गूरतः परिहर्तस्य इत्यर्थः । भाष्ट्रान्योरिन्धे "॥ भाष्ट्रान्यः। कांप्रीतम्यः॥

विजेडिसेलस्य ^क ॥ तिमिडिजः । समिजस्य जिन् । मिलसिसः ॥

मिलमिले. पा. * ।। तिमित्रिलमिलः ॥-

ख्याभङ्ग्योः सर्णः । सम्बद्धाणम् । भङ्गदूरयाम् ॥:

< word कार follows.

1007. gu is the augment of tree and spre when the

As-चर्लकारः =सर्वकारोति or सरस्यकारः 'to take oath'. So also जगहंदाहः "a physician."

Vart:-So also of सस्तु as भारतुंकार "efficacious, working as a medicine."

Note: -So also in Vedas, of भन्न, before कार-e. g. सर्वाकार, in secular language भक्षकारः त

Vart :-- Of धनु before भन्मा, c. इ. घेईमच्या (धेमुक्षातीमच्या घः) ॥

Vart:—Of लोक before पूर्व, e. g. लोकपूर्मा "filling or pervading the

world' As कोक्रमुंचे। परिके परिप्रांतस्य ॥ पूज is formed by the affix प्र (III 2 5 S 29Ig yart) added to the root पूज् ॥ as it belongs to the Melaibhujaki class

Vari -- Of सन्धार्य before इस as कान-धार्यापेस "to be shunned from aftr'

Vart = Of श्राष्ट्र and कांग्रि before रूप , as श्राष्ट्रित्य , कांग्रिक्य 'one who free or roasts'

rres or reases

**Vart --- A word before गित्र takes दुन, augment unless it is also গিল
e. g বিনিদ্ধিক a kind of fish which swallows a tinii

But কিবলিব ॥

Vart -So also before गिलगिल e g लिगिक्विनिणत ॥

Vart --- Of ब्रह्म and मह before करण e. g उपलक्तरण and भट्टकरण ।

१००८। रात्रे. हाति विभाषा । ६ । ३ । ७२ ॥

राभिक्तर । राभिष्ट । राश्चिमः । राश्चर । क्षांस्वरमर्गित् स्प्य । स्थिकः तु महर्दिपशित निक्षेत्रन पक्ष्मते । राभिकत् ॥

1008 The word the optionally takes $q\pi$ before a word formed by Lpt affix

As utfaver or utfaver, utfaver or utfave 0, This is an apreptia vibidshall This addra applies to words not formed by a feet affire. The augment et as compulsory by VI 3 67 S 2942 before a kept affire having an indicatory of As utfaver is. Here the affire ent (III 2 83 S 2993) is added to the root et al., and no it is a shrvadhatuku affire, because it has an indicatory of thefore the wikaraoa ever is added

१००६। सहस्य स संज्ञायामः । ६।३।७८॥

उत्तरपद् । सपलादाम् । सज्ञाया किम् । सर्वपुष्या ॥

1009 स 15 sub-tituted for सह, in a Nime, when followed by another word in a compound

Thus समजाय । Why when it is a Name? Observe ugget formed by क्रांत्र (111 2 96 S 3006) The it is not added in the Feminine because of the variate under IV 1 7 S 456

१०१०। प्रन्थान्ताधिके च। ६। ३। ७६॥

भन्मे पत्यो सहस्य स स्यादुत्तरपदे। सबुह्तं ब्र्यातियमधीते । सद्दोणां स्त्राप्ति ॥

1010 was the substitute for etc. in a compound when followed by another word, when, it has the sense of

'upto the end' (in connection with a literary work) or

Thus सकतं – सकानं ज्योगियगभीगं। So also सहहवं – (बृद्धांस्य)। स संसरं (– संग्रहास्य)। स्वरं संपरं (। क्षांस्यान्य)। स्वरं संपरं (। 1. 6. 5.652). Therefore, when a word, denoting time, is the second member, स्व would not be changed to et, because of the prohibition in VI. 3. 81 S. 666. The present stitra removes that prohibition by anticipation, with regard to time-denoting words even, when the meaning is that 'of the end of a book.' When the sense is that of 'more, 'we have सहोशाहस्या', समावार्ष्याना । स्वरंकियोको स्वरं ।

१०११ । द्वितीये चात्रपाख्ये । ६ । ३ । ५० ॥

अञ्जूनेय द्वितीय सहिंद्य सः स्वात् । सराजसीका निशा । राशसी साक्षावशुपकश्यनामाः निश्चयाऽ-तमीवते ॥

1011. \(\mathbf{e}\) is the substitute for \(\mathbf{e}\)\(\mathbf{e}\)\(\mathbf{e}\)\(\mathbf{e}\), which refers to a second object, which latter, however, is not directly perceived.

Note:—Of the two things which are generally found co-existing, 'the non-principal is called the 'second' or figfin in 'That which is perceived, observed or is known is called च्याच्य, 'that which is not perceived & is majqua, i.e. what is to be inferred. That i, when the second object is to be inferred from the presence of the first, g is added to such second word. Thus, gift: (अमेर) 'a pigeon which points out that conflagration has taken place some where.' tiffuren yigar 'n a storm-wind which announces the Piächas.'

संस्कृतीका निया. Here the fire, the Pisacha or the Rāsshas as are not directly perceived, but their existence is inferred from the presence of the pigeon, storm-wind and night. In सारायाका, there is added बस् by V. 4. 153 S. 833.

१०१२ ! समानस्य छन्दस्यमुर्धप्रमृत्युदर्केषु । ६ ! ३ ! म४ ॥

्वभागस्य ताः च्यादुभारते गतु दूर्थाविद् । यद् आता सम्भाः । यद् तद्या तद्यस्य । सम् सङ्क्ष्यः । त्यस्य एवये तम्पर्यस्यत्यत्यत्यायः । सम्प्रमुख्यः । सम्पर्यम् । समाप्रमुख्यः । सम्पर्यस्यकः । सम्पर्यक्रियो स्थित्यत्ये नित्त पद्याः ताम्पर्य सम्प्रतियात्यात्याः विद्यति स्वित्यत्याः सम्पर्य सद्यस्य स्वत्यान्त्रस्यात्याः । सद्यः सदया सुख्यति यद्या । त्रमायत्यस्यवति सर्वे व्यक्तिः । 1012 অ is the substitute of অমান in the Chhandas but not before মুখন, মুমুর্ন and বুহুর্ন p

Thus मञ्जाता समार्थ मञ्जलता समूध्य वान सङ्ग्रम (IV 4.º114 S 3460) समाना गान —समार्थ न समार्थ formed by कृत्य affix IV 4.114 S 3460 Why do see say not before कृषेत् &cc' Observe समानमूद्री, समानम्हर्या, समानम्हर्य

The sûtra should be divided into two शाह समानम्य forming one sûtra and पुनस्कान्द्र &c., another Lins we do in order to get the forms पात्रा, साधारमंत्र प्रसातायप् &c., in secular language also 'Thus says the author of the Kāsikā.

Or we may say the word यह means also यह u as we have already seen in the word सुरुष्ता (-यहण पराया). Therefore the above are Bahavithis which should be analysed thos समान्य स्वाहस्य-चयुष & Here स is an elliptical form of ing meaning sadms. See VI 3 52 S 240 by which ag is channed to at it.

Note —This entra is a Vardic rule and ought to have been taught by Ehatton in the Vardic chapter. He has taught it here in order to show that by loga with age, it can be applied to ordinary language also

But if the view be taken that in सदश &c, the स is सह tilen there is no necessity of Yoga vibhāga, for the Māhābhāshya has not shown this soliting of this particular saltra

१०१३ । ज्योतिर्क्षतवद्यात्रिनाभिनामगोत्रकपस्थातवर्णवयोवचनवन्युषु । इ.। ३। च्य ॥

एपु द्वाद्यस् त्तरपद्पु समानस्य स' स्वातु । सञ्चानि । खजनपद् इत्यादः ॥

1013 This substitution of स for सामान takes placebefore the twelve words ज्योतिस, जनगर, यति, गामि, नामन्, गोप्न, रूप, स्थान, वर्ण, बदस, वयन and बन्धु in the common languageplace.

Thus सङ्खाति सजनपद, सराजि समानि, सनामा समान सफर, सस्मान सर्वेख, सदका सवयन सद्देश थे

Note — against (neat) is the period of impurity which lasts up to the settingof the sun or the settersm in which the impurity commenced

१०१४ । चरले ब्रह्मचारिणि । ६ । ३ । म्ह ॥

क्रह्मणारिण्डुनारदे समानस्थ स स्वाचारण समानस्थन सम्बतातः। परण द्यास्ता । इत देवः। सरस्यवनाय प्रवर्भण क्रद्रा । सम्बताय क्रह्मणारी समान स सक्रह्मणारी ॥

1014. स is substituted for समान before ब्रह्मचारिन when it denotes persons engaged in fulfilling a common vow of studying the Vedas.

Thus समानी अहाचारी = सहाराचारी ।। चरणे in the sutra means a पाला or a department of Vedic study and means the Vedas. He who has a common (samana) branch (charana) is a sabrahmachari. The vow of studying the Veda, is also called say if He who is engaged in the performance of that yow, is called ब्रह्मचारिन् ॥ समान refers to the vow of studying being common to both : £ ८ समाने ब्रह्मणि वस्त्रपति =सत्त्रहायाती ॥

Note: -- HERITAIR therefore means a co-student, one who reads the same Vedic portion as the other.

१०१५ । तीथे ये । हा ३ । ८७॥

तीर्थे इत्तरपदे वारी परवये विवस्ति समानस्य सः स्वात् । ससीर्थः = एकगुरुकः । समानसीर्थेवा • क्रोंसि चलस्य ।।

1015. This substituted for the before and, when the affix ver is added to it.

Thus सर्वीधर्ध: = समान ताथ वासी (IV. 4. 107 S. 1658) 'a fellow-student.' i. c. whose preceptor is one and the same person: who are studying under a common teacher. The affix up is added by IV. 4. 107 S. 1658.

१०१६ । विभाषोदरे । ६ । ३ । ५५ ॥

थांडी प्रत्येशे विवस्तिते रुत्येव । सोदर्थः । समामीदर्यः ॥

1016. The substitution of स for समान is optional before wer when the affix ver is added to it.

सोवर्थ: or समानीवर्थ: (1V. 4. 108 S. 1659).

१०१७। इन्हराचतुष् १६।३। ८६॥

सहकु । सहयः ॥

हक्षे चिति वक्तव्यम् * ॥ सहक्षः। वत्ररुक्तरार्थः ॥

1017. स is substituted for समान, before इक्, इस and the affix an #

Thus सहक्, सहस्रः म The affixes कस्, and किन् are added to हश under III, 2, 60 S. 429. Vart which give us the forms 25 and 25 II

Vårt —So also before दुस का सद्दश्व । दृद्ध ts formed by क्स affix under III 2 60S 429 Vårtika

The affix was is taken for the sake of the subsequent satra

• १०१⊏। इत्किमोरीश्की । € । ३ | ६० ॥

द्दग्यस्वतुषु इस्म देश किय की स्वान् । देशका (देशा । कीट्रका । कीट्रका विद्याद्वाय वस्थते । देशे प्र । इस्स । कीट्रका ॥ का सर्वाद्या ॥ देशा प्र । ताट्या ॥ तादावाः ताट्या । वीट्रका ॥ मेलोरन । प्रमुद्दक्षः अमुद्दक्ष । अमुद्दक्षः ॥

1018 है is substituted for ददम und की for किस before the words रफ् दस् and the affix सन्।

Thus हेटक रेड्स and स्थान कीटक कीटस and कियान।

Note — इतन and कीवन are clanged to ई + इयन and सी + इयन by V 2 40

a 1841 and the long f is chiefd by VI 4 148 S 311 and we get इसन् करने कियन ॥

Part —So also before एक का ईट्स and कीटल ॥

So also when the rule VI 3 91 S 430 applies and আ 13 added to pronouns, as নাহত, নাহত নামত and নাহত u

So also in the case of the Pronoun आइम्स when it takes the long भा (VII 3 of S 430) and म and च substitutions (VIII 2 80 S 419) as— भागक भागक भागक

१०१६। समासेद्रहले सङ्घ । ५ । ३ । ८० ॥

काङ्गुलिशास्त्रास्त्रस्य सस्य मूर्थन्य स्थास्थानासः। चाङ्गुलियङ्गः। समासः किनः। काङ्गुले सङ्गः।

1019 पुष्ठ substituted for the सर्वा दूस alter the

Thus আহন্তবস্থা Why do we say in a compound? Observe আহ্যুক মার ট

Note —The word सङ्घा is exhibited in the stira in the nominative case. The force is less that of Gaustive : क सहस्य B

१०२०। भीरो स्थानमा = । ३। = १॥

भीहरूद्वात् स्थानस्य सस्य मूर्थे य स्थाल्समाचे । भी इहानम् । धसमाचे तः । भीधः स्थानमः ॥

1020 पु is substituted for the स् of स्थान when preceded by भींड in a compound

Thus श्रीराप्तम् ॥ The word "compound" is understood here also; otherwise मीरो: स्थानं ॥

१०२१ । ज्योतिरायुषः स्तोमः । ८ । ३ । ८३ ॥

णाभ्यो स्वामस्य सस्य मूर्थस्यः स्यान्त्रमासि । ज्योतिष्टामः । श्रायुष्टामः । समासि किन्तुः । क्योतिपः स्तामः ॥

1021. The स् of स्त्रामः is changed to ए after ज्योतिस् and त्राप्तुस् in a compound.

As क्वोतिशीम:, जायुशेम: ॥ Why do we say 'in a compound '? Observe क्वोतिक: स्त्रेम: where there is no compounding.

१०२२ । सुपामादिषु च । ८ । ३ । ९८ ॥

सस्य मूर्धन्यः । शांभनं साम बेस्ये सुपानी । सुपन्धिः ॥

. 1022. The स is changed to द in the words सुपामन् and the rest.

Thus सुपाना प्राह्मसः चान्यन्य सान बदि कांती ॥ So Asb सुरिनितः ॥
Noto :—1 बुक्ता, ? निज्ञान, 3 हुप्यान, 4 बुक्त, 5 निकंशः (निज्ञा), 6 दुर्भयः,
7 सुपीं , ही न्यांकिः (निकंपियः), 0 दुर्भयः, 10 सुप्तुः (सुप्तुः), 11 सुद् (सुप्तुः), 12 सो(स्वायः),
सहायान् । विश्वनित्यातः, 16 साम्रवादः, 10 नीरंपनयः (नीरंपनयः), 16 दुर्ग्वप्रियः (सुप्तुः)किः
नवादः प्राह्मसः प्राप्तिः । प्राह्मसः (सुप्तुः)किः
नवादः प्राप्तिः प्राप्तिः स्वायः (सुप्तुः)किः

Some of the above words would have been governed by the prohibition in VIII. 3. 111, S. 2128 others would never have taken q, hence their inclusion in this list. The word H is here a karmapravachaniya (I. 4. 94 S. 555) and for and M also are not upasargas, because they are so only in connection with the verbs up and aft; so VIII. 3. 65 S. 2270 does not apply to the preceded by fire and grit The word तथ here is a प्रम formed word, from चित्र हिसा संराद्धाः; if it be derived from दिय गरबाह, then also, the word is included here in order to prevent the application of VIII. 3. 113 S. 2278. The words Haffer; & affer: &c., are derived from all with the propositions स and सह, and the affix कि (111. 3.92 S 3270); and the स of सम is changed to will The words give gog are Unadi formed words (Un. 1, 25). The word भौतिकाशः is a Bahurrihi, the स of सकिय is changed to प् and the Sarahsinta पद्म is added (V. 4, 113 S, 852). The long & of the first member is shortened by VI. 3. 63 S. 1001. The change takes place when it is a Name. The word अर्थिका is formed by adding the Preposition प्राप्त to the root हा, and the offix size (III. 3, 106 S, 3283), and we have niften with eight then up is added by V. 3, 73 S 2028 and str shortened (VII, 4, 13 S, S34), and g added by WII. 3. 44 S. 46 S. The word श्रीकृषन is formed by adding त्यूर to सिंच ॥ इन्सिनंद्रक vil. o. कह छ. वच्या व्यवस्था के साथ क्षेत्र के स्थापन के साथ क्षेत्र के साथ के साथ के साथ के साथ क्षेत्र के साथ कर कर कर के साथ list. They are explained below.

१०२३। एति सञ्चायासगात्। मा १३। हरू ॥

सस्य पूर्णन्य । इतियेखा ॥ पति ।शास । इतिसम्बद्धाः सज्ञाया किन्तु । पूत्रसेन । चनकासस्ति ॥ विदयस्तिन । इनकारियो । सर्वति ॥

1023. The A followed by च and preceded by ty or y is changed to y, when the word is a name, and when the स is not preceded है। म

Thus क्षस पंजा कास-हरियेण, पति सेवा कास-पारिण, so also वारियेण, so also वारियेण, so also वारियेण, so also वारियेण, surgicall if Why do uses ay 'followed by ह'? Observe हंगीसम्बद्ध (VI) 45 S 831) Why do we say 'when the tr is not preceded by ना?' Observe हिस्सा हुँच । The phrase एको (VII) 3 57 S 211) is understood here also, so the rule does not apply to quick in

Note —This sutra is read in the list of Sudimmedi-class (see the last attra 4022) so also the next soften. They have been inserted in the Ashtadhyāyi (rom the Ganaphie).

१०२४ । नस्त्राद्धा । ६ । ३ । १०० ॥

एति सस्य सहायानगत्ताराम्यूर्ध यो या । साहणीयणः । सोहणीयन[्] १ वायकारास्त्रियः । सन-निमयकेतः । माह्यताराणाद्रयत् ॥

1024 When the preceding word as the name of a Lunar mansion, the a substitution for a under the above mentioned circumstances as ontonal.

Thus वेशियाचिक or रेशियाचिक ॥ Why do we say 'when not preceded by ज ? Observe विषय सन where the preceding letter is ग्र स

Note. —These two chieves 32 and 430 are really done things being read to the space of full edites.

They have, since long been raised to the reak of full edites.

All perebral q changes when not referable to any specific rule, should be classified under the Sushamed gana

१०२५ । प्रमष्ट्रचतृतीयास्यस्यान्यस्य दुगाशीताशास्यास्थितोतसुकोतिकारक-न्यानच्छेत्र । ६ । ३ । ८६॥

क्षण्यसम्बद्धाः वामान कालासिस्ति प्रेत् । सम्बत्ताः । भग्यस्याः । सम्बत्ताः । भग्यस्य । भग्यस्य । अन्यस्य । अवस्य । अ

1025. मन्य, when not used in the Genitive or the Instrumental, gets the augment हुन, (इ), before ब्राग्निस, श्रायत, आस्या, आस्था, आस्था, आस्था, अस्था, उस्कृत, ऊति, कारक and राग, as well as before the affix छ (इंप).

Thus अनक्ष जाती। ज्यावाराणि ज्याच आशा-ज्यावाराण, ज्याच आशा-ज्यावारा, ज्याच आशा-ज्यावाराण, ज्याच आशा-ज्यावाराण, ज्याच तात्राच जीते। च्यावाराण, अस्य वराष्ट्रवाच च अपवाराण, ज्याच जीते। च्यावाराण, अस्य तात्राच अपवाराण, अस्य तात्राच ज्याचाराण। So also with or, as व्यावाराण, अस्य तात्राच ज्यावाराण। It takes क्र occasse it belongs to च्यावार्षे class (IV. 2. 138 S. 1362). Gahādi is-Akritigans.

१०२६। अर्थे विभाषा । ६।३। १०० ॥

हास्यवर्धः । अन्यार्थः ॥

1026. दुव् is optionally the augment of अन्य when आई: follows.

As अस्ववर्षः or प्रस्वार्थः ॥

१०२७ । कोः कत्तरपुरुपेऽचि । ६ । ३ । १०१ ॥

शक्कास्युक्तस्पदे । कुल्सितोऽन्यः कदश्यः । कदश्रम् । तस्युरुपे किम् । कुट्टॅा राजा ध-क्रीः च *॥ क्रस्तितास्त्रयं कञ्चयः ॥

1027. कद is substituted for 5 in a Tatpurusha, when a word beginning with a vowel follows as the second member.

word beginning with a vowel follows as the second member.

As লব্দ, ল্বেল্ড গ Why do we say in a Tatpurusha? Observe লেল্ড

राजा॥

Note: -- Why do we say " when the second member begins with a vowel" 2 Observe 表記記句, 表現表記: 0

Vast:—कत् is substituted before जय, as कत्वयः = कुल्सिसास्रयः ॥

१०२८। रथवदयोश्च । ६।३।१०२॥

क्रद्रथः । क्रद्रद्रः ॥

1028 कद is substituted for क before एव and भवाso.

Thus कदच . कदद ॥

१०२६। तुले चाजाती। ६१३। १०३ ॥

कत्वज्ञ ॥

1029 कत् is substituted for ह. when त्य follows denoting a species.

As बाजूणा नाम जाति । But शुःखितानि तृणसिन = कुतृणानि ।।

१०३०।का पथ्यस्योः।६।३।१०४॥

कात्थयः काक्षाः अक्षतान्त्रेत संस्कृतः । आस्प्रदेशे बहुतिहिर्याः ।

1030. का is the substitute of कु, before प्रश्नेत् and অক্ষা

Thus कार्यम् and काल् । The latter is a Tatpurusha, if the second word is aksha, and it is Bahuvilhi also, if the second term is akshi.

१०३१ । ईपद्धे । ६ । ३ । १०५ ॥

ईपक्रवल काजरुन्। शकादावानि प्रश्रास्कानेसः । काम्लः ॥

1031. ≒ is the substitute of ₹, when the meaning is 'a small'

As कामधार । बालवाद । कामकर "a little water" Though the second member may begin with a toxel, yet this substitution takes place, in spite of VI 3, 101 S 1027 because this aftern is subsequent in order, as कामक्रम ॥

१०३२ । विभाषा पुरुषे । ६ । ३ । १०६॥

कायुक्य । क्रुपुरुष । आधासकिमायेथम्। दैववर्षे हि पूर्वविधानिष्यामिध्यमः । ईयल्पुरुष । क्रापुरुष ॥

1032 at is optionally substituted for \mathfrak{F} , when the word $\mathfrak{F}^{\mathrm{q}}$ follows

Thus wright, or green. This is an apraphs vibhasha. In the sense of 'n little {74', the substitution is compulsory and not optional, by the setting aside of the prior, as \$437.564 = 25.884.

१०३३ । कर्वचौष्णे । ६ । ३ । १०७ ॥

वंग्याशस्त्रे उत्तरपंत्रे कोः कषं का च वा स्यात् । क्षेत्रंश्णम् । क्षोध्णम् । कदुव्याम् ।

1033. স্থা and ক্ষম্ম are optionally the substitutes of কু when জ্বাম্ম follows.

As क्षत्रीव्यम्, क्षाव्यम् or क्षदुव्यम् ॥

१०३४। पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिएम् ।६।३।१०६॥

पृषोदस्यकाराणि विधिर्वयस्यातितानि नयैव साधूनि स्यः। पृष्यतः उदर्र पृषोदस्यः। सर्वापः। पारिसङ्को बन्धस्कः। पूर्वरदस्य वः उत्तरपदार्देश नत्यम् ॥

भवैद्यर्शांगमाञ्चसः सिंदो धर्मीवपर्ववात् । गृहोस्मा वर्णविक्वतेर्वर्णनाबास्पृषीदरम् ॥

हिकबाहेन्यस्तीरस्य तारभावो वा * ॥ वश्चिषतारम् । दक्षिणतीरम् । उत्तरतारम् । उत्तरतीर्म् ॥ दुरो शवानाखरमध्येषुत्यमुत्तरयवादेः दुष्यं पा * ॥

दुःखेन हारतम् वृजादः । दुःखेन नाक्यते वृजादः । इःखेन क्यते वृजः । खट् विन्यः । क्योर्नेनोपा विपासने । दुःखेन व्यायसीति दुडदः । वासभाति कः । हुपन्तोऽस्थां सीदन्तीति कृषी। हुनवन्तः कस्य वृजादेवः वरेर्पयक्रांणे जर् । बाह्यतिगणाऽयय् ॥

1034. The elision, augment and mutation of letters to be seen in quitx &c, though not found taught in treatises of Grammar, are valid, to that extent and in the mode, as taught by the usage of the sages.

The word व्ययोगहरून (विदेशवादिया) । Thus प्रदूषणे स्थान प्रथानस्य, पृष्ट् क्षेस्रां स्थान पृष्टेशक्त स्थान प्रशासकः चनाकतः, क्ष्मं स्थान पृष्टेशकः । Here there is elision of हा। So also वार्यायकः चनाकतः, here निहं is replaced by ब. and or replaces qu'i क्षम्य, जीवन्य सुनः = जीवृत्य, here वर्ष has been elided; स्वार्था सर्वत न्यवायम्; here वर replaces वर्षः; and स्थान for स्थाय। वर्षे समस्य = दृष्टावयः, here वर्ष replaces वर्षः and स्थान for स्थाय। विद्याना स्थान = दिवानः।

महार्ग रे.स = गङ्गरः । Here मक्ष is replaced by मञ्जू, and the final of κ is elided before the affix ऋ यू । And so on with अयगस्य, कपिश्य &c.

The following verse enumerates the anomalies of Prishodara class compounds:—

VERSE.

The word हुस is formed by the augment of a letter; the word हिंसु is formed by the transposition of letters; the word मुहेतज्ञा is formed by mutation of letters, and the word मुहेतज्ञा is formed by mutation of letters.

Note —ह्या is formed from the root हुए with the affix मान्य (of Pachtel class III, 1 134 S 2896), and the sugment सार् हुए स्पाद सार्थ न्छ । From $\sqrt{| हिस्$

Vari — मंत्र becomes optionally सुर after a word denoting direction, as

Vdrr —The final of दूर is changed to ज, before जाय, जाय, एव and क्षेत्र and the first letters of these are changed to their corresponding cerebrals.

Thus दूं एंग तप्तरंत, गायते, ग्रंथ में च = प्राप, जूचाय, गूप्प म In the last (एक) there is elision of the nasal also. These three words are formed by the affix ज्यू (III., 3 126 S 330S) हु खूंग स्वायति चूप्य म Here is added the affix ज्यू to the root ख्या (लोग) preceded by the upspands x, by III I 126 S 280S.

ख्यन्तोऽस्यां सीवन्ति = मुसी । Here सह takes the affix उद् in the locative, and स्व is replaced by कृष अनीनानसन क्षी "The seat of a sage is called brist" (See Amarakosha 11.7.46)

१०३५ । संहितायाम् । ६ । ३ । ११४ ॥

का विकारी स्थम् ॥

1035. In the following sutras upto the end of the third pada of the sixth Adhyaya, are to be supplied the following words:—"In an uninterrupted flow of speech."

Note —Thus stitra VI. 3 135 S 3537 declares "ज at the end of a twosyllable inflected verb becomes long in the Hymns" Thus दिलाहित्य वसकि स् कृतवार, it The void विशिवार, should be read into that stitu to complete the sense. So that when the above words stand separately, we have दिया है, या, स्वाह, सुर, साला म

१०३६ । कर्षे खुदाणस्याऽविद्याष्टपञ्चमाविभिन्नच्छिन्नचिद्वस्रुपस्यस्ति-क्रम्य । ६ । ३ । ११४ ॥

क्रमध्ये परे ज्ञानवापकस्य क्षेत्रं । विद्यालकां शब्दास्य क्षित् । वेश्वनवर्षः । व्यवस्थितः । क्षित् । विद्यम्यो । वाहकस्यै । पञ्चकस्य । विद्यालकं । विस्तकर्णः । विष्यकर्णः । विद्यालकं । व्यवस्थितकर्षः ॥

1036 Before vis. there is the substitution of a long vowel for the final of the preceding word, when it denotes a proprietorship mark on the ears of cattle, but not

when the words are बिए, अपून, पञ्चन, मणि, मिन्न, छिन्न, छिन्न, सुव and स्वस्तिक ॥

Thus নিপ্ৰেল্ডেন্ডা The word ভাষণ here means any peculiar mark showing the preprietorship, put or made on the ears of animals. Why do we say when it denotes such a mark? Observe খনিগৰকোঁ il Why do we say with the exception of নিষ্ কৈ? Observe বিজ্ঞানী গ্ৰহণকাঁ, বহুপানাঁ, বিদ্যানাঁ, বিজ্ঞানাঁ, বিজ্ঞানাঁ, বিজ্ঞানাঁ, বিজ্ঞানাঁ,

१०३७। नहित्रुतिबृषिव्यधिकचिसहित्तनिषु कौ । ६। ३। ११६॥

ाक्षेत्रक्षेतु एषु परेषु पूर्वपहरू बीर्थः । स्वानत् । वीवृत् । बाह्यः । माशित्, । वीरक् । सामीरुक्। ऋतिषद् । परीक्षः । क्षाविति किस् । परिखहनस् । विभाषा पुरुष इक्षते। मण्डूकपूल्या विभाषासुवर्तते सा व्यवस्थितः । त्रिन गतिकारक्षयेरियः । वेहः । पदुरुक् । विभाक्ष्यः ॥

Thus जपान (पानक् Nom. S.), so also, वर्णज्य, संबंध, वस्तुव, तस्तुव, (स्रोम) गर्ग) प्राप्त, त्यपह, (पांधे परांधे) गर्मावित, हुवाधित, त्यावित, (with vyadh) नेवल, क्योव्ह (with tuch) क्योप्त, (with sah) स्त्रीवत (with tan). The masal is clided after या þefore क्षि (VI. 4, 40 S. 2986), and by an extension of that mis, it is elibid after स्त्र also. Why do we say 'when the follows'? Observe तिव्हस्त्य H

In this sôtra we read the anuvriti of the word "vibháshā" ("optionally") from the apiorism VI. 3, 106 S. 1032, which does not govern the intervening ten stras, but applies to this VI. 3, 116 S. 1037, by the method, called 'frog-leap! The option of this sûtra is, however, a vyavasthita vibhāsā or a settled option. Namely, it applies only when the upapadas are gatts or kānhāsa. Therefore on there, gave or (farega)

१०३८ । बनागियोः संझायां कोटर्राकशुक्तकादीनाम् । ६ । ३ । ११७ ॥

कोटरारीमां यन पर किशुहुकादीनां गिरी पर शर्षः स्थारसंज्ञायाम् ॥

1038. For the final rowel of জাহু &c. a long vowel is substituted before चন, and so also of জিয়ুজুক &c. before গিহি, when the compound is a Name.

Thus होतर + बन ॥ Now applies the following sutra,

· Note:-Thus कोटरावणम्, निश्नकावणम्, सिप्नकावणम्, सारिकावणम् ॥

So also किशुलुकीशिति , सकतानागिति , कैट,

The m is changed to m in an by VIII 4 4 S 1039 But आधितवस्थानम् and कृत्य निद्दि as these words do not belong to the above classes.

के लोटर, 2 निवास, 3 सिम्रक, 4 सुरम (पुरक्त), 5 साहित (साहिक)।
 1 कि मुस्तुक (निक्छलक), 2 साहब (साहबक्क), 2 सहब, 4 शहकत, 5 भवजत, 6 सोहिन्
7 सुक्कुट।

१०३६ । यनं पुरमामिश्रकासिंश्रकासारिकाकोटरायेश्यः । ⊏ । ४ । ४ ॥

नन्दारस्वांनपरास्त एक एक वान नाममा । इंड मोहराक्षा एउच नार्याच्यो कीरायद्वे होस्याः । वेदां क्रमतीयांनां काराक्ष्में निर्मात्रः । स्वयाक्ष्मस्य हु रिक्कां पुरानाक्ष्यः हिस्कां पुरानाक्ष्यः । निरम्बावन्यः । विश्वास्त्रक्यः । स्वीत्यस्त्रकारः । स्वेतस्यस्त्रास्त्रकारः । स्वयास्त्रकारः । विश्वस्यकः । स्वीत्यस्त्रकारः । स्वीत्यस्त्रकारः । स्वास्त्रकारः । वनस्त्रवे स्वकारः । राजस्त्रासिद्धं निरानगास्त्रकारः । सञ्चत्रं । मानिवासंस्त्रकारं । स्वास्त्रकारं । स्वास्त

1030. The $\overline{\alpha}$ of $\overline{\alpha}$, is changed into $\overline{\alpha}$, when preceby the words purage, misraka, sidhika, sarika, koṭa a, and agre, as first members of the compound, and the whole compound is a name.

The words पुरेषशाम् and rigitate of the stata VIII.4. 3 S. 857 are to be read into this aphorism. Thus दुस्तावदास, शिष्टास्थ्यम, शिष्टास, शिष

The lengthering of the finals in the above five up to first is by. VI, 2 17 S 10.58 and the whort struct of the last other refers to these five words of the present satra. Though the word wave writerare is not a Name, yet the role VI, 3, 9, S 566 applies to it and the case affix is not chedd, because it is oread in Rajadantali list (II, 2, 31 S 502). The seventh-case affix is included in the meaning of a Pratipadica, hence the word agree-vanam is in the Nominative case. So also Singarasific is

The substitution of or for n with regards to the first five words would have taken place by the preceding Ashidab syst source VII 4 3. S 857. The separate enunciation of the nule with regard to the sord way, after these, shows that this is a restrictive or faw rule, so far as the five words up to ketch are concerned. But with regards to age; if it a width The n of my it changed that on, when precededly these words only and

no other. Thus क्रुवेरवर्ग, शत्रभारवर्गम, शतिष्वयग्रम, । The word agrevanam is not a Name, and therefore sutra 857 would not have applied to it, Hence with regard to agree the present sutra is a vidit or an original rule.

१०४० । बले । ६ । ३ । ११८ ॥

यसमत्यते परे शैर्षः स्थारसंज्ञायाम् । स्रथीवतः ॥

1040. The final of the preceding word is lengthened before the affix are il

Thus graduan 0. This is formed by the affix upon (V. 2. 112 S. 1919.)

१०४१। सतीवहस्योऽनजिरादीनाम् । ६।३।११६॥

सन्पायती । अक्षासिपद्वीमां किस् । श्रीकाश्मती । बहुन्तः किस् । श्रीष्टिमती । संद्रागासिय । वेहः चलप्रवर्ती ।

1041. The final vowel of a word consisting of more than two syllables is lengthened before the affix aq, when it is a name, but not of the words where &c.

Thus were all in These are formed by the affix agg (IV. 2. 85 S. 1304). The ug is changed to ag, by VIII. 2. 11. S. 1259. Why with the exception of night &c. Observe withreath, agriced, agreement agreement of why do we say 'of a word consisting of more than two spillables' when it is a name' has been read into the soltra. When the word is not a name, there is no lengthening. As sweet if

ी निकार, 2 खदिर, 3 तुलम, 4 ईस, 5 झारण्डद (ईसकारण्डद) 6 चकताक ॥ १०४२ । शरादीनों च । ६ । ३ । १२० ॥

बस्यती ॥

1042. The final vowel of $\mathfrak{A}\tau$ &c. is lengthened before $\mathfrak{A}\tau$ when it is a Name.

• As क्यानती, वैद्यावती ॥ The म of मन् is changed to च because it is a Name (VIII. 2. 11, S. 1899.) But not so after भ्रीति &c as these belong to क्यांचे class (VIII. 2.9 S. 1897.)

I कार, 2 यंदा, ৪ চুন, 4 জাহি, 5 কাবি, 6 নয়ি, 7 মূন, ৪ হাখি, 9 হয় ॥. 75

१०४३ । इको चहेऽपीलोः । ६ १.३ । १२१ ॥

इमन्तरम् रीर्थः, स्याद्वे । मह्मीपहम् । कमीपहम् ॥ इक किम् । पिण्डमहम् । स्वीली किम्रा पीलुवस्य ॥

वापीस्त्रावीनामिति वाच्यप् " ॥ दास्वहम् ॥

1043 The final r and the rof a word, with the exception of ties, are lengthened before us I

Thus अवस्थितका, स्वीतका, स्वीतका a Why do we say 'ending in कक vowels'? 'Observe विण्डवसम् ॥ Why not of वीख? Observe वीख्यसम् ॥

Vast -It should be stated "with the exception of the and the test[®] As wreath ii

१०४४ । उपसर्गस्य घञ्यमनुष्ये बहुलम् । इ.। ३.। १२२ ॥

चपसर्गस्य बहुल दीर्थ स्वाइयम्बेत परे न तु नमुख्ये। परिपाक । परिपाक ॥ धनदुच्ये किन्द्र । रेनेवार ॥

1044. The final vowel of a Preposition is diversely lengthened, before a word formed by the krit-affix un, but not when the compound denotes a human being.

Thus परीपाक धा परिपाक ॥

Note .- It does not take place, as using , unit is lengthened before HIS and SHE, when building is meent, an Hilli and Hight in Otherwise Reis and mart il Optionally in देश केंद्र का मनिवेश or मन्द्रिय , मनिरेश or मनीरिय ।।

Why do we say, " when human beings are not meant?? Observefaus "The caste Nishada" It is formed by our under soura III 2 121 S 3300 (निपोहसासिन पापम पति निपाद)। The word मतीहर 'gate-keeper' is apparently an exception

१०४५ । इक. काशे । द । ३ । १२३ ॥

इगलस्योपसर्गस्य वंश्ये स्थारकारी। बीजारा । तीकारा । इक जिला। प्रकाशः ॥

1045 A Preposition ending in g or g lengthens. its final before काश ॥

As बीकास , मीकास , भ काम is formed by साथ (III 1 114 S 2806). Why do we say 'ending in T or a'? Observe mant where the Preposition does not end in r≪ 11

१४६। अपूनः संबायामः । ६ । ३ । १२५ ॥

स्तरपेट सीर्थः । जदापदम् । संज्ञार्था किम् । बारव्याः ॥

1046. A long vowel is substituted for the final of अपन before the second member, when the compound is a name.

Thus शहावस्य II Why do we say 'when the compound is a name'? Observe अष्टपुत्रः, where the compound is not a name.

१०४७ । चितेः कपि । ६ । ३ । १२७ ॥

एक्सचितीकः ॥

1047. The final vowel of चिति is lengthened before the affix कप li

Thus एकांचतीकः ॥ The कप् is added by V. 4, 154 S. 891.

१०४८। तरे संज्ञायाम् । ६। ३। १२६॥

विश्वासकः ॥

-1048. The final of विश्व is lengthened before नर. when the compound is a name.

Thus विश्वानरः, but विश्वमरः = विश्वे नरा यस्त्र when it is not a name. Note: - The word visva is understood here from the preceding Ashfâdhyâyî satra VI. 3. 128 S. 379.

१०४६ । क्रिये चर्गे । ६) ३ । १६० ॥

विश्वामित्रः। ऋषै। किम् । विश्वमित्रो माणववाः॥

धुने। इत्तरंष्ट्राकर्णग्रुन्श्वराहसुथ्छपरेषु दीर्घो वाष्ट्रः *॥ म्हादत्तः इत्यादि ॥

1049. The final of বিংশ is lengthened before মিদ্র when it is the name of a Rishi.

As विश्वामिकः 'the sage Viśvāmitra'. Why do we say 'the name of a Rishi?' Observe विश्ववितः 'a boy called Visvamitra'.

Vart :-- The final of अन् is lengthened before the following बना देहा, कर्यं, कुन्द, दसह, पुरुक्त and पृद:- अ श्वाइन्स, श्वाइंटू, श्वाकर्यः, श्वाकुन्दः, श्वावस्यः, श्वाइन्दः, श्वावस्यः,

Note :- The word age is read in the Variaka with a long final we II Some

१०४३। इको बहेऽपीलो.। ६। ३। १२१॥

इगलास्य हीर्थ स्थाइहे । स्वयीवहम् । स्वयीवहम् ॥ इकं किम् । विण्यवहम् । स्वयीकी किम्। पीलवहम् ॥

कादीस्वाडीशामिति वाच्यम् ^{*} ॥ वास्वहम् ॥

1043 The final g and the g of a word, with the exception of the, are lengthened before us n

Thus क्योदहर, स्पीवहर सुनीदहर्ग। Why do we say 'ending in हरू vowels'? 'Observe विण्यवहर्ग। Why not of पीत? Observe पीसवहर्ग।

Vari —It should be stated ' with the exception of पील and the rest " As सम्बद्ध ए

१०४४। उपसर्गस्य घञ्चमनुष्ये बहुलम् । ६ । ३ । १२२ ॥

वनसमस्य बहुत शीर्ष स्वाद्यमना परे न हा महत्त्वो । प्रीपाक । परिवास ॥ धैमनुष्य किन्द्रः । स्वियत ॥

1044. The final vowel of a Preposition is diversely lengthened, before a word formed by the kpit-affix घर, but not when the compound denotes a human being

Thus वरीवाक or वरिवाक ॥

Note —It does hot take place, as प्रसेच, प्रसार ॥ It is langthened before
साव and कार when building is meent, as प्रसाद and सहार ॥ Otherwise प्रसाद and
प्रसार ॥ Optionally in वेस केट कः मित्रेचे ज प्रसादेश, मिसाप ज प्रतीरोग ॥

Why do we say, ' when human beings are not meant '? Observe निवाद 'The caste Nishada, It is formed by पाप under stira III 3 121 S 3300 (निवीदानीय पाप्य इति निवाद)। The word पाष्टीहार 'gate-keeper is apparently we revention.

१०४५। इक कारो। ६। ३। १२३॥

इमनास्योपसर्गस्य दीर्थ स्थास्त्राही । पीकाश । मीकाश । इक किया मकाश ॥

1045. A Proposition ending in a or a lengthens its final before was #

As दीकाय, मिलाय, भ कात is formed by जय (III i 134 S 2396). Why do no say 'ending in द or द'? Observe मुकास where the Preposition does not end in इक्षा १४६। अपूनः संशायामः । ६।३।१२५॥

बनस्वेट सीर्थः । सद्भावस् । संज्ञावां किम् । श्रद्रमुशः ।

1046. A long vowel is substituted for the final of अप्रम् before the second member, when the compound is a name.

Thus weight II Why do we say 'when the compound is a name'? Observe struct; where the compound is not a name.

१०४७ । चितेः कपि । ६ । ३ । १२७ ॥

एकचित्तीकः॥

1047. The final vowel of चिति is lengthened before the affix are II

Thus एका चित्रीका ॥ The क्रम is added by V. 4, 154 S. 891.

१०४८। नरे संज्ञायाम्। ६। ३। १२६॥

विश्वानरः ॥

-1048. The final of विश्व is lengthened before नर when the compound is a name.

Thus विश्वानसः, but विश्वमरः = विश्वे नस शस्य when it is not a name. Note: -The word visva is understood here from the preceding Ashtadhyaya sûtra, VI. 3. 128 S. 379.

१०४६ । मित्रे चर्षी । ६') ३ । १३० ॥

विश्वामित्रः। ऋषै क्रिम्। विश्वमित्री साणवक्तः।

भ्रमो वृन्तरंष्टाकर्णेक्षन्द्वराहद्वच्छपदेषु दीर्थे वाच्यः ^क ॥ श्वादन्तः इत्यादि ॥

1049. The final of विश्व is lengthened before सिद्र when it is the name of a Rishi.

As कियामित्र-'the sage Viśvàmitra'. Why do we say 'the name of a Rishi?' Observe विश्वामितः' a boy called Visvamitra'.

Vart :-- The final of श्वन, is lengthened before the following इन्त. देष्टा, कर्यो, कुन्द, दराष्ट्र, प्रस्कु, and, पदः—88 श्वादन्तः, श्वादपुः, श्वाकर्यः, श्वाकुन्दः, श्वादसहः, श्वापुण्यः,

Note:-The word up is read in the Vartika with a long final up # Some

read it as short final and say squag is a Behavith where the final of sq. is lengthened, but the lengthening does not take place in a Tatpurusha

१०५० । प्रसिरम्तः शरेजुञ्जसम्बर्धायस्यितिहरपीयृत्ताश्योऽस्यागसमि ।प्रथि।॥ एथोवनस्य वस्य स्थात् । प्रथयः । कार्यशम् । इह रास्यस्थानसम् ॥

1050 The π of un is replaced by u, even when the compound is not a Name, when it is preceded by the words pra, nir, antai, sua, ikshu, plaksha, amia, kārshya, khadira, and ptyūkshā.

Thus प्रवण्ड, कार्यवयाद, li The word is ब्लार्च्य and not कार्य्य and it is this q that causes the ख change

Note —The word vans is understood from the preceding Asl tidbyljf sutra VIII 4 4 S 1059

१०५१ । विमायीयधिवनस्पतिभ्य । ८ । ४ । ६ ॥

रुभ्या पणस्य यास्यात् । यूरीयणम् । दुर्शयमम् । तिरीययम् । तिरीययमम् । द्वाक्त्रयस्थानेव "॥ नेतृ । स्वराह्यसम् ॥

इत्कितिक्य मतिसभा बक्तव्य "॥ इत्कित्वनम् । मिरिक्वावनम् ॥

1051 The stoft states optionally replaced by states the cause of change occurs in the first member of the compound and which denotes a perennial herb of a forest tree

Met.—When the phrvapada is a word denoting signific or a personnial better, then the "of \$q\$ is replaced by \$q\$ is The word vanapath is defined in Amazkosha as those trees which produce fruits without flowering such as figures &C (ulcumbara). The fifter is not a vanapath in this sense because it has tirable flowers and Bruts both. But the word vanapath in the sitra is taken here as syonymous with "tree" in general. See note below. This is an optional rule.

Thus --कूर्यायम् अ दूर्वायमम् Hereदूर्वा is the name of सामाधे ॥ Similarly s विशेषयम् or विशेषयम् is an example of vanaspati

Vart —This title applies when the first word is a this yillable of a trisvllable word. Therefore the change does not occur in देशहरूलय ॥

Vart:-Prohibiton should be stated with regard to the words इरिक्ता &c. As इरिकायनम् । मिरिकायनम् ॥

. Note: - Though there is a distinction, betanically speaking, between a TW and a बनस्पति ; yet in this sates, the word वनस्पति includes वस also.

Kārika:-Technically speaking anguis is a tree that boars fruit apparently without a flower, as a fig tree udumbara. and is a tree that bears both flower and fruit, with is an annual herb, that dies after the ripening of the fruit, and creepers and tubercles are called freq: if

१०५२ । बाइनमाहितात् । ८ । ४ । ४ ॥

चारांच्य वस्त्राते तद्वाचिरपानिनिनिनात्पस्य वास्तनकारस्य पत्यं स्यात् । इक्षवारणप् । शाहितारिक्षम् । इन्द्रबाहनम् । इन्द्रस्वामिकं वाइनमित्वर्थः । वहतेरर्द्धरः वृद्धिरिरेष्टेव सूत्रे निपातनात ॥

1052. The न of बाहन is changed into म्, when an alterant letter, producing the change, occurs in the first member · of a compound, denoting the thing carried.

· Thus gentleng' a sugar-cart'.

The thing which being placed on a cart is carried, is called, आहित ॥ Why do we say "denoting the thing carried". Observe कुन्द्रशहसम् " a

vehicle belonging to Indra . The word शाहन is formed by adding ल्युट् to वह , and the vriddhi length-

ening of the penultimate is valid by the nipatana of this satra.

१०४३ । पार्नदेशे । ८ । ४ । ९ ॥

पुर्वपदस्थान्तिमित्तास्परस्य पानस्य गस्य जस्य स्थानुवेदी समेव । सीरं पान येवां ते चीरपाणा उदी-नतः। दुरापाणाः मार्थ्याः। पीयते इति पानम्। कर्मणि ल्युर् ॥

1053. The न of पान is changed into स, when it occurs as the second member of a compound, the first member of which contains an alterant letter causing change; and the whole compound denotes a country or a people.

The word an meaning "that which is drunk." is formed by the The word qra meaning is formed by the affix is to denote the object.

The word qra meaning is formed by the affix is to denote the object.

The milk-drinking Ustranova, the milk-drinking Ust affix ल्युड III. 3, 113 S. 284). Thus चीरपाण उद्योग the milk-drinking Usharas' सावाण: मुख्या Thus चीरपाणा उद्योगरा:-चीरपाणं स्वा' the milk-drinking Usharas' सावाण: मुख्या 'the wine drinking Prachyas'.

Note :-- Why do we say " when denoting a country " ? Observe of drink of the Dakshis.

The words दशीनर and the rest are applied to persons also through the medium of being country-names

१०५४ । द्वा भावकरणयोः । ⊏ । ४ । १० ॥

पागस्येत्वव । शरियानम् । चीरपाणम् ॥

के तिरिद्धारीनः या " ॥ निर्देशकी । गिरियकी । चक्रनिसम्बा । चेक्रीयसम्बा ॥

1054 Optionally when the compound denotes a condition or an instrument, the π of $\forall \pi$ is changed into π , when it is a second member, the cause of change occurring in the first member in a compound.

Thus चीरवाणव or शीरपानम् "drinking of milk" is an example of भाव or condition

Note -- Similarly श्रीरपाण or श्रीरपाण कस 'a vessel for drugling pulk' This is an example of लगण or instrument

Vart .-- Optionally so in the case of विश्वित &c. Thus निश्चित्त or स्थितिका ।

१०५५। प्रातिपदिकान्तनुभ्यिभक्तिषु च । व । ४ । १९ ॥

प्रश्नावित्राम्भारात वृद्ध विश्वत्य नाय थी वा त्यात् धामेनश्याते. मारवादित्री व वृति प्रीप्ताचित्र (त्याते, मारवादण पर्व पारवादित्रातिवादित्यादि । व्यारव प्रधानिवदित्र सक्तावेदित्र सक्तावेदि व्यारव । वेद । भागेत्रा प्राप्ति वात्रावित्र । यात् वृत्त वृत्तवाद्यं कृत्य । सुन्धानिव्याद्यात् । हि. वृद्ध वृत्तवादायः । क्रिलः । व्यवित्रावित्राति वित्रवेत्रा नायायेवदि ग्रुव्यववयः । यानवित्याति त्र

पुनाइमं ॰ ॥ रसादुना । परिप्रकानि ॥ (एकाहिसायह च ॥ निस्मतियुक्तस्य । दुनदकीः । हरि सारामसीत दरिमायीः । तुमि, शीरामांज । विभक्तीः स्तिरिण ।स्याविणा ॥)

1055. Optionally u is substituted for u when it stands at the end of a Nomianl-stem (Pritipadika) or is the ament un is a of a case-affix, (when the cause of change occurs in the first member of the compound).

Thus, to take the case a मानगीरकाल first. नायबादिनी or नायबादिनी from नायबादिव 'māsha-sowing' formed by निर्मिश्वासीट 2 81 S 2991

To take the example of a बुत sugment; shiftward or thiswards nominative pleas neutre. The augment हुए is here added by VII : 72 S 314 from thing varies—efficie with कर्षांत्र घटा, the plural fe is added by VII. 1, 205 312 and then हुए।

To take the विभक्ति or case-termination, माध्यापेण or माध्यापेम;॥

The word πετετεπεία means 'final in a Pratipadika'. But here it means 'final ine pratipadika which is a second member, of a compound, the first member pontaining the cause of change'. Therefore the change does not take place in πείται πείτ

The word माण्यानियों। or "बी' is to be understood to have a final मू, the affix being added afterwards in accordance with the following maxim:— (II. 2. 19). "It should be stated that Gatis, Kārakas, and Upapadas are compounded with bases that end with krit-affixes, before a case termination or a feminipe affix has beep added to the latter" गरिकारकोत्त्रभागां क्षार्थः वह समास्वयनं गर्णः बुद्धवानी ।

Similarly $\overline{g}\overline{g}$ is not considered as the end portion of the second member of the compound, but as the end-portion of the full compound word.

Vart:--Prohibition must be stated of the words युवा &c. As रम्ययूना (VI. 4. 133 vocalisation), श्रोचयुना ॥ प्रशिपकाणि s a gati-samas, श्रीयोही सार्व अ

१०५५।क। एकाञ्चत्तरपदेणः। ५।४।१२॥

(मृत्तिः ॥ एकाञ्चन्तरपत्रं यस्य तस्मिम्।नेत्रंसमासे प्रातिपश्चितात्तन्तुस्थिभक्तिस्यस्य पूर्वपदस्या-मिमिचाङ्गचरस्य नकारस्य मिस्तं जकार कादेशो भयति ॥)

1055. A. In a compound, the second member of which is a monosyllable, there is uninvariably in the room of a of the second member, provided that the unis at the end of a

prittipadika, or is the augment JH, or occurs in a vibhakti; and when the first member contains a cause of charge

This sitra has already been read as Sotra 307 see page 171. It is repeated here to complete the context. This is an obligatory rule, as we have used the word nity am in explaining it. See Sutra 307

Thus व्यवसी 'the Vṛtra killer' - व्यवस्थानो with तिहरू (III 2 37 S 2978) So also १६ मारवित = संत्याभी 'Han worshupper' स्तिपाल' "Drinkers of milk' gratifir 'drinkers of wine' are examples of त्र्य VII 3 85, स्तिपन तर्रास्त्रीय वर्ष स्थापाले कर स्थापाले कर स्थापाले कर स्थापाले कर स्थापाले कर स्थापाले स्यापाले स्थापाले स्थापाल

Note — The word হলাৰি 'a beautiful bird', is a compound of হলা and (ব হেলাটো বিষা) ।। The না is Instrumental Singular (VII 4120 S 244)

Why the letter was repeated in this sites while its annivers was understood from the context? It is repeated in order to show that this is not an optional but an obligatory rule. In fact, it shows that the anniversity of my "optimal" ceases, and does not extend further

१०५६ । कुमति चा⊏ाध । १३ ॥

कवर्गवस्युक्तरपर्दे पारवत्। हरिकानियौ । हरिकामाणि । हरिकामेग्रा ॥

1056 In a compound, the second member of which contains a guttural, (there is \(\pi \) in the room of \(\pi \), that follows anything which standing in the prior member is qualified to cause the change, provided the \(\pi \) be at the end of a pratipadika, or be the augment \(\frac{\pi}{\pi} \), or occur in a yibhakti.)

If the second part of a compound contains a letter of the class हर, the change is obligatory, even though the second part be not monosyllabic. As हरिकाबिकी, बहु —हरिकावार्षिया ॥ विभाक्ति —हरिकावेया ॥

१०५७ । दबस्यवायेऽपि । ८ । ४ । ३⊊ ॥

वृहेन ध्यवधानेऽपि जन्य न स्यान् । सायकुरनवायेन । चतुरह्रयानेन ॥ सामाञ्चन इति वाच्यम् ^९ ॥ भाडिगोनयेणः॥ शुरुक्तगार्थयेणे ॥

1057 The wais not changed to wwhen a Pada intervenes between the cause of the change and the word containing the wall

The word व्यवसाय is a compound meaning परेम व्यवसाय 'separated by a Pada'. Thus नायकुमनवानेन, चतुरुक्षेनेन ॥ Here the Padas सुरम, "land बाह, intervening, the change does not take place.

Vart:—It should be stated when there is separation by a Pada, except in a Taddhita. Prohibition does not apply to words like झाहमानवेज,

Note:—Here मो takes the affix मजूर by IV. 2. 145, S. 1825 and the word मो is a Pada by Is 4. IV. S. 280 and is intervenes between मह and the first word. The author of Maliabhashya however does not approve of this Varilka. According to him the प्रकारा means of समारा

१०५८ । कुस्तुम्बुरूणि जातिः । ६ । १ । १४३ ॥

भत्र सुण्निपास्तते । कुस्तुन्युरु भाग्याकम् । झ्रीवस्थमतन्त्रम् । स्रातिः किम । कुतुन्युरुणि । झरिसतानि तिन्द्रकीपत्रस्थानीस्तर्यः ॥

1058. The word segges is irregularly formed with

the augment মুহ and means 'a species of herb'.

The দুংমুহ্ম is the name of coriander: i. e. মান্স ; the seeds are also so called. The exhibition of the word in the soura in the Neuter gender

does not, however, show that the word is always Neuter. Why do we say when meaning a species of herb? Observe মৃত্যুৰহাল = মুধিনাৰাই ব্ৰাৰহাল। The word মুন্দুয় here means the fruit of the ebony tree.

१०४६। श्रपरस्पराः क्रियासातस्य । ६ । १ । १४४॥

शुभिनवास्ते । प्रवस्थयाः साथां मच्छन्ति । सत्ततमिष्च्छेदेन मच्छन्तीस्रर्थः । क्रियेति जिन् । अपरपद्म मच्छन्ति । अपरे च परे च सक्तदेव मच्छन्तीसर्थः ॥

1059. The word अपरस्पराः is formed by the augment सद when the sense is that of 'uninterrupted action '.

Thus अपरस्पाः सार्या गण्डलि = सन्तत्रशिष्टिन गण्डलि ॥ Why do we say 'un-interrupted action '? For, when the continuity of action is not meant, we have अवस्वाः सार्या गण्डलि = अपरे एंच पुक्रिय गण्डलि ॥

Note:—The utilité comes fram quité, ly adding unit to form the abstract nonn, सतासम तारा (V. I. 128 S. 1787)—सामले ॥ How do you explain quiting, it ought to be unterné? The qui que is optionally plaided before a on the strength of the Kanika:—"the gui de servair is eléded before a word coding in a britise affect, at the qui et qui eléded before and and qui the qui de qui is clied optionally before the qui et qui eléded before que or ever n' As (1) अपन्य कार्य कर कर कार्य कार्य कर कार्य कर कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कर कार्य कार्य

१०६० । गोष्पदं सेवितासेवितप्रमाणेष्ट । ६ । १ । १४५ ॥

गुद्र सस्य पत्त च निवासने । वात पचलित्रसमन्देशे स गोनि संविते गोष्पदः । शवेबिने बाह्यदोन्निक्सिकानि । प्रात्तिक गोष्पदनाय सेपन । वेबिनेत्यादि किस । गो पर्व गोपदक्षा

1060. The word तीषद is formed by सुट,, when meaning a locality visited or not visited by cows, or when it means a quantity.

Thus गोल्यों देशा-गाव वर्णना कांग्रह देश स गोत्म होवेश हैए । So also स्वीम्सब्दाल्याहिया The word मोच्य by itself does not mean 'not vasited by cows' Therefore the negative particle is udded to give that sense. So also मान्यस्थान केंग्रह, ॥ Here the word has no reference to cow, but to the quantity of land Why do we say 'a locality visited &c.' For when it has not the above genera, the form is सोब्यूस-जे प्रश्न ह

Note—What is the use of the word width in the chira, the word diver will give senters by ending the negative periods a view senting 1? This force of Ang Compound is that of view in him that he not that? As wringen means "a finan who [ar' & Lishatriya &c not a Dichmans, but does not mean a gloom &c'. Thorselves withyer with way would mean "a place like a pastress lead hat in "chirch cows do not grass, but in which there is a possibility of cows grangs". But it is uniteded that it should refer to a place where there as no each possibility, benegliability as used. Therefore, deep ferests where cown can next metal could write the sent of the contract of the contract of the contract where cover can next metal contract of the cont

१०६६ । ग्रास्पवं प्रतिष्ठायामः । ६ । १ । १४६ ॥

श्चारमयापनाय स्थाने सुद् विपाल्यते ।। कास्परम्। प्रेति किम्। कापशापहम्॥

1061. The word snews is formed by the meaning 'a place or position'.

The word पश्चिम means 'firm place, established position, rank, dignity, authority' Thus कारपद्द कांग्रन करपद् । Why do we say when 'meaning a place'? Observe का पश्च-बागरह ॥

१०६२ । आध्यर्यमनित्ये । ६ । १ । १४७ ॥

लाइत सह । शासर्वे दहि स भुज्जीत । अनित्ये किए । साधर्ये कर्म । श्रीमनम् ॥

1062. The word आकार्य is formed by सुद्र ,when mean- ing something ' unusual '.

The word stime is formed by adding the affix ex to the verb six with

the preposition आ; and the augment झुट्।। Thus आवर्ष शिव संजीत। Why do we say 'unusual? For when not having this sense, we have आवर्ष करें धोषनम्।।

१०६३ । वर्चस्केऽधस्करः । इः । १४८ः॥

कुस्सितं वर्षः वर्षस्कम् अनमतं सस्मित् छुट् । भवकीवित इत्यवस्करः । वर्षस्के किम् । भवकाः ।

1063. The word श्रवस्कर is formed with सुद् meaning "excrement".

That which has bad lustre is called a verse (agreet) u. It applies to the ejected food. To the root we is added the affix wrg (111. 3. 57 S. 3323), the proposition war and irregularly the agg.u. Thus sweetheaven u. The place where the excreta lie (the rectum) is also so called. When not having this sense, we have wrapts in

१०६४ । अपस्करो रथाङ्गमः । ६ । १ । १४६ ॥

ध्यक्तरींऽस्यः ॥. '

1064. The word अपस्कर is formed with सुद् meaning "the part of a chariot".

This word is also derived from \$\overline{g}_{0}\$ with the preposition we and the affix \$\overline{g}_{0}\$ (14f. 3.57 5.3232) and \$\overline{g}_{0}\$ augment. When not having this meaning we have \$\overline{g}_{0}\$ are the

१०६४ । विस्किर≍शकुतिर्विकिरों वा । € । १ । १५० ॥'

पन्ने विकितः । वास्वानेत्व ह्याङ्गिकत्पे सिद्धेः विकित्मरणं तस्यापि क्रकुर्नेत्यव प्रयोगीः मासुदिति बुक्तितस्य । वास्वानिकेशात् ॥

1065. The word विकित्त is formed with सुद optionally when denoting: a kind of bird, the other form being: विकित !!

This, word is formed by adding the affix at (III. It 135' S. 2897) to a, with the proposition for and the augment gru. The word first also-refers to birds only, a kind of cock. The phrase supplies of its added from the Vartika and is no part of the original softra. Thus are supplied for the continuity and the softra first and the softra first always means brief, the specific mention of this form in the softra indicates that strength and softra first always means bird, and, nothing else. Otherwise state would have

referred to something other than a bird "—this opinion of Kāšikā is not valid, as it is opposed to the Mahābhāshya

१०६६ । प्रतिपक्तराधाकरोः । ६ । १ । १५२ ॥

कत्त प्रतिवासिनकोरित्यस्य प्रतिपूर्वस्य पंचायन्ति सुर निवास्यते पत्य च । स्वत्य पुरेत्यायी दा प्रतिकत्तर देवुष्टकते । कति किया । अतिषत कता प्रतिकतीऽस्य । स्वति करोत् करात तथानि करोतिक आतिकारकतस्य प्रतिकत्त्यार्थिय । ति प्रांचनतीकरतित् ॥

1066 To the root कहा 'to go, to punish', is added the augment दुइ, when preceded by the perpositon प्रति, the form being प्रतिकादा।

The word sprang is formed by adding any affix (III 1 154) to the root, with the prefix $\pi R i$ i. Thus suprais affixing any affixing any affixing and $\pi R i$ packed it shall impact the town to day, be thou my emissary 'The word $\pi R i$ as means "a messenger, a herald, an emissary "Why do weeny" to the root $\pi R i$ and $\pi R i$ and

१०६७ । प्रस्कत्यद्वरिश्चन्द्वावृषी । द । १ । २५३ ॥ .

हरिश्चन्द्रभरणमन्त्रार्थम् । बस्पीति किम् । भक्षण्यो तेसः । हरिश्चन्द्रा माणवकः ॥

1067. The words मस्त्राच and हरिश्चन्द्र are formed by

Thus सदस्यम आहे , हार्रास्त्र आहे । The word हार्रास्त्र could be formed by VI 1 151 S 3527 in the Mantra here it refers to other than Mantras Why do we say 'Richat'? For when not referring to Richas we have श्रद्धकी हा

१०६८ । सस्करमस्करिणी वेणपरिमालकथे । ६ । १ । १५४॥

मकरशब्दाङगुरुपन्नस्तरय मुद्धिनिध निपात्यत । येथिनित नित्य । मकरी माह । मकरी समुद्र ॥

* 1068 The word मजरूर means 'a bamboo', and मस्करिय means 'a mendicant monk'.

When not having these meanings, the form is π π t !! This is an underwed nominal stem bring no derivation, to which π τ is added when 'a hambio' is meant, and the affix τ fit in addition, when a mendicant is to be excressed and thus we have π ext and π π fit if the processed and thus we have π ext and π π fit is the processed and thus we have π ext and π π fit is the processed and thus we have π ext and π π fit is the processed and thus we have π ext a meaning the processed and thus we have π fit is the processed and the proces

meaning a bamboo or a mendicant". Observe महारामाहः " an alligator ", मकारी सम्द्रः " an ocean ".

. Some say- he word ware is a derivative word, being derived from gr 'to do' with the negative particle Hr and the affix HHr, the long Mr being shortened. Thus see fixed by gristly wer street; 'a bamboo or stick by which the prohibition is made'. So also by adding दुनि in the sense of त्यक्तीत्य to the root क्र preceded by the upapeds मा; we get भस्कतिता। Thus मा करराजीलः व्यस्करी "a monk, who has renounced all works". A mendicant always says "मास्ट्रास समाचि शास्तिये: श्रेटसी "- ' Do no works re men, for peace is your highest end ".

१०६६ । कास्तीराजस्तन्देनगरे । ६ । १ । १५५ ॥

र्धपर्यात्मस्यास्त्रीति कास्तीरं नाम नगरम् । अञ्चल्येव तुन्दनस्यति अञस्तुन्दं नाम नगरम् । नगरं किम्। कातीरम्ः अक्तुन्दम्॥

1069. The words कास्तीर and अजस्तुन्द are names of ities. .

Why do we say 'names of cities'? For when not meaning cities re have कातीरम (ईपत् तीरमस्य); and ग्रजतन्तम् (अजस्येव तुन्दमस्य)॥

१०७०। कारस्करो बक्षः। इ.। १। १५६॥

कार करानीति कारस्करो उसः । ग्रामप्र कारकरः । केचिन्तु कास्कादिव्यदं पठिता न विष्य ॥

1070. The word with means 'a tree'.

This word is formed from - 明代+要+定(III. 2.21)=新代明代 II When 10t meaning a tree, the form is attent: It . Some do not make this a separate sutia, but include it in the next aphorism. Some read it in Kasnkadi (VIII. 3. 48 S. 144).

१०७१ । पास्करप्रभृतीनि च संज्ञायाम् । ६ । १ । १४७ ॥

एवानि समुद्रकानि निपारयन्ते नामि । पारस्करः । किस्किन्धा ।

तद्वहतोः कापस्यागोरदेवसयोः छुद् तलेपश्च । तारपूर्वं चर्स्यत् दस्तरिर्ति वोध्यः । तद्वहतोर्द-कारतकारी छुम्बते । करपस्यास्तु छुद । प्रारवपुतयारितं सञ्ज्वात्रापाधः । तस्करः। द्रहस्यतिः॥ प्रायस्य चिक्तिचिक्तयोः * ॥ प्राथितिः । प्रायक्षितम् वनस्पतिरित्वादि । आकृतिमणोऽयम् ॥

1071. The words पारस्कर &c. are Names.

These words are irregularly formed by adding gz !! Thus Titted: 'a country called Paraskara'. क्षिकिन्या N. of a cave'.

Varitha — सस्तर 'a thief' and ब्रह्मशंब 'N of a deity' are formed by inverting ब्रह्मा the compounds of अत्र नज्ञ, ब्रह्म नगि and chiding त्। Why do we say 'when meaning a thief and a diety'? Observe स्वृद्ध, ब्रह्मशि । The words भीर and ब्रह्मा are used in the Ganapatha merely for the sake of diversity; the word egy null have connected that

Vari —Before the words পিন্ধি and বিদ্ধা :s added the augment যুক্ত when নায precedes - Thus আৰ্থিনন্ধ, নাযানিনিং ॥

1 पारस्करो देश, 2 कारकशा मुँदें, 3 रमश्य मेंदी, 4 किरकु प्रमाण्य, 5 किरिकर्या एडा 6 स्ट्रुटको करपताचीरदेवसभे छट समापण (स्टब्स चीह, इहस्पति =देवता), 2 माह् सुम्पतो पदि कसरि (प्रस्तुम्पति गी) ॥ श्राष्ट्रसिमण छ

महानार्क में। I When the root कुप हुन 'to injure' is proceeded by the preposition or there is added gr, to a when the agent of the verb is a cow. Why do we say 'when the agent is cow?? Observe मह मही अपनित II त्राप्तां the हुए is added to a finite verb, which is thus conjugated — बहुतानों की में, बहुतानों और बहुतानी साथ !!

This is an akritigana.

श्रथ तद्धितापत्याधिकार प्रकरगाम् ॥

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE TADDHITA PATRONYMIC AFFIXES.

१६७२। समर्थानां अथमाद्वा । ४ । १ । ८२ ॥

इहं पर्वयमधिक्षियते । प्रान्वंश इति बावत्। सामध्ये परिविष्ठतस्वम् । फुतसंधिकार्यस्वमिति

1072. The Taddhita affixes, on the alternative of their being employed at all, come after the word that is signified by the first of the words in construction in an amhorism.

All the three words, viz. (1) quagini of the words in construction, (2) ununit after the first; (3) ut on the alternative, exert a governing influence on the subsequent aphorisms, up to the aphorisms which leave to the words their own denotation; that is to say, up to the end of the second chapter of the fifth Book; before the beginning of the start angiguit flushers (V. 3. 1. S. 1947). The word samarthya means the word-form after it has undergone the Sandhi operation: £ a. in its participhthat state. The word parinishthats means a completed word, i. a. a word on which sandhi operation has been performed, and so it has completed its junction. Thus g+ state—when y Add vzg, and we have sifterfire, and not sit-strate-targitudire. (S. 1088). The annuritti of ut however extends further than S. 1949.

This sôtra has been thus rendered by Dr. Bohtlingk: "when henceforth the meaning is specified in which an affix is to be added, then one should know that the rule applies to the first of those words which are associated with one another in escase, and that the affix is optional."

Note:—The fifteen sutres that follow, teach ithe rules which are generally applicable to all Tuddhites. We shall take up the forther explanation of this sutra in S. 1088

१०७३ । प्रान्दीन्यतोऽसा । ४ । १ । = ३ ग

तेन शैब्दतीत्वसः मागणाधिकवते ॥

1073 The affix ver should be understood to come after whatever we shall teach hereafter, upto the approximation divisit &c.

Up to the aphorum 1V 4.28 1550, the affix and has a governing influence, except where it is specifically supersched by any particular rule. Ties aphorum may be looked up on either as an adhibits a futra or a partible of a futra o

१०७४ । प्रश्वपत्यादिभ्यक्ष । ४ । १ । ६४ ॥

ए॰खोऽण स्यात् प्राप्तीश्यतीयेत्वर्थेतु । वश्यमाशास्य पर्यस्थापयातः ॥

Note —This is an exception to the aphorism, IV 1 85, S 1077 by which the affix on would have come after words ending with 'pats'. The present stirra enouse was unstead.

The following is a list of words belonging to waveage class -

1 जन्यनित, 2 ज्ञानवृति, 3 शतपति, 4 भनवित, 5 गणवित 6 स्थानवृति 7 श्चार हि 8 प्रदूषात, 9-कुलवित 10 गुल्योत, (वशुपति) 11 भारत्यति, 12 भृष्यवित 15 बन्धवित, 14 भूर्यवित 15 समस्यति, 16 माणवित, 17 सेवयति ॥

१०७५। तबितेष्वचामादेः। ७।२।११७॥

भिति णिति च तक्किते वरेऽचामादेरची वृद्धि स्यात्॥

1075 The Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of the stem, when a Taddhita-affix having an indicatory স্ or আ follows

Acle —As बार्ष्य from वर्षा + श्रम so also ছায়ের এ কবি (१ए + इम्.), মার্কি, জীবনার (with অন্ত from ব্যয়) আবহর do This debaus the Vindoh of VII 2 118 S 264 and VII 2 116, S 258 as saig from sag, and আনার from ক্যান n

१०५६ । विति च । ७ । २ । ११८ ॥

किति संदिते च तथा। सम्बद्धिरवदारि शास्त्रपत्तः । गालवस्य । गालवस्य भन्य इति तु प्रामाहित्येव ॥

1076. The Vriddhi is substituted for the first rowel of the stem, when a Taddhita affix with an indicatory of follows.

Note —As नाडावन with पञ्च , so also चारावण (IV. 1, 99 S 1101), and आविका and धालाविक with कह (IV. 4 1 S. 1548).

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Thus अव्यासि + अण्= आस्पतम् (VII. 2. 117 S. 1075). The इ of पाति is elided by VI. 4. 142 S. 311. So also भाषापतम् ॥

· The form माणपद्य: as used by Haradatta in गाणपद्यी मन्त्र: is wrong, Note: - The Tattyahodhini, however, justifies this use of Haradatta,

१०७७। दित्यदित्यादित्यपत्युत्तरपदारण्यः । ४ । १ । ५४ ॥

विद्याविभ्यः परयक्तरपदाश प्राग्वीच्यतीयैध्वयेषु ण्यः स्यादणोऽपवादः । देखः । अदिवेशदिसस्य बा भावितः । प्राक्षाप्रयः ।

बसाधेति काश्चिकायाम * ॥ याग्यः ॥ पाछित्वा आओं है ॥ पाछिता। पाछिता। हेवादाञ्जानी ^क ॥ हेटब्रम् । हेदम् ॥

गरिपरिलीपी यञ्च * ॥ ग्रास्टः॥

ईककच ^क ॥ चाहीकः ॥ भवार्थेत् छन्नाच्यः ०॥ अभास्यासा ॥

स्थाम्राज्ञारः * ॥ श्रम्भात्यामः । पृषोद्धवित्यात्सस्य सः ॥

लोक्कोऽपरोधः बहण्यकारः * ॥ बाह्नालीकोऽभयातः । बहुलीमाः । बहुकोमान् । बहुपु किन् ॥ मीडनोमः ।

गोरजादिवसङ्गे धत् * ॥ गन्यम् । शजादिवसङ्गे किम् । गोभ्यो हेतुभ्य व्यागतं गोरूव्यम् । गोमयम ॥

1077. The affix va comes, in the various senses taught here-in-after antecedently to tena divyati &c. after the proper names, Diti, Aditi, and Aditya; and that which has the word wife as its final member.

Thus जिति + ण्या = जैवा: 'the son of Diti.' आहिंदा: 'the descendant of Aditi' The form आहिंग may also denote the son of आहिंग or sacred to aditiva. आहितम ' sacred to Aditya.' Similarly with words ending with पृष्टि, as प्रजापात + ण्य = प्राज्ञापत्यं : so also सेनाप्रसम् स

Várt :- So also after the word यम; as, श्राम्य: ॥ This Vartika is found in the Kāsika and not in the Mahābhāshva.

· Note :-- In the Chhandas, after the words बाख, मति ;and विस्मत् comes the affix व्य ॥ As, धाष्यम (Vs, 13. 58.) मालम् and धेतुमसम् ॥

Vârt :--The affixes ज and अज् come after the word पृथिती । Thus प्रथिवी +म =पार्थिव; पृथिवी+काम्=पार्थिव । The resulting forms are the same, but the feminine of the former will be पारिया by IV. 1. 4, S. 454 and that of the latter quital applying IV, 1, 15 S. 470.

Vari —The affice यम and बाध come after the word १४ 'a god.' As देखम् or ११म 'divine

Pint ... There is whiten of the final syllable of बहिस्, before the affix बर्म, as बहिस् + बर्म - बाह्य 'external'

Vari —And the affix ईकल् may be employed As वहिस्+ईकल् = वारीक 'external' (VII 2 118, S 1076)

Note —In the Chandas it takes the allix देकम् as बाहीक the difference

Note —In the Constitute of Section 2015.

The word quest (VI 1 1978 3886).

The word quest is an every, and the above which a declares that its fe

perion is colled. This very fact indirates by implication, that the Pc of other Ayayas need not necessarily be clied before these affices, before which the hasn is called at his in the city of the original state of the original have in clied.) given under often VI 4 164 (the fir of the base bin is elicited where a challet is fifty follows) in notes universal rule. Thus from the original ways where the first not have a given when the contract of the contract

Vait—Of the word स्पासन the हि is replaced by w, as काम + स्पासन सम्बद्धाल u The स is changed to स as the compound belongs to Prishodaradi class

Vart — But there is clisson of the Taddhita affix हा after स्पानन when the sense is that of 'existence' only, as काश्वरमान ॥ The word काश्वरमान means हान्यसेन स्पानस्य 'whose strength is like that of a horse' It is a Bahuwihi.

Von — The हि of सामग्र is replaced be आ in the plural, when the patronymic affixes follow, as তত্ত্বদান, उत्तरणान्। Why do we say in the plural number? ? Witness আহুলান, (IV 1 g6 S 1096).

Min - When an alik beginning with a rowel presents itself after the mord will tell the after any be substituted for it. Thus what is detecteded (or produced &c) from will is expressed by wear (VI, 1 29 S 63). Why do no say 'beginning with a rowel'? Observe which they are writing with a rowel'? Observe which they are writing with a rowel'?

Note—There effices on do taught in the sites will come to the reduces of all the other effices become fitted taught which are employed in especial season. This upras employed expensity to denote a decembant. But after season of the decembant of fifth expect fifth december of the uprase of the season of the uprase of the up

If that he so, how do you explain the form that it. This word is not directly formed from the word fifth but from freft, the feminine of the word fifth

formed by the affix \$9\$ (IV. E. 45; the word fifth being formed by the Kritaffix िसून and therefore it will take सीच in the feminine). To the femining word दिशा is added बच्च and we get देवेबा । The Paribliasha प्राहित्विकामणे विद्वविधारणाति प्रताम for rule of grammar which applies to a masculine applies also to the same word as the feminine) is not of universal application, as this very illustration shows. Others consider the form that as incorrect, as not to be found either in the Maliabhashra or any Vartika.

१०७८ । उत्सादिभ्योऽञ । ४ । १ । ८६ ।

क्षीक्ष ।

लग्निकलिभ्यां दक वयाच्याः ^हाः व्यवेरपद्यापि सार्वेशमः। क्रतिश्रमः॥

1078. The affix was comes after the word sear &c. in the various senses taught antecedently to tena-diventi &c.

This debars the affix my taught in IV. 1. 83 S 1073. as well asthe especial affixes here-in-after taught. Thus सस + अज = बौरसः श्रीवपानः ॥ The following is the list of words belonging to attain class.

I श्रस, 2 सत्यान, 8 विकार, र थिनद, 5 महानद, 6 महानस. 7 महाप्राप्त; 8 तरुण, 9 हेल्लन, । 10 देण्यायास, । 31 प्रथिती, 32 धेन, 13 पंक्ति, 14 जगती, 15 विषद्ध , 16 सञ्च्छम् ,• 17 जनपद, 18 सरत, 19 सतीनर, 20 मीमा, 21 पीलकस्त.। 22 सरस्थान देशे । 23 प्रवरंश, 24 महाकीय, 25 स्थान्तर, 26 मध्यदिन, 27 एउन्, 28 महारू. 29 सच्यतः, 30 सह, 31 प्रत्यानः, 82 इन्द्रायसानः, 33 संदेगहः, 34 कंग्रसः, 35 सदर्भः 36 देवे: 37 सीक्मावच्छन्त्रसि U-

Nate .- The word ther in the above list, takes this affix, when it does not mean 'a metre of prosody.' Therefore it is not so here: प्राची जिल्हा 'The Graishmi Trishtup metre.' But was: 'belonging to summer,' The word to summer. here means ' metre,' and not Veda. The word बच्चवाउसे = बच्चव जासे, the phrase-क्रम meaning असमात. (स being the name given to समास by Ancient Grammarians). Thus the compound will be गांबज्हांग ।। The Paribbasha बहुज्बता प्राप्तिपविकासमञ्ज्ञ विधिवनिषेधः does not apply here. Therefore, tadantavidhi applies here and we have आधेनयम् (अधेनुमाम् समूहः)॥ The word उत्त्याम् takes कार when meaning a 'place'; as शीवस्थानी देश:; otherwise झोवस्थानि: 'the some of Udasthana.' The word gun takes was when meaning 'a share', otherwise it will take ज्ञण , as पार्थकोदंशः ॥

Part: The affix 'dhak' always comes after the words Agni and Kali, in the various senses of the affixes called Pragdivyatiya. (See IV. 2 8, S. 1209) काश्रेयम् and काश्रयम् meaning 'born of Agni' and 'of Kali' respectively.

Here ends the section of affixes that denote patronymics &c., in general,

१०७६ । स्त्रीपुसाभ्यो नष्टस्नश्री भवनात् । ४ । १ । ८७ ॥

भाजाना भवन इसतः पागर्येषु खोष्टसाभ्या कमानम्बसी स्त । खेळा । पीछा । स्तर्ये म । खीषुवर्षेति ज्ञापकात् । खीषत् । युवत् ॥

1079. The affixes বস্ and হাস্ত come after the words ক্লা and ব্ৰস respectively, in the senses specified in the aphonism reckoning from this one as far as "dhanyanam bhavane kshetre khañ" (V. 2. 1 S 1802).

.Thus स्ती + नम् = खेलम् ' femmine '.

Note —The sense of the affirst taught in the Fourth Book, and Chapter I for the Fifth Book, are ranous. Therefore, the word dirty will have all those various as g. disations, thus it will mean other digray (IV 3 588 1438) 'erasting in temples', or dirty unge (IV 2 378 1243) 'a collection of females', or significantly all the second from females', or dirty unge (IV 2 378 1243) 'what has come from females', or dirty light (V I 58, 1655) 'which for females' is

Similarly, gut + usi = figur 'masculine, or existing in males, or a collection of males, or what has come from males or suitable for males &c'

There vilkes, however, are not to be employed in the rene of the fifth equivalent of the TFR For Promise limes of area the form; graf (and not \$\overline{q}(1)\$ in sette VI 3 84, E 831 thus indeed by implication (Graff) that is the tense of \$\overline{q}(1)\$ in \$1.00 \times 2.00 \t

२०५० । द्विगोर्लगनपरो । ४ । १ । 🖛 ॥

दिवार्तिकित वासंदिवारकादिराजसाथं प्राप्तीकर्तावसाय हुक् स्वात् । परपासु कालेषु समृत होवेदास परम्काताः । दिवोर्तिकरवेति विकास परम्वयसारहेद् सन्द पारम्बदारम् । स्वातंत्र किता परम्पार्यस्यम्। प्रापये विकास । द्वीर्तिमयोपस्य देविति ॥

1080. A Tadhita affix, ordained to come on account of the relation of the words being that of a Drign compound, is chied by lish, when it has the sense of the various affixes taught untercedant to tena divasti &c, but not so, the affix having the sense of a Patronjunc.

The phrase बाग् शिष्टत of IV । 83 governs this aphorism also and not the phrase अववाद of the last. Thus प्रमान क्यांत्र समृद्धाः च्याप्त क्यांत्र व समृद्धाः च्याप्त क्यांत्र क्यांत्र क्यांत्र सम्बद्धाः च्याप्त क्यांत्र क्यांत्र

Why do we'd a Drigu compound'. The Drigu compound with the sense of a Taddhita affect is formed under II 1, 5t. The affect will not, therefore be elided where it does not give rise to a Drigu compound. Thus quadragachts quadragachts quadragachts quadragachts and product of the free cup."

Note:—Or the genitive case in fight may be taken as otherwidashly, if essential theory is the antestimine of grage-livious in the recent of Irvigat', the word Irvigat being basic taken by meetings up for the action when two words have blanded into a Drign compound, the affines will not be olided after such a word, because it becomes a positivable. The others, as given any III is shown is the offix child of averagement, and the realized after such a word, because it becomes a positivable. The others, as given any III is shown in the offix child of averagement acts metre be analyzed into quantity diagram. If the latter rance is to be expected, we must mea scattere, and no single word. In fact there are the only valid forms, and they arise without adding of any Tradibita offix to quantity is, using such grayer, quantities diagram, and variances; (a Samelian Drign). A Sambhan and a Tradibitation Drign of these are analyzed in the same way, while the third variances are diagram.

Why do we say 'beginning with a vowel'? Olkerve the affix is not elided in ψανῶ πῶια ψητὰ επικές της or ψυτιάνεση. Bicause the elision of those affixes only takes place which begin with a vowel, while runs and many begin with a consenant.

Why do we say "not so when the affix denotes a Patronymic."? Observe affig. a descendant of two Mitras! Here the patronymic affix is not ejided, though the compound is a Dvigu.

Kale:—Why do we say "when it has the rense of the various affixes taught antecedent to tena along at your ইয়ামেলিয়: ৪

Ave: —How do you explain the non-clision of the offic in ब्रेटिंग, वास्त्रस्तार ती बाहर है.

Ave: —How word बिहरा does not mean दिखें दिसा समित केश कर कर कि स्थान है।

बिहित्या, विश्वित्या, विश्वित्या सिंहिंगा है।

आक but, दिखालाय विद्याला स्थिता है।

स्वाह but, दिखालाय विद्याला है।

Smith हो चेना है।

Smith है।

Smi

. १०८१ । गोत्रेऽलुगचि । ४ । १ । ८ ९ ॥

कामान्नी प्राप्तीन्यत्तिये विवश्चिमे गोनमस्रयस्थालुक् स्याम् । गर्माणां छात्राः । वृष्टाच्छ ॥

1081. The luk-elision of Patronymic Gotra) affixes in the plural, which have been enjoined by Sutras II. 4, 63 S, 1146 and the rest, is prohibited, when the affix has an initial

पाचाना भवन इसन पागर्षेषु खीपुषाभ्या समासम्बद्धाः स्तः । छेषा । शेंद्धः । सत्यं न । खीपुवयेति शावकात् । छीवत् । पुवत् ॥

1079. The affixes বৰ্ and হলত্ come after the words হল and হল nespectively, in the senses specified in the aphorism reckoning from this one as far as "dhānyānām bhavane kshetre khañ" (V. 2. 1 S. 1802).

.Thus छी + नम् = छेणम् 'feminne'.

Dia

Note:—The tense of the efficient stapph in the Fourth Hook, and Chapter I (of the Fifth Book, see various Therefore, the root sizes will have various right distance, thus, it will mean other sligner (IV 3 558 1498), 'existing in tensels,' or willing upg (IV 2 978 1593) in collection of femilies', or exfour ever if (IV, 2 74 8 1493), 'what has come from femilies', or exfour from the other femilies'.

Similarly, प्रम + मम = प्रेंसम 'masculine, or existing in males, or a collection of males, or what has come from males, or suitable for males &c'

There effices, because, are not to be employed in the sense of the affile up the principle of 11 15 8 1773 Per Junia hamself were the form 334 (and not 467) in setta VI 3 34, 8 831 thus indext by hypothesion (21147) that in the sense of up, 1 2 66 8 932 the affia up is not to be used 11 has single in the form single offert spectrosic orders in the form single offert spectrosic orders are expectational. See VI 12 12 8 1753 The quality and the single orders are considered and the consideration of the single orders are considered and the single orders are considered as the single orders are conside

१०५० । द्विगोर्खगतपत्ये । ४ । १ । 🚥 ॥

दिगार्विभित्त सम्तिक्षेत्रिप्रारित्तवसार्थं प्रानीक्षतेष्ठसास हुक् स्थात् । पञ्चसु कारातेषु सन्दर्भ पुरेदशय पञ्चकतान । दिग्रिक्तिस्ति कि.म. पञ्चकतानस्दिर सन्दर पाञ्चकतानम् । सभाति कि.म. पञ्चमकत्त्वम् । सन्तरे कि.म. । दुश्वीनिकारस्य देशिष् ॥

1080. A Tadhita affix, ordained to come on account of the relation of the words being that of a Dvigu compound, is cluded by luk, when it has the sense of the various affixes taught antecedant to tena divati &c, but not so, the affix having the sense of a Patronymic.

The phrase माम् शिकत of IV 1 83 governs this aphonism also, and not the phrase भवनात् of the last. Thus प्रकास स्वास्त्र संस्थान वाज्यसम्बद्धि the sacrificial rice cake 'prepared in five cups.'

Why do we'rd a Drigu compound! The Drigu compound with the sense of a Taddhita affix is formed under II. 1, 54. The affix will not, therefore be elided where it does not give rise to a Drigu compound. Thus the distribution of the description of the five cups."

Note:—Or the genitive care in दिवा: may be taken as sthinmal, and it, the seem being 'there is the ambitiution of gracels into it be seem of Dulga', the word Dulga being been taken by methods into a Dulga or my note to Dulga of course, when two words have blended into a Dulga or my note. The filters will not be elided after such a word, because it becames a patignation. His colors, as vivamenta, n. If so, how is the offix elided in avaisations tings: = unwinders; This is not so; there is no Taddhids, and the word unwinders are not received, and no single word. In fact three are the only valid forms, and they arise without adding of any Taddhids fifth to drawqued, it, as arry wang quies, unwanged they arise without adding of any Taddhids fifth to drawqued, it, as arry wang quies, unwanged identified to Dulga Dulga of these are analyzed in the same way, whether third unwanged the gray could be graded in the same way, whether third unwanged the gray counts a sequent of the or a fee differ.

Why do we say 'beginning with a vowel'? Observe the affix is not clided in पंचाल कार्यक सामा विकास कर पंचालका कार्यक सामा Eccase the clision of those affixes only takes place which begin with a vowel, while rupa and many begin with a consonant.

Why do we say "not so when the affix denotes a Patronymic."?
Observe 資訊年: a descendant of two Mitras.' Here the patronymic affix is not elided, though the compound is a Dvigu.

Note: -Why do we say "when it has the sense of the various affixes taught an lecedent to tena direct?" Observe THILDERS; II

Note:—How do you explain the non-clision of the offix in चेवियर, पारण्यहर ता बारहुक ? The word देखित does not man क्षिमी स्था कंपीन but इस्टक्श स्थित, विश्वित्य, विश्वित्यक्षी के चेवित्य है Similarly पात्रकार does not mean चेव्ह नहीं मुद्द but देवाबास, विश्वेबास, समझार:=वेद्याहर, वेपनते मदः=चोपवरः ॥ So also with बहुद्धक ॥

.१०८१। सोबेऽलुसचि । ४।१।८९॥

कामही प्रान्धीव्यक्तीये विविचित्ते गोनमसायस्यात्त्वज् स्यात् । गर्गाणां छामाः । वृद्धाच्छः ॥

1081. The luk-elision of Patronymie "Gotra) affixes in the plural, which have been enjoined by Sutras II. 4, 63 S. 1146 and the rest, is prohibited, when the affix has an initial

vowel, and it has the sense of the vuious affixes taught antecedent to tena divyati &e (IV 4 2)

Thus the plural of sqriq is sqri (H 4 64 S 1108) But the disciples of sqri will be founced by the affix of (IV 2 114 S 1337) Which is a pragdivayativa affix, and for the purposes of adding this affix, the hase will be considered to be sqriq as if the was no clision. Thus sqriq + 57 H

Here applies the next sûtra

१०८२ । श्रापत्यस्य च तक्तिंत्रनाति । ह । ४ । १५१ ॥

हल परस्यापरवकतारव जीप स्थापदितै पर न त्याकति । गार्भीया । प्राग्वीव्यतीये तिन्द्रक गरीभ्यो हित गर्भीयस् । जीप किस् । गरीभ धागत गमरूप्यम् ॥

1082 The w, belonging to a Patronymic affix, preceded by a consonant is elided before a Taddhita, when it does not begin with an En I

Thus मार्क्स +्छ=मार्गीया (VII 1 2 S 475) and not मर्गांबा

Why do we say when it has the sense of a pragdivyatiya affix "?
Thus गोंग्ले हिन्द= गरीवन 'what is fit for the Gargas'

Note — Here the affix to (V 1 1 8 1661) has the sense of 'smitable for that,' as taught medira V 1 5 8 1665 not one of the pragdity stiya senses. Hence the Laf-

Why do we say 'having an initial vowel ? Observe मार्गेश दागावर-मार्गेहायह and not माराइन्यमा Here the offix राज्य a pragdily atly a affix theight in stira IV 3 815 1461 does not begin with a vowel, therefore it is added to my and not error.

१०⊏३ । युनि लुक्। ४ । १ । ६० ॥

प्रान्दीयन्तिये प्रकारी परवये पित्रीशते प्रवास्त्रत्य लक्ष्यात् । ग्लुकस्य पात्पापस्य ग्लुकुकावति । स्वयमाण कित्। तथा दृश्यण । ग्रीकुकावतः । तस्य छात्रीविद ग्रीकुकावतः । सणीसुकि मुद्रस्थानावन्त्रीतः ॥

1083 There is luk-clision of the Yuvan Pationymic forming affix (IV 1 168) when a pragdity atix affix beginning with a vowel is to be added

The chain of the Yuvan effix must take place mentally, having done which we should then look out for the proper I ragidly affix to be added to the word form thus remaining

Thus the Patronyinic from eggs is eggsarfeit; (IV. 1.160S.1184) with the office feet to be taught here after. The Yuvan of the latter is degrated. (IV. 1.88 S. 1073) with the affix way; the word denoting the pupils of the latter is degrated by (IV. 2. 112 S. 1333 formed from eggsarfe). When any is clided the word edgrater becomes eggsaren, and as the first yelloble has no Vriddhi letter now, there is no adding of \overline{y} in the sense of pupils; for q is added by IV. 2. 114 S. 1337 only after those words whose first syllable has a Vriddhi letter.

१०८४। पैलादिभ्यस्य । २ । ४ । ५६ ॥

ए ग्यों युवप्रस्वकृत्व हुक्। वीलाया वेरव्यम् । तस्मादणी द्वीप इति किस् । तस्य हुक् । वैसः विता पुत्रभ । त्वाजान्यासः ॥ द्वासम्पोधस्यकृतमाशाङ्गस्यस्यो द्वाप इति किसी लक् । कार्यः विता

বুসন।

• 1084. And after the words ইল &c., there is the লুক

o.1084. And after the words 48 &c., there is the gas

भीता + काम क्षेत्र (IV. 1. 118 S. 1121). 'The Gotra descendant of Piilá.' भैत: + फिन्न् (IV 1. 156 S. 1180). The present rule intervenes, and the Yuvan affix फिन्नुडंs elided; so फेन्न् is both a Gotra and a Yuvan word.

Note:—Some say that the 'Paila &c, words are formed by the affix qq; (IV. 1, 05 S. 1095) and then the luk-clision of the Yuwan affix would be valid by the next rule 1085. They would limit the scope of the present sura to cases where the Gotra of the people is not known, the Práchyan or being indicated.

पैन. 2. चालांषु. 3. साम्यक्ति 4. साम्यक्तानि. 5. पहलि 6 रायांच.
 भौदांचन 8. भौदांचन 9. भौदांचि 10. चौदायांच 11. भौदांचन्त्र.
 भौदांचन 13. देवस्थानि 14. देहतस्थानी 15. चाइयांनि 16. भौतांहर् 7.
 भौत 18. सौदांचन 19. भौतांचर् 7.
 भौतांचर 19. भौतांचर 19. भौतांचर्यांनि 20. भौतिक्षण 21. भौतांचर्यं 22. निरामाण्यां

G. sātm:—The Yuvan affix is elided after a word formed by the tadrāja affix মুদ্ধ "Thus the word sup is formed by adding the affix seq under IV. 1. 170 S. 1188 to sup; to this is added হৈন্য under IV. 1. 1156 S. 1180. This হিল্ল is elided. As sup; meaning both father and son.

१०८५ । इञः प्राचाम् । २ । ८ । ६० ॥

मोत्रं य इज् सन्त्वास्त्वन्यवस्य हुक् स्वात् सचेदो्त्रं प्राचां भवति । प्रतागारस्थापस्यम् । अक

दम्। समिन्संभिति करुर्। सस्य हश्र्यपान्नामारिः पित्रा पुषमः मार्घाकिम् । राक्षि पिता । शक्षायणः पुषः ॥

1085. After a word ending with the Gotra affix qz (IV. 1.95 S. 1095) there is luk-clision of the Yuvan affix, when the Gotra of the people called Prachya (Eastern) is denoted.

squart + EX = summit. The Gotra descendant of Panningins'; after this the Yuwan afth's way (IV. 1.01 S 110), is elided by the present rule, and so square is both the father and the son. Why do we say surry? The word square here qualifies the word Gotra understood, and does not mean that it is an optional rule, "in the opinion of Eastern Grammariam." When the Gotra of Práchyas is not denoted, there is no elision. Thus write the Gotra descendant of Dakshia, and streams "son of Dakshi' (Yewan).

१०८६। न सीरुप्रतिष्यः। २। ४। दश्य

सीत्वस्थादिभ्यः परस्य युषप्रस्ययस्य सुक् न स्यात् । सुर्वेण प्राप्तः । सुस्वलः । सत् द्वाम् पहरू । तीत्वक्षि पिता । तीत्वरुक्षया पुष्यः॥

1086. After the words तील्वाक: and the rest, there is not luk-elision of the Yuvan affix.

होत्त्वनि formed by इस् added to हुत्त्वज is the name of the father and तील्वजाबना is the son of the former, formed by the Yuvan affix सक् (IV.

1. গ্রহণার 2 থাটো 3 থাটো 4 থাটো 5 হৈনীত 6 হৈনী 7 বছলি 3 বছলি 10 ইংলিট 11 ইংলাটা 12 ইংলাটা 18. খালটো 14 হৈনটা 12 ইংলাটা 18. খালটোই 14 ইংলাটা 18. খালটোই 14 ইংলাটা 18. খালটোই 19. বাংলাটোই 20 খালটোই 21. খালটোই 25 বছলি 23 টিলিটা 24. খালটোই 25 বছলি 20 খালটোই 20 খালটোই 27 আনিবাৰ্থী 28. আনিটাই 20 খালটোই 30 ইংলাটা 31. খালটোই 32 খালটোই 31. খালটোই 30 থাটোই 31. খালটোই 33. ইংলাটা 34. ইংলাটা 33. ইংলাটা 35. ইংলাটা 35.

१०८७ । फक्फिओरन्यतरस्याम् । ४ । १ । ९१॥

शृनिशुनिति निष्वे शुक्ति प्राप्ते निकत्मार्थं सूचन। कारवायनस्य छात्रा कात्रीया । कारवायनीया । सन्तरवायन्य यास्त्रः । विश्वायन् । तस्वायन्य द्वना यास्त्रायनिः । ऋणो द्वाच इति किस् । तस्य छात्रा यास्क्रीयाः । यस्क्रायनीयाः ॥

1087. There is optionally luk-clision of the Yuvan affixes দৰ্ম and নিন্দু when a Pragdivyatiya affix beginning with a yowel is to be added. By the Soltra IV. 1, 90 S. 1083 all Yuvan affixes were told to be elided. The present Soltra declares an option in the case of the Yuvan affixes was and fixen on Thus the Patronymic of जून is sarred (IV. 1, 105 S. 1107); the Yuvan of sara's formed by was, (IV. 1, 101 S. 1103) जारावाना : Thus the word denoting the pupils of Kâyāyana will be affider or sarredfren is Similarly of the affix fixen (IV. 1, 15 S. 1180). The Yuvan of the latter is suremarked (IV. 1, 156 S. 1180). The pupils of Yakâyâyani will be called streeffen or suremarked (IV. 1, 156 S. 1180). The pupils of Yakâyâyani will be called streeffen or suremarked (IV. 1, 156 S. 1180).

१०५५ । तस्यापत्यम् । ४ । १ । ६२ ॥

पष्ठवासात् क्रतसन्थः समर्थारपञ्जेऽर्ये उन्हा वस्थमायाञ्च प्रस्था वा स्तुः । उपगोरपस्य भीषगवः । व्याहिकृत्रिक्तांवपातृद्धीः वाधते ॥

तस्थेदनिरण्यस्येऽपि बाधनार्थे कृतं भवेत् ।

स्टबर्माः सेष एवासी बुद्धान्यस्य प्रयोजनम्॥ **१**॥

् बोमविनामस्तु । मुानेरदार्वः नानवः । कृतसभ्यः विषः । सीरियतिः । अकृतसमूत्रस्यिनास्त्रः - राष्ट्राधिवति दूर्वे । समर्थरित्तमस्त्रा नेहः । राष्ट्रद्वनीरास्त्रः चैत्रस्य । प्रथमान्त्रित् । सारवार्त-स्त्रात्मदार्थे या सुद् । यास्त्रपाद्वास्त्रस्यति । देश्यति सारवस्तरस्यस्त्रसम्बन्धाः समास्त्राधि । वपन्यस्त्रस्य । आस्तिस्तास् द्वीद् । भीत्मसी । आस्त्रस्य । त्रीय्यः। मीर्यः । स्वीयः ।

1088. (The affixes হাড়, আ &c, already mentioned in IV. 1.83 S. 1673 . &c, and those which will be taught here-after, such as হ্য &c, denote) 'the descendant of some one', (and they come after a word in the the sixth ease, which has completed its junction).

L. Note: —This Sites pionts out the monaing of the affixes pand it refers to the affixes that have preceded, beginning from wing (IV. 1.83 S. 1078) e.g. wing. will wing do. and to the affixes that follow such as γπ δω. The affixes benefit analyst. have the forms of denoting destendant, when they are added to the word in construction which in the genefit reason.

Thus we may either use the sentence उनगौरपणम् । or by adding सन् (IV. t. 83 S. 1073) to the word चन्द्र (which has the 6th. case-affix in construction in the above sentence), form भौरमम् "the offspring of Upaga" The word भौरममः is thus evolved.

Note - ভবার- দাল = জীবন্ত + ঘল্ ॥ Now applies either VI. 4. 146 S. 847
causing guya of final ব, and VII. 2. 115 S. 254 requiring the vyiddhi of the
final. The following discussion shous why gune takes place to the exclusion
of vyiddhi though subsequent: জানুড়া VI. 4. 146 S. 847 ("for ভ or জ of
a bha stem, there is substituted guça before a Taddhita affix)" is debarred
28

by the subsequent sutra प्रचोद्यां कि VII. 2. 115 S. 254 ('before the affixes having an indicatory जून जू. Vylddhi is substituted for the end vowel of a stem") for gupa will find see p. in विचन &c. So let there be vylddhi of the final of उपा U This is one objection.

Note: —But if widdh is not allowed, and द is gunated to को, and
we have by sandhi क्यां नवा-बवाय ने पा then arises another difficulty; for
the द्वा व now being penultimate requires widdhi by कात क्यांचाः VI.
2.116 S. 2282.

Ans To remove both these difficulties the author says untrigraces; unteged unter "the vyiddhi of the initial vowel taught by VII. 2. 117 S. 1075 debars the two vyiddhis, namely the vyiddhi of the final required by VII. 2. 115 S. 354 and the vyiddhi of the peneltimate or required by VII. 2. 116 S. 2828."

Note:—Because rule VII. 2. 117 S 1075 is subsequent to these two. The vyideblis of the final and the penulturate find their free Ecoperin vii (the affix w being few by VII. 1. 90 S 284 causes vyidebli of w by VII. 2. 115, and syren; with age added to vii respectively where VII. 2. 116 applies, While the vyidebli of the initial will find its free scope in viving-from stay and sure from stay the rules VII. 2. 117 and 116 appear simultaneously with VII. 2. 117, and in their case the vyidebl of the initial takes effect, because that rule (VII. 2. 117 S. 1075) Is subsequent. This we do on the maxim weight size. as well as by the inference of finding the word general in lat of Amstankádi VII. 3, 20

Note:—For if the initial Vriddhi (VII. 2 117) did not debar the familiants Viddhi (VII. 2 116 S 2282), then we would have got the form the remaining the standard of these two rules VII. 2 116 and 117; S. 2282 and 1075 without its being read in the Anasatikadi class. But the very fact that it is so read indicates that these two Viddhis cannot take place simultaneously.

Pezzi — The general situa taspedam (IV. 3 too S. 1500) would be included the particular case of tayspatyam (with 1 it he necessity of the latter). It is made in order to prevent the application of Vriddhach chind (IV. 2. 114 S. 1337). For ut of S. 1337 excludes the vut of IS 1500 me of Vriddhach words, but it is insteaded that it should not exclude that, even in Vriddha, hence the present situa, The sense of spatya can be included in the word sense of S. 1392 and so the vut of tayspedam can come in the sense of apatya. The separate present situa has for its object to make wu applicable to Vriddha words (like thinton).

. Note:- The tasyedam would certainly have included tasyapatyam; for idam may be anything apatya &c. The necessity for making a separate sutra for apatyam is this. The Vriddbach chial excludes the way of tasyedam; so that in case of Vriddha words we have % instead of we ii But % does not come after Vriddha words in the sense of apatys. Hence this separate sutra. If it has said that neither the war of tasyedam nor its exception the & of Vriddhach chia can ever come in the sense of apatys, for they come in the saishika senses only and apatys is not included in the saishika sense; we reply, that there is nothing to prevent as from including the sense of spatya also in the éaishika sense of sûtra IV. 2. 92. S. 1392. Therefore, we come back to our former point that the necessity of this sates is really to make any applicable to Vriddha words. Thus the son of win (a Vriddha word) will be भागव: by the अस of this stire, and not भागवीय: by ह of S. 1837.

which would have been the case had this sûtra not existed, and had tasyedam IV. 3. 120 S. 1500 been requisitioned to denote apatya also.

By the general rule samartha-pada vidhih (II. I. I. S. 647); the rule will not apply when the words are not in syntactical construction. Thus the words उपनोत्त्रक् " Upagu's " " offspring " are not in syntactical construction in the following sentence:--वस्तुपगोरपतं चैवस्य "the dress of Upagu, the offspring of Chaitra."

Why do we say "after the first word"? That the affix should not come after the word denoting the offspring, with the force of a genitive case, Thus in बुन्होदेवता सस्य हविष: = ऐन्डि: हवि:, the affix is added to Indra in the first case in construction, similarly उपगुरपत्यमस्यदेवदत्तस्य = श्रीपमवोदेवदत्तः or हेवहत्तीर ऽपलमस्वापमाः = हैवनिकरणाः should not be formed.

By force of the word of in IV. 1, 82 S. 1072 we can have a sentence also. As उपगौरपहाम् ॥

And by drawing in the anuvritti of anyatarasyam from the sutra IV. 1. 81 S. 1201, we have composition also in the other alternative. As रुपग्वपत्यम् ॥

The Patronymic being a jati word takes of in the feminine. As स्रोपक्की ॥

So also सान्वपतः । देखः । धौरसः । स्रीतः । धीसः ॥

Note:-In explaining IV. 1, 82 S. 1072, we have used the words 3575-श्चितार्थेलम् "after the operation of sandhi or junction has been completed," Why have we used those words? Otherwise observe the anomaly. Thus #+ दार्थमः = चार्थमः, वि + ईक्षमाणः = वीक्षमाणः ॥ If the affix be not added to the form सुव्यित, but to सु + उत्पित, so also not to बीलमायः but to विदेशमाणः that is to say, if the affix be added before sandhi, then the resultant forms would be से संस्थातः =

by the subrequent sutra writinion? VII. 2. 115 S. 254 ('before the affixes having an indicatory more, Vriddhi is substituted for the end vowel of a stem") for gupa will find sor join favora &c. So let there be vriddhi of the final of stru II This is one objection.

Note:—But if vyiddhi is not allowed, and व is gupated to बर्गे, and we have by sandhi वर्षणे+का∞व्याव्+क्ष then arises another difficulty; for the wof n now being penultimate requires vyiddhi by कात वर्षणायाः VI. 2.16.5.238.

Ans. To remove both these difficulties the author says आध्रिश्रास्था क्याइडी प्राप्त " the vitidal of the initial vowel taught by VII. 2. 117 S. 1075 debass the two vitidalis, namely the vitidal of the final required by VII. 2. 115 S. 354 and the vitidali of the pensitimate or required by VII. 2. 116 S. 2382."

Note:—Because rule VII. 2.119 S. 1093 Is indisquent to these two. The vyidabis of the final and the penultimate find their free Ecopesia #i (the affix y being first by VIII. 2.95 S. 28] causes vyidabi of #ip by VII. 2.115, and square with age added to reg respectively where VII. 2.116 applies. While the vidabil of the initial will find its free scope in first from gray and agusts from square from gray and 150 appear simultaneously with VII. 2.117, and in their case the vyidabi of the initial takes effect, because that rule (VII. 2.117 S. 1073) is subsequent This we do on the maxim quality for an even of some part of the finding the word quarter in the list of Annatathad VIII. 3.20.

Note:—For If the initial Vylddhi (VII. 2, 117) did not debar the femiliants Vylddhi (VII. 2, 116), then we would have got the form Growing regularly by the initial states as application of these two rules VII. 2, 116 and 117; S. 2282 and 1075 without its being read in the Anusatikadi class. But the very fact that it is so read indicates that these two Vylddhia cannot take place significant with a visit of the very fact that it is so read indicates that these two Vylddhia cannot take place significants.

Frest:—The general stars laspedam (1V, 3, 100 S, 1500) would have included the particular case of trayparayum (what is the necessity of the latter). It is made in order to prevent the application of Vyiddhéh, chhañ (1V, 2, 113 S, 137). For K of S, 137) excludes the very of S, 1500 area of Vyiddha words, but it is intended that it should not exclude that, even in Vyiddha, hence the present stara. The sense of apalya can be included in the word exhab of S, 1572 and so the very of targe dram can come in the sense of apalya. The separate present stars has for its object to gake very applicable to Vyiddha words (the blatus).

patyam not been separately enunciated, but made one sutra with signal something like सस्तापस्थव जात इम (IV. I. 95 S. 1095); then it will govern those bases only that end in at and the bases like ang &c. (IV. 1. 95 and 96 S. 1095 and 1096), and not bases like 348; and therefore with regard to the base इपस् there would be no rule of adding an apatya affix but the saishika तस्त्रेवन ॥ Thus even an apatya denotation can become a sesha under the above circumstances. It will be an utsarga-sesha i. c. the remainder not covered by a general rule : the general rule here by supposition being warm &c. Therefore भूज of सस्तान with the force of apatya, will come after Upagu, but it will be debarred in the case of my &c. by the rule agy of II But if we make tasyanatyam a senarate satra, then there being no tesha, the w will never come under any circumstances.

Obi, If it be said that for bases like \$90 &c, which are not Vriddham words, there will be no occasion for the addition of E. and so there is no necessity of making a separate sûtra. To this we reply.

Ans: बुद्धान्यस्य प्रयोजनम् The necessity of this sutra is in the case of Vriddham bases like मासुः, चयामसः (श्यामा गावो उस्य) &c.'

Therefore there must be this separate sûtra. Thus मानोरपारं = मान्य: ॥ The summary of the above discussion is that this sûtra "tasyanatvam" is made for the sake of Vriddham bases, Otherwise "tasvedam" would have been sufficient for bases like Upagu &c.

Note:-Now we take up the farther explanation of the sûtra samarthanam prathamad vå " (IV. 1. 82. S. 1072). Its explanation was postponed tili now.

The maxim समर्थ: प्यक्तिश: (H. I. I. S. 647) applies here also. Thus जब स्वतीत्पत्यं नेपस्य "the garment of Upagu, the son of Chaitra". Here the two ' words स्पर्गोत्पस्यम् are not in construction ; for स्पर्गोः governs यसं and अपरयं is governed by के इस्य, and so there is no affix.

Why do we say "after the first"? The force of this question will be understood by the following considerations. In the sutra mentage there are two words, were and every, of these the first only can stand as a base to an affix, and not apatyam. Therefore, when searching for the base to which the affix is to be added, we shall take are at Therefore, there is no * necessity of using the word squar at all,

Ans : The words "after the first" are used in order to indicate that the affix will not be added to the word which is the name of the descen-, and referred to by the genitive word. Thus the sutra tasyapatyam साबुध्यति and बाधीलगाणिः by force of बायोबाङ्ग बतीयः maxim, but the proper forms are सीरिधातिः and बेसलाणिः ॥

Q. The rule of sandhi, though an operation relating to letters (a varan rule), yet being antaraoga, sill take effect first, and then the Vriddhi operation, which though an anga rule, is after all bahiranga with regard to sandhi; what is the necessity of using the word graft at all in the soltra TV, 1, 5.8 S toyo or explaining it by grafter?

Ans. The very fact that Planini has used the word until in this aphorism, when it could well have been dispensed with, indicates the existence of the following maxim suggregat utilizing the followers of Planini do not insist on the taking effect of a rule, when its cause disappears." (See p.30 Therefore had Planin not used the word until in the state IV. I. &2, S. 10/2 then by the application of the present maxim, the antaranga operation of sendth would have been set aided by the balkingar yriddhi and the forms would have been used.

* Káriká. सस्यानिकापरेशीप बॉरिमार्थे प्रस भवेत् । सर्वार्थे सेप स्वादी। बद्धान्यस्य प्रयोजनम् ॥

Note—The Kanika should be broken up in order to understand the effective of the The sitts every (IV.3 120 S, 1500) will include this states also, for the word ext may be applied to all things like states, exp., frame &c. Therefore st will come, by force of that soltra, in the sense of "descendant," why then make this separate state assignation? If you say that this application is necessary for the sake of soltras states (IV.4.05 S, 1005); then why make a spirate soltra and not join it with the last? Ans: stuting states with the last? Ans: stuting states with the last? Ans: stuting states with the spirate soltra and not join it with the last? Ans: stuting states with the spirate soltra superate site and not join it with the last? Ans: stuting states with the last? Ans: stuting states along the solution of the sates of appropriate have one made in order to debut the operation of the state squares (IV.2 114. S. 132). That soltra superaceds states, or would have applied instead of the solution of the base was a Verbillion, word. Fact, that is not desired. Hence the secretare soltra.

If it be objected that "the we of lasyedam, and its oparada the the affire you're of vyidolhale, think, being Saishika affires cannot come with the force of apatyam, because the word shinkha haven explained in 1/2, 20 S. 1312 as the sense different from that of descendant and the quadruple applicant, and so the above objection does not arise." To this the answer is

Ans. इस्तुर्गः सेप एकाकी ।। This sense of apatya is an utsarga sesha. The meaning is this Had there been no yoga ribhiga i. e. had tusyapatyam not been separately enunciated, but made one abita with an ty something like negrows magn (1V. 1. 95 S. 1095); then it will govern those bases only that end in a not the base like ang &c. (IV. 1. 95 and 96 S. 1095 and 1096), and not bases like ang; and therefore with regard to the base ang there would be no ruled adding an apply a fike but the fashish a aftern. Thus even an apolya denotation can become a seals under the above circumstances. It will be an unsarpa seelsa i. e. the remainder not covered by a general rule: the general rule here by supposition being satu. &c. Therefore any of attarn will be doctared in the case of sing &c. by the rule garner g. But if we make tasylaplyam a separate after, then there being no techs, the g will nover come under any circumstances.

Obj. If it be said that for bases like 39 &c, which are not Vriddham words, there will be no occasion for the addition of σ , and so there is no necessity of making a separate sutra. To this we reply.

Ans: युद्धान्यस्य प्रशोजनन The necessity of this sûtra is in the case of Vpiddham bases like भारू, स्थानसः (स्थाना गायो इस्त) &c. .

Therefore there must be this separate sûtra. Thus মানীবাৰৰ = মান্ব: ii
The summary of the above discussion is that this sûtra "tasyapatyam" is made for the sake of Vriddham bases. Otherwise "tasyedam" would have been sufficient for bases like Upagu &c.

Note:—Now we take up the farther explanation of the sûtra samarthânâm prathamâd vâ " (IV. I. 82 S. 1072). Its explanation was postponed till now.

The maxim समर्थः पश्चिषाः (H. t. 1. S. 647) applies here also. Thus गञ्च पुरागोत्त्व पैमस्य "the garment of Upage, the son of Chaitra". Here the two words प्रपोशस्था बार not in construction; for प्रपा: governs वस्त्रं and अवस्त्रं is governed by पैश्वस्त, and so there is no affix.

Why do we say "after the first"? The force of this question will be understood by the following considerations. In the sitts a star extended there are two words, stee and street, of the first only can stand as a base to an affix, and not apatyam. Therefore, when searching for the base to which the affix is to be added, we shall take set II Therefore, there is no "necessity of using the word regregar at all."

Ans: The words "after the first" are used in order to indicate that the affix will not be added to the word which is the name of the descendant, and referred to by the genitive word. Thus the sûtra tasyapatyam

is really ambiguous; for it literally means "let the affix we &c. come in the sense of "fift sen". The affix may come after Upagu exhibited in the egentive case ; or after the word which is the Proper name of the son of Upagu. Thus if Devadatta be the name of the son of Upagu; then every savingers; then by taxyapanyam, the affix might be added either to ever to every in To prevent this, every saving is used in the sitra.

Moreover as in the case of γεῖν τη στες εξείν 'India is the devata of this officing' we add the affix to train denoted by the gentitive case under the rule unexturn (IV. 2. 2. S. 1220); and get the form της as applied to εξείν, similarly αστισκατα του του "Upagu is the son of this Devadata" be well have εξείνητα του "Devadata Aupagava"; or "Devadata whose son is Upagu", or in τιτη εξείνητα επίστη "Devadata is so no of this Upagu", we shall have εξείνητα "Upagu whose son is Devadatata. Now this is not intended. We cannot have εξιτινία the sense of "He whose son is Upagu", nor της τίχι in the sense of "He whose son is Upagu",

Why do we say "In the alternative"। Because the same idea may also be expressed by a sentence; thus we may say उपगारको, Instead of the taddhita formed word जीवना ॥

Note:—The same idea may also be expressed by a compound word (samise); as equipment the son of Upsqu'. In fact, the samisar bulb here is not supersided by the Taddhaferule, as it obbswess would have been by 1 4 2, 6, 175 becasse the samylits of equipment is understood here from adura IV. 1 81, 8, 1901 to that in the alternative when the Guidalets affile in not employed, the samisar rules well find scope. The word elivery being a wifig denoting word (because) his includes will see a refig reg son Kanki to IV. 1, 83, 8, 518; therefore its feminine will be by Ψig (VII. 183) as elivered!

१०८६ । अपन्धं योजप्रमृति योजम् । ४ । १ । १६२ ॥ अपन्यत्वेत विवासितं पीजावि गीमसर्जं स्थात ॥

1089. A descendant, being a grandson or a still lower offspring, is called Gotra,

Note:—When an offspring with reference to a person, is the son's sen of that person or lower than that, it is called Goten. Thus the son of 'Garge' will be unff, and the son or grandoous &c of mift, with reference to Garge will be unrif; if Similarly affects:

Why do we say 'a grandson or a still lower descendant'? The immediate descendant or the son will not be called Gotra Thus को।किस, शांकि: #

Note: --Q. The word stage has been read uselessly in this salta, for grandsons see are apatyam or descendants? The salta could have been well stated as pattra-prayfill getram.

Ans. Yes. Therefore in explaining the sutra, the author has said apatyatuena, wivakshitam "awhen it is intended to speak of a person as a descendant." Why do we say "when it is intended to express "a As a matter of fact, even grand-sons and lower descendants of Garga also will be denoted by the general patronymic mifer, formed under the fix rule strength, when no particular stress is laid on the degree of descent. The Gotra denoting affix need not be added here.

Others say that the force of vivakshita is that the grandsons &c should not get the designation gatra, but only their relationship. Therefore दीपणवः though formed by अन् (not a gotra affix) is also a gotra word.

१०६०। जीवति तु वंश्ये युवा। ४। १। १६३॥

वंद्रये विचारो जीवात पेत्रप्रहेर्यदेवसं चतुर्यादि सधुवसहामेव न गोवसंज्ञम् ॥

1090. But when one in a line of descent beginning with a father (and reckoning upwards) is alive, the descendant of a grandson or still lower descendant is called Yuvan only.

Note:—The word \$\pi\$ comes as uninterrupted series of family decent—or 's line.' One who occurs in such a line, like failur dee, is called vive: I When such a randya is alive then the descendant of a grandson do is called Yavan. The phance viveryeaves in the siter should be constructed as viveryeaves the whom the descendant of a grandson do.' In the last sider, between the phrases viveryeaves was properly construct by patting the word viveryeaves who was viveryeaves and a properly construct by patting the word viveryeaves and viveryeaves an

घपल्यम्—

{ गार्नेग (son or puirs)
गार्नेश (Gotra)
गार्न्या (Yuvan) if Gárgs or Gargi &c be alivo).

The force of the word g, in the subra is that it will be called Yuvan only, and not Stotra as well

१०६१ । भ्रातिर च ज्यायसि । ४ । १ । १६४ ॥

क्येडे भारति जीवति कनीयान् चतुर्थतिर्धुंवा स्यान् ॥

1091. When an elder brother is alive, the younger brother gets the title of Yuvan, being the descendant of a grandson &c

Acts — Even when a बर्च like father &c is not alive (and a brother is not vaniya) the younger brother gets the designation of yavan, when the elder brother is alive, thins: बार्याच्या ।

The word ext is confined to accessfore the father do, so a brother can move be a ranky, because he is not the source from which the other sames. This suttra applies to cases when Vankya is not meant. This Gärgya'na is the name of the younger brother with reference to the elder brother, Gärgya, similarly Vattraran Dicklaysans and Pikkyanan and Pikkyanan and Pikkyanan.

१०६२ । वान्यस्मिन सपिएडे स्थविरतरे जीवति । ४ । १ । १६५ ॥

आतुष्यासन सामिष्य स्पानिस्तरे श्रीवादि वीषमुष्यतस्य श्रीवत्त युवस्तत्त वा स्थात् । एक श्रीवासम्बन्धवरायस्य तिवस्यव । दिनीय सारण्यस्य । वस्पितिस्त वेशवादान वार्षाः । स्यानन वसत्ता चार्राप्य विरामे मातानवः साति वा श्रीवति । मार्ग्यत्यासस्य सामार्था वा। स्यानन वसत्ता चार्राप्य वार्षाः मार्ग्य एव। श्रीवताति स्थितः। युवस्ता वार्गार्यस्य एव।

पुष्ठस्य च पूजाधानिति भाष्यम् * ॥ गानस्येत मृद्धसज्ञा माणाम् । गानस्य युद्धसङ्गा पूजाया गायनानायाम् । सपमतान गाम्यायया । पूजति सिन्ध् । मार्ग्य ॥

पृष्ठायु गरवमानावाद । तदमवान गारवादय । पृज्ञत सिन्द् । सारव ॥ युन्द क्रस्तावा भावसन्तित गण्यभू ॥ भारवा जालन ४ सुरवित किया गारक्रियण ॥

1092 The hving descendant of a grandson &c is called optionally a Yuvan, when a (more) superior sapinda other than a brother is alive

The word stiffer is again read in this aphorem though there is the anuvertit of shrift also from IV 1 103 S 1050. This shifting of the sitter qualifies the word descendant the writin which is understood by context qualifies the word saproid. The saproida relationship extends up to seven degree. The word suffer mass superior, and extincts us comparative and means more superior that is to say, superior both by degree of descent and by deg, such as an unele, or a maternal grand father or an elder brother Rec. when alive.

Thus the descendant of गार्च will be गार्चावण or गार्च ॥

Here the uncle or the brother of a grand father being alive the descendant is optionally called Yuvan or Gotra

Why do we say superior "? When the person alive is lower either in degree or in age, then we have only one form गाम्बे only. Why do we say

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"when alive?" When either the descendant of a grandson &c is dead or the superior sapinda is dead, then also we have one form urfa only.

Variba:—The Gotra is sometimes optionally regarded as Yuvan, when respectful reference to him is intended.

The word Uriddia is another term for Gotra in the terminology of the ancient grammarians. As सत्र भवान पान्योदनः or पान्यै: "you henored Gargyayana or Gargya".

Why do we say 'when respectful reference is intended '? Observe, पार्ग्यः॥ The definition of Vriddham as given by other Grammarlans is कारम्बानसर्वितम् पुरुष् ॥

Vdrt: The Yuvan is optionally spoken of as Gotra, when contemptuous reference to him is intended.

Thus धार्यो जाल्म or सार्धायणी जाल्मः ।। When contempt is not intended, the only form is सार्धायणः ।।

१०६३ । एको गोत्रे । ४ । १ । ६३ ॥

. मोत्रे एक एत्रपत्थमस्ययः स्वात् । वरमोर्गाधायस्यं कीचनवः । मार्ग्यः । मार्थायनः । मोत्रे स्थैजीनसंख्यानां प्रस्थयानां परम्परा ।

भोज स्वजानसञ्चाना अववधाना वर्णसाम् यज्ञा स्वज्ञुपुनसंख्येभ्योऽनिष्ठात्वन्तिः प्रसङ्यते ॥३॥ र्ष्यपुर्धं विद्वेरेय स्यासतः प्राचानवीति च ।

1093. One descendant-denoting affix only is employed when a gotra descendant (how low so-ever) is to be indicated.

Note:—The word Getra is defined in sutra IV. 1. 162#and means the obspiring beginning with the grandson. There would have arises [the application of a separate affix in decoding the descendant of every one of such persons; the present suitra declares a restriction. Thus the son of urb isurfit. (IV. 1. 93). The son of urb; or in the words the grandson of urb; is urb; (IV. 1. 105). This is found by a Gotta affix. Now the toa of a private like observable and urb; in the content of the product of the content of the

new affix will be added. In fact in denoting the Gotra descendants how low severe the affir ext will be added to the word wit, though there may be several intermediate denoughants. Thus the suits restrict the application of the affix of cun another new of the matter, it may be not to restrict the base to which 'the affix is to be added. Thus the son of min's will be formed by adding the affix any not to the base min's (which would have been the case were IV 1 92 S 1088 stroidy applied), but to the base min's Not that one base us to be taken and adhered to throughout, in applying Gotra affixes

Thus the Gotta descendant of उपसु 13 कीव्याद , of वर्ग is बावर्ष , of नद is

Note —The word ship in the other as in the ampular number as the word folionted by whole class, a old gotta descendants. The word opg is a numeral. If the kinds he translated that —"when a Gotta descendant is included to be expressed, then the descendant bearing shift should be one only "—then in the consequence of the descendant the first word only these his shift, and only ny other On the other hand if the gotta slik can be added even after the wind has taken an aparity at line the results in the other is not over after the content of Gotta-descendant. Hence the sather has employed by surjar "Our descendant-descendant distributions of the content of the whole sating is employed. As" "The word aparity is read atto the shifts from the context, as it is the governing world of the whole section.

Others explain the word our as equivalent to and or first, and the first means the base which is devend of any apatra silix. They explain the stira thus.

"The first or the original word takes the spatya silix in deading Gotra"

Thus the son of Disgu as Appears, the givin descendant will be also Appears. The givin after will be added to Disguou on not to Appears. These the got-redescendant will be formed by the aftir wire also, put as the ammediate descendant (i.e. son) is formed by using, and not by using the hough shripty son of Disgun's a word which ends my, and disordors in formous, a descendant from the after through the school by 17 1 30 5 1005, yet arg as added by force of this sides. There is no specific Gotza affir for this word still.

Smillsty until formed by any of VV 1 105 S 1107. Here way in specifically ordaned to decole Gets-decendants, and therefore, there is not pre-shell by IV 1 02 S 1050, which is sabled only when as immediate decendant (1.6 see a) is to be denoted. Thus here we have ten forms the son of Garga is miff, which the grandess and force decendants mill be upfit in ITs simple denotes not only the greatform of Garga but the son of Garga as well. The word denotes not fairly of the grandes of Garga but the formed by greatform of the grandes of Garga but the son of Garga. (the grandes or Garga but the formed by great added to might because of the restriction of this rule since see affic only can be added. The fair way would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 10 S 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 1000 in the configure would have been defed by IV 1 10 S 1000 in the configure when the configure would have been defed by IV 10 S 10 S 1000 in the configure when the configure when the configure would have been defed by IV 10 S 10 S 1000 in the configure when the confine when the configure when the configure when the configure when

Gârgya, for he is a Yuvau: as Gârgyayaue. But when he is considered as a Gotra-descendant, then he will be called by the general name Gârgya.

Similarly সম্পাদ্য formed by was under IV. 1.99 S. 1101. Here also was is specifically orderined to come after Nafidii words, and therefore the general affix \$\frac{\pi}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{\pi} \frac{\pi}{\pi}

Parte:—" In denoting a Gotra descendant, there is a succession of affixes, being either one less in number than the degree of the descendant; or two less in number: the undestrable occurrence taking place after all pratigulates which are two less in number than the base".

"The word apatya (son or descendant can be used in relation) to the father only; and in relation to older (than father) also," according to diversity of opinions. Hence the necessity of this sutra, as well as of the next soltra, to remove these anomalies."

In the first alternative, when apatya is only of a father, (and we can not say "a grandfather's apatya"); when the third in degree from Upagur is to be denoted, there must be added the affix Equ to Meren, thus giving the form Aupagavi "the grand-son of Upagu"). Similarly to denote the fourth in degree, when the elder brother is not alive, and when the elder-members-of-the-family (vaniya) are dead, the affix Equ is added (and we have first query) the-family (vaniya) are dead, the affix Equ is added (and we have first query) the-family (vaniya) are one of the family of the son of the first query and the sum of the first query and the first grand and so on). Thus by the constant recurrence of Equ and Equ affixes alternately, in denoting a Cotta descendant hundredth in degree from the criginal eray, there will be ninty-nine affixes.

In the second alternative, when the word apatya can be applied with regard to grand-father &c (when we can say apatya of a grand-father, &c)—and this is the valid alternative—the third in degree will be expressed by my added to evg; i. e. shww will express the grandson also of Upagu and though thus the true and desired form is obtained, yet the affix yill also come after way-ending shrave; ii In denoting the fourth, the affix will be www and then will commence the recurrence of www, xy www. xy we can be thus in denoting the handredth in degree Gotra descendant, there will occur-ninctly eight undesirable affixes.

Therefore, for the sake of making a myama or restretive rule, has this sutra been enunciated.

This must be understood in the next satra also.

Note: -Objection How could more than one allix be simultaneously applied in denoting one Gotra and is not, therefore, this after uscless?

Ags t-No The following considerations show the necessity of this softra-Now the person from whom the Gotta is to be calculated is the first or proposities his son will be second, his grand son will be third, and so on. The first or the Propositus takes no affix in denoting the son or the second there will be one affix added, in denoting son's son or the Wird two affixes will be added, and so on . so that in denoting the hundredth ninety in a affixes will be added. Thus the son of जयरा will be उपा + काए - सौपनप ।। The son's son of Upaga or the son of Amagara will be signed + su - withing in The son's son of Ursen of the son of कीवतावि will be शीवनावि + पार - शीवनवावन ।। The fifth or the son of शीवनवावन mill be श्रीपणवायन् + इञ्= सीवपनायांनः and then will commence the recurring series Thus I Upagu, 2 Aupagara, 3 Aspagara, 4 Aupagarayana, 5 Aupagarayan, 6 Anpagarayana, 7 Anpagarayana, 8 Anpagarayana •9 Anpa gavayani de Thus the second in degree or son has one affix and, the third has two affixes, and and the fourth has three affixes and, and and the fifth has four affixes say, gar, was and gar and so on Therefore the verse ears. शीचे स्वैक्रीनसंख्याना प्रत्यवाना प्रस्थता In a Gotra descendant there will be an uninterrupted anccession (parampart) of affixes whose number will be one less f eka una] than the degree of descent (eq) of the person to be so denoted " This is one anomaly to remove which the present sutra has been made

Though as a matter of fact the final sq and sq would have been always chiefed by utility of (VI 4 149 S, 311) and the forms would not have shown the actual presence of the affixes usigned sq., jet the number of affixes added will be always one less than the degree of decemi

Another necessity of this softra is an regards the base to which the sfir is to be added. Thus the base or principalities in the case of som in Uprica, in the case of genedical or that descendant is Ambegava or one how have in the case of the fourth descendant that has it at Ampagava or second pratipolities and so it at in the headardth descendant there all the musty eight may replayed the and so that in the headardth descendant there will be musty eight may replayed the a clarge year less than the degree of discent. Therefore the verse says are request uncoincided that the case of those pratipolities which are less by two than the degree of discent. There is no excluded the degree of discent. The in the case of that degree, there is no excluded in the degree of fourth in degree there is no exclude another condensable protipolities i a still is added to Ampagava and not to Uprica, and so m. Thus the number of selfs taking understable stems increase with the degree of descent. The reference that is not order to treatment the number of themselves the effects of the control of the control of the second that the number of selfs taking understable stems increase with the degree of descent their number less few less than the degree, therefore, the meeting of the present state is order to treatment the number of themselves the number of themselves the number of themselves the number of the stems to ever the restrict the number of themselves the restrict the number of the stems to ever the number of the stems the number of the stemselves the number of the stemsel

The above two difficulties, one of ninety nine affixes, and the other of ninety right arises from the two meanings of the mord apatyn. In one view the word spars, it restricted to the, son of the father only: and not to grands-one &c. This is the view pre-numberally of the loxicographer Amers, who defines gardys thus:—

कात्मजस्तनयः सुदुः सुतः पुत्रस्थियां स्वमी । भाइर्दुहितरे सर्वेऽपत्यं तात्रं तयोः समे ॥

'In this view there will be ninety nine affixes, in denoting the bundredth in degree Gotra' descendant.

The other and siddhfiata view is that spalya not only lineaus the immediate descendants (som or dampher.) but the grandsen and grand-daughter and lower descendants also. Thus aptive is not only of lather, but of those who are older (gelshism) than father also, i. e. of grand-dather and great-grand father dec. In other words the word aptive should be taken in its dymbological sense; i. "he with personal take full (paken.) of noother "—the presence of any descendant, how low so were, prevents the full (paken.) of noother "—the presence of any descendant, how low so were, the prevents the full of grand-father, do. so they are also called aparts (fall-preventer) of grand-father do. so they are also called aparts (fall-preventer) of grand-father do. in this witter sames of a "descendant," that the word aparts is used by Phini himself in the silter apalyam posters praylif golvan (IV. I. 98.1889.)

१०६४ । सोआयन्यस्त्रियाम् । ४ । १ । ६४ ॥

्र्यूप्यपन्धे मोजपन्ध्यासादेष प्रस्यदाः स्यात् । स्त्रियां तु न युवसंज्ञा । गर्गस्य युवायस्य मार्ग्यायमः । स्त्रियां गोषस्यपिका एव प्रस्थयः ॥

1094. When a descendant of the description denoted by Yuvan (IV. 1. 163 S. 1090 is intended to be expressed, a new affix is attached, only after what already ends with an affix marking a descendant as low at least as a grandson (gotra): but in the Feminine the word is not termed Yuvan, and no new affix is added.

This is also a niyama or restrictive rule. Thus the Yuvan of नान्त्री is गान्त्रीयण (IV. I. 101 S. 1103). Similarly यास्थ्ययनः, शास्त्रायणः, प्रशासायणः, प्रोतनगरिः, बासायनिः ॥

Why do we say "but in the Fominine the word is not termed Yuran"? Observe quell which is the Fominine of agrics (Goton) as well as of updates; (Ynvan), Smilably questly fominine of explore and emergrage is In short, Yuran affices are not added in the Fominine, If it is intended to denote a fominine december,

of the kind Yuvan, the lemmine word formed by the Goira affix will denote such a descendant also

What is non probabilists 1 o is the form Goins appeared by the term Yunn? If it is a rayman rule, there will be no repean with regard to the Feanman, the Yarna filt will not continued in the same sentence. Therefore in the feanman, the Yarna filt will not get the des gradions of Goins, because Goins name is advared by Yarna Name Therefore the Stirts should be divided in tree to, grinting and reserve the continued of the continu

१०६५ । स्रत इत्र १४। १। ९५ ॥

स्रदन्त सन्प्रातिपदिक सन्प्रकृतिकात्रपण्डसन्तादिक स्वादपत्रेऽर्थे । हास्ति ॥

1095. The affix the comes after a Nominal-stem which ends in short the in denoting a descendant

This debars क्रम् (IV. 1 83 S 1073) Thus दश्चस्यापस≔दाचि 'a des-

Acts —Why do we say short আ (for this is the force of the letter q added to my by I, 1 69 and 70 S 14 and 15)? The descendant of আগবা or আনাত্ৰণ (words which end in long আ) will not be formed by the affic হয়।

The descendant of दशरब by this stirs is दासस्य but the form दासस्य formed by साम् is also mot with As पदीयवाम् दासस्याय नेस्स्ती ' 'Give Site to the son of Dafaraths'

१०६६ । याहादिभयक्ष । ४ । १ । ६६ ॥

बाहर्षि । श्रीद्वलेमि । श्राकृतिगयोऽयम् ॥

1096 The affix vs is added in the sense of a descendant, after the words 'bahu' &c

Thus until "a descendant of the clan of Bahu The words 'Bahu &c, either do not end in short w thus making the last rule inapplicable, or if they end in short w, then some other rule would have prohibited the application of unil Hence the necessity of the present statu So also whether

This is a class of words recognizable only by the form (আক্রবিদ্যা) ii

1 बाहु 2 दरबाहु 3 दणवाहु 4 निवाहु 5 छिपाहु 6 दराहु 7 दपनिन्दु (বদনিন্दु) 8 নুদলি 9 বুকলা, 10 चूबा, 11 बसाछा 12 मुच्छा 13 हुएछ। 14

भगाना (हमाना) 16 धुकता, 17 मुनिनी, 18 दुकिसा, 19 दुक्साइ, 20 खदुरान्, 21 दिस्तर्गत, 22 खरिकार्चन, 23 भड़कार्चन, 28 सुमार्थन, 28 कुमार्थन, 28 सुमार्थन, 29 कुमार्थन, 28 सुमार्थन, 29 उपरान्त, 27 स्थ्याच्या, 29 सुमार्थन, 29 सुमार्थन, 39 सुमार्थन, 49 मार्थान, 49 सुमार्थन, 49 सुमार्

Vart:—The words and do must be Proper Names, being heads of Gotras from whom class take their name: otherwise the affix and will not be applied. Thus the son of a private person called any will be analysis.

Vért:—The operations to be effected upon words denoting relation are prohibited with regard to the same word-forms when decoding Proper Names. Thus the offspring of virgit meaning 'taken in-May' is aprile, that when it means a person called Systems, then the derivative will be wingft:

Noie:—The च in the edita indicates that other words not included in the list also take this alix. Thus जान्द्रिंग, ऐन्ट्रशंभि, ग्रामचेनविः, ग्राजबन्धविः, ग्रीडुकीमिः ॥

१०६७। सुधातुरेकङ् च । ४। १ । ६७ ॥

चादिम् । सुधासुरवत्यं सीधातकिः ॥ व्यासवरुदनिवादचरदालत्रिम्बानां चेति वक्तव्यम् । ॥

1097. The affix হয় is placed after the word sudhâtri in denoting the descendant, and the স্থ of sudhâtri is replaced by the substitute অক্ত before this affix.

Thus सुधानुरंपत्म = सीधाविकः ' the descendant of Sudhatri'.

Vårt:—The substitute सकल् replaces the finals of जास, पस्त, निपाद, परकाल and स्मिम् when the Patronymic इन् is to be added. Thus वैचानिक, साम्बद्धिः। नैपायक्तिः, पायस्तिकः, वैस्पतिः ॥ In forming these words, the anomalous Vriddhi takes place by the following aftra.

१०६८ । न व्याप्यां पदान्ताम्याः वीं त ताप्र्यामेच । ७ । ३ । ३ ॥

पदान्ताभ्यां यकारवकताभ्यां परस्य न बृद्धिः क्षिंतु ताभ्यां पूर्वे क्रमदिश्वावागमा स्तः । वैद्यासिकः। वारुडकिस्स्तिदि॥

1098. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज्, स् or ज्, the Vriddhi is not substituted for the first vowel in a compound, when it follows a word ending in र or ज्, but à and an are respectively placed before the semi-

That is है is placed before a, and जी before तृ। 'As देवासांद्र', from earn, यास्त्रज्ञि, de so also देवाकरण from स्वाकरण (स्वाकरणमधीत) सीवध from स्वधा (स्वाकरणवेत)।

१०९६। गोत्रे कुञ्जादि⊱यश्चफञ्। ध । १ । ९⊏ ॥

1099 The affix 'chphan' comes after the words 'kuna' &e, when a Gotia descendant is to be denoted.

t This debars হয় ৷৷ Of the affix সক্ষয় the letter মাs for the sake o distinguishing this affix from the affic ক্ষম such as in softra V 3 113 S 100 by which the words ending in the affix ক্ষম take the further affix ব্যৱহা in order to form a complete word. The letter ম of this affix causes Vpddh (VII 2 117 S 1075). Then remains ম which by softra VII 1 2, S 473 is replaced by আৰুষ্

t Note —The word vive of this salts governs the succeeding saltras up to apportunity 11 112 S 1115 so that all the saltres taught in these lifteen saltres denote grandsons or descendants lower than that

११००। जातच्यज्ञोरस्त्रियाम् । ५ । ३ । ११३ ॥

्रयातशायित्यस्थानस्तित्वयः स्वार्थे ज्य स्थात तु खियाम् । कीज्यायस्य । बहावे सहस्यवास्त्वः रवस्यते । हाधनायस्य । स्विद्या कीज्यासमी । मेरवस्तेन जातिगान्हीस् । यानसरावये कीज्यि ॥

1100 The affix mya comes after the name of a wild band, and after a word ending in chphan (enter 1 V 1 98 S 1099), without change of sense, but not in the fermions

Wete —A collect on of persons of different castes having no determined hyphode and hyper by volence is called 1073 or wild band.'

Thus ক্ৰমৰ + শান্তন্—কীমৰ প্ৰায়ৰ + মা-জীমনাৰৰ। Thus is not a complete word as yet. We must add it by the present strict thus the fall word is জীমনাৰৰ the grandson or a lover descendant of Kuhia dual of this জীমনাৰকী plural is কীমনাৰকা the affix is being clicked by [1 4, 62 S 1193] in the plural it being an affix of the agrid class (IV I 174 S 1192) Sundarly mustage instance in [1].

Why do we say not in the l'eminine? Observe करोतपाकी शीहिनत कींबायनी आधावनी # The affix जीप is added as Gotra is a jaki word Why do we say "when a Gotra descendant is to be denoted?" Observe क्षेत्रिः "the son of Kunja'. Here इम्र is added by IV. 1. 95 S. 1095 in denoting an immediate descendant.

११०१। सङादिश्यः फक्। ४ । १ । ६६ ॥

भोज इत्येव। माडायनः। श्वारायगः। खनन्तरो माडिः॥

1101. The affix দক্ষ comes, in denoting a Gotra descendant, after the Nominal-stems নত্ত্ and the rest.

Thus नाडावनः (नड-फक्=नाड-भ्रावन VII. 2. 118 S. 1076 and VII. 1. 2 S. 475). Similarly ज्ञाताववः "the grandson or a lower descendant of Nada or Chara". But the son of नड will be नाजिः (1V. 1. 95).

The word प्रसंदु is changed to सुंद्रम before this calls. Thus understant it The word प्राविद्ध कर कि स्वारंग (1887) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (1988) (19

1 नज, 2 भर (पर) 3 पत्र, 4 धूंज. 5 शिलक, 6 शिलक, 7 धुंपक, 8 रूज, 9 लाका। 10 ग्रांकेष्ठ शर्लकू (प. 11 धुंपल, 12 धांगल, 13 तिका। 14 सिंग्रंगलपूर्वाचे। 15 प्राच, 16 तिका। 18 स्तुरंगलपूर्वाचे। 15 प्राच, 22 तिकाल, 23 किंत्रल, 25 तिकाल, 25 तिकाल, 25 तिकाल, 25 तिकाल, 25 तिकाल, 36 त्यांचे। 38 प्राचेणपूर्वाचे। 38 प्राचेणपूर्वाचेणपूर्वाचे। 38 प्राचेणपूर्वाचेणपूर्वाचेणपूर्वाचे। 38 प्राचेणपूर्वाचे। 38 प्राचेणपूर

११०२ । हरितादिभयोऽञाः ४ । १ । १०० ॥

एन्यांऽभन्तेभ्यो इसि फक्। हारितायमः । इह गौनाधिकरिऽपि सामर्व्यायुक्यम् । गद्वि गोनादरपे गोनास्त्रयः। विदाधकर्षयो हरितादिः ॥ 1102 The affix মন্ত comes (in denoting a yavan descendant) after the words ছবিল গ্ৰুত when they end in the affix মূল (IV 1 104)

The words with do form a subdivision of Ax clave, which class by IV 1 'tog S 1405 takes the affix 'tog in forming G tru words. Thus the Gotra descendant of kift will be kifter (rith + wur) in The son of wift will be formed by this stitt a and not by IV 195. Thus gift is + way—wiftener "the son of Harts are the great grandson of Harts." In fact, the force of the affix way of this Stitta is that of a Yuvan uffix, though it is taight in the chapter of Gotra affixes, because according to the general rule IV 195 are Gotra affix can be only added to a word, and the word wift being videady formed by a Gotra affix way will not take again another Gotra affix way. Therefore, was in here a Yuvan affix.

२१०३। यशिकोश्चा । ४। २ । १०१॥

1103 The affix কর্ is added in denoting a (Yuvan) descendant after a Nominal-stem (denoting a Gotra descendant and) formed by the affixes বহা and হল।

The एक of this sours has, like that of the preceding sours the force of a Yawan affix, since it is to be added to words formed by the Gotra affixes बार भी कहा। Thus जान स्वा (IV : 105 S 110) - नाम्यी। साम्ये+एक् मार्थिक । देव स्या-दावि, राजि ने एक स्वाचक ॥

ा। is not every word that ends in यम or इस, which takes the Yawa allic पुक्त but only that word where the affic यूएज पुत्र has the force of a victors affer. Then she only the as an adable by 12 D is 1850 to denote preximity to a sea Ar शून क्या . This word will not take the affir पुत्र if Similarly by 12 2 DO 1992 the affir gray is added to the words quart & the force of the affir being viggitful it. Thus word will not take the fift weight.

११०५ । सरह्रच्छुनकद्रभोद्भुगुनस्तात्रायसमु । ४ । १ । १०२ ॥

गोवे कक्। समिनोरक्वार । कामी निवादी । शास्त्रायमी मार्गवश्चन । सारहतीक्य ।, श्रीनकायना वास्त्रयन् । सीनकोक्य । सामावस साम सरुभन् । सामित्य ॥

1104. The after the words, 'smadvat', sunaka' and

'darbha', when they denote the descendants of Bhrigu, Vatsa and Âgrayana respectively.

Thus शास्त्रास्थ्यः भागेषः otherwise शरहतः (formed by युन्) शीनकायसः व्यास्त्रः ; otherwise जीनकः, दानीयणः = ज्ञापायणः otherwise दानिः, formed by इन् (IV. 1. 95)

१९०५। द्रोणपर्वतज्ञीवन्तावस्यतरस्यामः । ४। १। १०३॥

ए-खे गोर्चे फत्त् वः । द्वीयावनः । द्वीसिः । पार्वतः । पार्वतिः । क्षेत्रत्तावनः । क्षेत्रत्ताः । स्रतादिरिह द्वीराः । क्षेत्रयास्यगेतरे द्वपनाधत् ॥

1105. The affix executes, in the sense of a Gotra descendant, optionally after the words 'Drona,' 'Parvata,' and 'Jivanta.'

This debars इ.स. of IV. 1. 95. Thus द्वीत्यायनः ०। द्वीत्याः ; पार्वेतयनः ०। पार्वेतिः : जैनकायनः ०: वैविक्तः ॥

The affix स्क्र is employed in denoting a remote (gotra) offspring and not an immediate descendant or son., How is then सुकत्यात्र the son of Drops, called है|चायम and not ह्रोतिष्यात्र the son of Drops of the Mahabhirth, but to some ancient founder of a clan of that name, and his descendants were called है|चायम : II nodern times; by an easy error, Afwathhama was called Draunayans, owing to the similarity of sounds.

११०६। अनुष्यान्सर्वे विदादिभ्योऽञ् । ४। १। १०४॥

पृथ्वीऽज् मोने वे स्थानुध्यस्तेभ्य जनतरे । सुने स्वार्थे ध्यान्। विदस्य गोनापूर्व देहः ८ सनतरे देहिर आहादिशक्रतिमयावादिक । पुजस्तापूर्व पैपा र वैहिन्द । ॥

1106. The affix set comes after the words 'Bida' &c, in denoting a remoter (Gotra) descendant: but after those words of this class which are not the names of ancient sages, the affix set has the force of denoting an immediate descendant.

The word anantarya in the saltia is formed by the affix way without changing the sense. In fact universe is equal to ward 'an immediate descendant'. That the Gotta descendant of Bids will be \$\frac{1}{4}\epsilon\$, this the immediate descendant will be \$\frac{1}{4}\epsilon\$ of the interest of the sense of a sense of the sense of

Note —Thu Sutra constate of tour words স্মৃত্যি 'non-Rada or not being the name of a erge", upper side of the name of a erge", upper side of the most a falling in Budde class, the words like হুব 'em' তুলি daughter' দেশে হুবাৰ has be words like হুব 'em' তুলি daughter' দেশে হুবাৰ has the rocesson and not names of Rabas When the affix স্থান solded to these words, at has the force of denoting the immediate descendant. Thus হুব + মুন্তু নীয় 'grand son' হুবি + মুন্তু হুবাৰ 'daughter's ron' Dat when added to other words which express the names of Rabas the affix স্থান whethe Gotta descendants. Thus হুব + মুন্তু হুবাৰ 'tho' grandson or a decondant lower than that, of this."

How no a context relating to Getra affixes we come to that two field meaning of the fifter 8 To the swe reply, that the phrase upgramma chealed be thus constrained. The word 'annoth' is in the ablative case, the case affix being teled. The word upfard is the same as upara; the affix ergy length added without change of significants. Therefore the mosts like dying the discontant (south) nor a decayment of yr dc and do not denote a remote descendant (south) nor a decayment in general. Therefore the above phrase measor—after a fields word which is not the name of a Right, the affix 'afix'; added in denoting as more Label descendant.

In denoting an immediate descendant or a descendant in general the Rich words [Eq. de, will take other appropriate affixer. Thus [Eq. forms] [6] a descentant of Rida' by IV 1 96 S 1007 gyr and not by quart of IV 1 11: because [Eq. is say posed to belong to the Akrigana of Histrack.

1 किर 2 वर्ष 3 फुल्या 4 शुर्किक 5 माहाज 6 यवश्ये 7 किसाल, स्वर्ग (किस्से) 8 स्थानत, 10 व्यविदेश (पश्चिम) 11 व्यवसाय 12 हर्गेन, 13 किस्य 14 प्राप्ताता, 10 क्रविदेश (पश्चिम) 11 व्यवसाय 12 हर्गेन, 13 किस्य 14 प्राप्ताता 15 क्रवाचित्र 20 प्राप्ताता 22 माहाज 24 प्राप्तात 25 व्यवस्य 2 व्यवस्य 23 प्राप्ताता 25 व्यवस्य 30 हर्गेल 11 किस्सात 32 व्यवस्य 33 प्राप्तात (प्राप्ताता) 13 प्राप्तात 33 प्राप्तात 35 प्राप्ताता 36 प्राप्ताता 37 प्राप्ता 37 प्राप्ताता 37 प्रा

The word quest in the above list is replaced by quest when taking the allix quest Them questing quest = quest ; the sen of a Brillmann begotten on a Sidera woman, who though married to the Brillmana is quest 'a stronge woman' owing to the great difference of race).

The word week course in agraficable (VII. 3. 20 S. 1989) and presumon(2 (IV. 1. 25 S. 1935) and presumon(2 (IV. 1. 25 S. 1935) classes also. Therefore when the renes is 't as no logother on another's wife 'who is also called word, the form will be wreshow, with double wridth of both members by VII. 8. 20 t S. 1938; which does not take place in the word. It

१९०७ । गर्गादिभ्यो यद्य । ४ । १ । १०५ ॥

गोप्र इत्येव । मार्ग्यः । वात्स्यः ।।

1107. The affix a = comes, in the sense of a Gotra descendant, after the words 'Garga' &c.

Thus मार्ग्यः, 'the grandson or a still lower descendant of Garga', so also पास्त्वः देद.

गर्ग, 2 वस्स,। 3 याजासे। 4 संस्कृति, 5 ग्रज, 6 व्याप्रपात, 7 विद्यम्त, 8 प्राचित्रोंन, 9 ध्रमस्ति., 10 प्रलस्ति, 11 ध्रमस, 12 रेज. 13 स्राप्तिया, 14 शंख, 15 घट, 16 शक्त, 17 एक, 18 धूम, 19 प्रयट, 20 सनरू, 21 धर्मक्रय, 22 वृद्ध, 23 विस्तावसु, २४ जरमाया, २५ लेहिन, २६ बंधित, २७ बंध, २८ वल्स, २० मगड, ३० समूर, SI चांकु, 32 लिख, 33 गुहुल, 34 मन्द्र, 35 मधु, 36 घालिए, 37 जिलीय, 38 मन, 39 तन्तु. 40 मनावी, 41 सुनु. 42 सत्यक, 43 कन्यक, 44 भूस, 45 तृत्त (युत्त) 46 वसु, 47 सरुच, 48 सलचा, 49 समुद्र, 50 यसग्रह, 51 क्वियुक्त, 52 करू, 53 करा, 54 भूत, 55 करकत, 56 अमद्भुद्ध, 57 कवि, 58 पुरुकुत्त, 59 शक्ति 60 क्रम्प, 61 शक्त 62 मोसच, 63 ग्रमस्टर, 64 सुधिरानी, 65 बहुदन्क, 66 प्रश्चितक, 67 ग्रमस्ट्रास, 68 विरोहित, 69 वृद्यास, 70 स्ट्रास, 71 समिडल, 72 वर्सक (चमक) 73 सलक, 74 सहल. 75 मुसल, 76 जनवंत्रि. 77 पराधर. 78 अतुकर्ष, (जास्कर्ष) 70 महिस. 80 सक्रित, gl स्वश्नरथ, 82 सर्वतस्त. 83 पृतिनाय, 84 स्थूरा, 85 स्वदरक (सरस्क) 86 एलाक, 87 चिडल. 88 कृष्ण, 89 मालन्द, 90 बलुक. 11 तिवित्त, 92 भियल (भियल) १३ भिन्याज. 94 महित, 95 माथिडत, 96 दरभ, 97 फेकिन, 96 चिकिन्सिन, 99 देवह, 100 इन्ब्रह्, 101 एकछ, 102 पिष्पल, 103 मुहदाधि, 104 धुनोहिन्, 105 मुलाभिन्, 106 वैक्य, 107 क्रुटीयु, 105 संहित, 109 वय, 110 कन्यु, 111 श्रुव, 112 कर्फटक, 113 स्त 114 प्रचल, 115 दिलम्ब, I16 विष्युक्त ॥

 in spirit stars? The silk structures in denoting a Getra offspring, but in detecting a decembant in general this silk with not come and lawers not plan also. He so, them why the immediate decembed of spirit in selled singlery which is a name of Paradetiza the sen of Janubergs or why. Y, with a not Paradetize is called spirit which is a name of Paradetiza the sen of Janubergs or why. Y, with a not Paradetize is called spirit of the sense of Janubergs or why the sense of Paradetize is called spirit on these. Their proper aparty forms are by specific (V 1 114 S 117) to spirit as a spirit in a forming the plant of purity the spirit sense.

११०८ । यज्ञजोस्य । २ । ४ । ६४ ॥

मोचे यद्ममानाश्रमः च सदस्याओत्सचीर्त्वस्थानकृते बहुत्ते न हु क्षियाम् । गर्मा । बस्सा । दिशः । अत्ये । तकृते इति दिसः पिट्यान्यो । क्षिया हु मार्ग्ये क्षियः । मोबे क्षिमः । देन्या । क्षीसमः । अवस्थायाव्यक्तिकृति मोबन् । तेतेद्र सः। पीत्रा । देतिस्य ॥

1108 And there is luk-clision of the Gotra affixes and (IV 1 105 S 1107) and and (IV 1-104 S 1106) when the word of itself and not as part of a compound epithet dependent on another, takes the plural, but not in the formulae

भा ने सम्म नागर्क plural unit the male Gotra descendants of Garga' So away 'the male Gotra descendants of Vatsa , the singular being, unter in Similarly (हिंद ने सुन ने हिंद (1V, 1 to 4 S 1106), plural हिंद, similarly की singular, कर्म plural

Why do we say tat knite bahutve when the plural is of that word alone? Bat these affixes are not clieded when the word form s part of a Bahuvithi compound Thus frapring those to whom Gargyas is beloved Briggin; those to whom Baid as beloved Here the Plural is not of the word Gargya but of those who love Gargya.

These affixes will not be elided in the feminine. Thus चार्च is the feminine plural of मार्थी ।।

Why do we say when these denote Getra descendants? Other wise there will be no elision. Thus first are free living on the island, ploral for here the affix ray is not chiefed as it does not denote a Gotta. So with are first the pupil of Ulsa plural when is Here the Gotta is taken in the sense of a founder of a class Pravata is evaluative or private list in its not a Grummatical Gotta. Hence this war is not chiefed in but if feet in the sense of a founder of a class in the sense of a foun

११०६ । मधुवस्रोजीहाल्कीशिक्योः । ४ । १ । १०६ ॥

 भोने थर्च । भाषण्यो झहायः । भाष्येऽत्यः । बाधन्यः । कोधिकसूपिः । बासयोऽत्यः । ब्रह्मग्रदस्य गार्गोरस्पाठाल्सिक् भियमार्थभित्यं । गर्गोरस्पठपतं तु लेहितारिकार्थायम् । बाधन्याकस्य ॥

1109. The affix যব comes, in the sense of a Gotra descendant, after the words মন্ত্ৰ and বন্ধু, when the words so formed mean 'a Brâhmana' and 'a Kausika' respectively.

Thus माध्ययः = झाह्मयाः 'Brâhmaṇa.' Otherwise माध्यः "son of Madhu." बाह्मच्यः = क्रीशिकः Rishi. Otherwise वाह्मयः ॥

The word ब्रधु belongs to the Gargadi class, so it would have taken yan by the last stitra also. The present stitra declares a niyama or restriction, viz. ब्रधु takes wat then only when होसिएक is chented. Its being read in the Gargadi class serves another purpose: as it belongs to the sub-class बॉलिसाएं, the rule IV. I. 18 S. 476 becomes applicable to it; so that its feminine is formed by exp. Thus quistance?

Note: —In fact, it would have been better, if in the body of the Ganansida, instead of writing बहु alone, there was बसु कीरियते । It would have seved the repetition of it in the present sates.

१११०। कपियोधादाङ्गिरसे । ४।१।१०७॥

गोचे क्रम स्थात । जाप्यः । बोध्यः । चाडिरसे सिम् । काँपेसः । चौधिः ॥

1110. The affix যন comes in the sense of a Gotra descendant, after the words কবি and যায়, when the special descendants of the family of Angiras are meant.

Thus ऋषि÷सञ्चक्षाच्यः 'the grand-son or a still lower descendant of Kapi' of the family of Angiras', So also बीच्यः ।

Why do we say of the family of Angiras? Observe कार्येव: (1V. 1 (22 S. 1125)' the gotra-descendant of Kapi" so also बोधिः formed by इस् ocause it is a Non-Rishi word or because it belongs to Bahvadi (1V. 1. 96 3, 1006) class.

Note:—The word type occurre in Gargaini class. The present stirm declares a restriction i, o. the 'yat' is to be opplied only when Asgirasa decademants is meant. It is included in the Gargaini class short the propose of explying IV, 1.18 S.476. Thes torquest "grand-daughter or a still leave descendant of Kasir".

११११। घतग्डाचा । ४।१।१०८॥

चाक्तिस इसव । वात्तवद्य । जमाद्गिरते तु गगादी चिवादी च पाडादामणी । धातप्रद्य । वासग्रह ।

• 1111 The affix 'usi' comes in the sense of a Cotra descendant after the word ' यातएड,' when meaning a descendant of Angirasa

Thus वातगर्य = सावितस otherwise वातण्ड ॥

The word unter occurs both in the Gargadi class (IV 1 105 S 1107) and in the Sivadi class (IV 1 112 S 1115) It would have taken both affixes युम् and अखा। The present suita declares that when it means an Afigirasa, than प्रापुत will not take भ्रम of the श्चिमादि class and when it does not mean Angurasa then it takes both those affixes e g पातपट्य and यातड any decendant of Vatanda

१११२ । जुक् श्चियामः । ४ । १ । १०६ ॥

वतण्डापाति विदितस्य लुक् स्थात् क्षियाम् । शार्द्वरवादिस्वात् क्षीत् । यतपदी । स्नानाद्विस्से त वावपञ्जायमी । जोहितादित्यात् रूप । स्नाणि तु यातपञ्जा पद्धिरत्यदश्यमाण व्यक्ष म ॥

1112 The affix 'usi '1s luk-chided in the feminine after the word 'advar' when meaning a female descendint of Angirasa

Thus from वतपद we get भारपञ्च in the masculine As the word belongs to Sarangaravadi class it takes ক্লাৰ in the feminine by IV 1 73

. In the feminine the यम is elided by luk and we have बातपाड्य + सीन (IV 1 73 S 527 , - unust a female descendant of Vatanda of the clan Angurasa. Why do we say ' of Angurasa? Observe बातगरूबायनी formed with shiphs under lointadi rule (IV i 18 S 476) When geng takes चुन under Sivadi class its feminine is पातपदी ।। Though the word is formed with ME, yet in the feminine there is not was substitution (IV 1 78 S. 1198) because Vatanda is a Rishi Name.

१११३ । अध्यादिभ्य फञ् । ८ । १ १ १ १ ।

भाषे । प्रभावन ॥ पुंचि अति " ॥ पुराति ति सहतिविशेषणव । जातस्य गोगापत्र जातावन । पुत्तीनि किम् । जातावा चप्य जातेव ॥

1113 The affix 'फर्' comes, in the sense of a Gotra descendant, after the words are &c.

The anuvritti of angirasa does not extend to this aphorism. Thus স্বাহ্য + দায় = আবা + দায় ৰ আবা + দায় ৰ

Mate — Similarly ब्रायमायमः ।। There are some words in this closs which already laves taken a patronymic affar, o.g. प्रावेश्य देखा, and प्रावृद्धा । After these words the affar age of course has the force of a Vurna affar. The word प्रावृद्ध के forced by प्रावृद्ध + क्या (1V. I . 128 S. 1185), देख्य = दिवंद (Rejambii) + ज्याह (1V. I. 171 S. 1185), and प्रावृद्ध - प्याहुद + प्याह (1V. I. 170 S. 1107). The word प्रावृद्ध takes phish only when it denotes an Afraya, as प्राव्यावम, otherwise प्रावृद्ध , with पूज्

Varika:—The word जात takes 'phañ' only when the offspring of a male is to be denoted, as जासस्वादशं—जातावनः but जातावा घनसं—जातेवः with इन्ह् ॥

The word दावेष takes 'phan' when denoting a Bharsdwaja, as खानेबाबर; otherwise it will take the aftix इ.म., which will be elided by II. 4. 28, S. 3399 leaving the form खानेब: U

The words माराहा जायेहे of the above list mean that what a person born in Atri Gotra is adopted by a person belonging to Bhárndvija Gotra, then the adfitie to be added, be of course is an Atreya but gets a new Gotra of Bhárndvija. Thus माराहाआसम्, otherwise the form will be माराहा with जाञ्च of IV. 1, 104.

1 जान 2 जरमन, 3 संख्य 4 सहस्त 5 सिंद 6 पुर 17 रेगिनेण 8 खुर्जूर (स्वार)

9 व्याच्या 10 वस्ता 11 विज्ञा 12 मीरिया 12 मीरिया 14 मीरिया 15 मीरिया 16 मीरिया 18 चारा 17 परियो 13 चारा 19 वारा 20 मीरिया 21 मीरिया 22 चारा 20 स्थार 20 वर्ष 20 स्थार 20 स्य

१११४ । अर्थाच्चेगर्ते । ४ । १ । १११ ॥ केले फन्न । भागीवगर्लेगर्ते । भागीवन्तः ॥

1114. The affix 'কষ্' comes in the seuse of a Gotra descendant, after the word सर्गे, when the meaning is a Traigarta. Thus भागीयण = वैसर्त , otherwise भागि (IV 1 95 S 1095)

१११४ । शिवाविभ्योऽर्णे । ४ । १ । ११२ ॥

मोच इति निवृत्तम्। शिवश्यापस्य श्रेषः । गाहः । वसे तिक्रशिरतात् किम्। गाहस्यनि । सन्तरिनाडक्रकः। गाहिषः ॥

1115 The affix ফাত comes in the sense of a descendant, after the words ভিৰ &c

The anavoratis of the word with (IV 1 98 S 1099) does not extend to this often. The affixes taught bereafter are process patronymic affixes.

to this source. The affixes taught becauter are general patronymic affixes. The affix and dependent of Siva!

Note.—The word apret 'a carponier' occurs in this class. Being a common

The word गांग occurs in this class as well as in the Subhradi class (IV i is 3 S iii 5) and the Tikadi (IV i is 4 S iii 8). There are thus three forms of this word —गांग गांगावीन with विद्या and गांगीया with दक्षा

The word विषादा occurs in this class as well as in the Kutijddi class (IV 198 S 1999) It has thus two forms वैषास and वैपासायन with cholian

The affix चाण will come affer a word consisting of two syllables when it is the name of a rive the shift was (1 122 S 1123) mould have debarred the uniform up, of (1V I 118 1116) in case of patrony more formed form river names. However it and so because of this probability. The Patronymio from the river name friedly would be formed by upon (IV I 118 S 1116) as भ्रेसेंग had this is replaced by Patron.

1 दिन 2 बीध 3 मीशिका १ चण्य 5 जनम 6 धूरि 7 स्पन्न 8 कुशर 9 काजून (काजुन) 10 सम्बिन्साम 11 मीशिका 12 हरा 13 सारि 14 मिर्ग 15 काजुनम 16 मारीज 17 संदर 18 कार्य 10 कार्य 20 सेप 21 कार्यका (कृतिका) 22 स्वान 29 र स्वप्न 29 र स्वप्न 29 स्वप्न 30 स्वप्न 37 अंग्र मीरिका 37 अप्र मीरिका 37 अप्र मीरिका 37 अप्र मीरिका 39 स्वप्न 49 स्वप

62 प्रार्ययेत (प्रयंगेत) - 63 छात्रेष्ट 64 महस्त्रमं 65 महस्त्रमं 65 प्रश्नुरक्तां 67 प्रश्नुरक्तां 65 प्र

१११६ । अबृद्धाभ्यो नदीमानुषीक्ष्यस्तमामिकाक्ष्यः । ४ । १ । ११३ ॥

यद्द्रियो नदीमातुर्थीनामग्योऽण् स्यात् । डक्तेऽश्वादः । यात्त्वः । नर्मानः । विस्तातायः अपसं पैनितः । अप्कृत्यः किस् । असवदत्तेयः । मधीवार्गिरं किस् । वेनतेयः । तत्रामिकाभ्यः किस् । कोअगत्याः प्रचलं जीननेवः ॥

1116. The affix ww comes, in the sense of a descendant, after words which are the names of rivers, or women, when such words are not Vriddham words; and when they are used as names and not as adjectives.

 \overline{ag} (\overline{lV} . I, 120 S. 1123) is the general affix by which patronymics are formed from feminine bases. The present stra is an exception to that

Note:—The word Vriddham in the stire, does not mean the technical Patronymio of that same as defined in other Germann- and used in Súlcae like Vr. 1. 108, \$1.002 but means the Vriddham as defined in this Graumant's. a word whose first syllable is a Vriddhi letter (1. 1. 28 5. 529). The word syggira: shows the orthogopule of the word to which the silk is to be added. The word refrigively deduces the meaning of that word and both attributes refer to one and the same base, i. or orthographically the base should have N-fiddhi letter is the first syllable, and odynologically it should denote a mean or a river. The word synthymam spiles

Thus बहुना—बहुनुतः 'a son of the Yamuna', नार्मदः 'son of the Narmada', These are all names of rivers. Similary चेतिस्तः 'son of विवित्तातः'।

Why do we say 'when not a Vriddia word'? Observe वासवदत्त्रियः formed by उन्न (1V. 1.20 S. 1723). Why do we say being 'names of riners or nomen.' Observe वेत्तेवता । Why do we say "when it is a name ?" Observe वेत्तेवता । do beautiful woman'.

१२१७ । ऋष्यन्धकद्वाणिक्ररूयश्च । ४ । १ । ११४ ॥

म्हृदग्धे सम्बद्धरः । वासिष्टः । वैम्बारितः । सम्पर्केत्यः, श्वासत्यः । बृध्यिग्यः, वासुदेवः । सनिरुद्धः । श्रीरितिते तु बाह्यावित्वादिम् । कुरुत्यः, नाकुतः । साइदेवः । इमः एवाधनपनादीः मध्येपनादः न्यादात् । सनिदास्त्रातुः परत्याद्वस् । साविद्यः ॥ 1117. The affix বৃष্ comes, in the sense of a descendant, after a Nominal-stim danoting the name of a Rishi, or the name of a person of the family of Andhala, Virshin, and Kuu '

This debars the affix रूम ।। The Rishis are like Vasishtha, Viśvámitra to this mitter के सामित । So also articeme एक्स being persons belonging to the family of Andhaka, and बाहुरेस, स्वितेस्ट being persons belonging to the family of Vṛṣḥmi. The word स्वीर bowever, is formed by रूच because it belongs to Bahvadi class. And बाहुअ साहदेश being persons belonging to the family of Kurti.

This sitra debats হয় only on the maxim দ্মীস্থ্য । The word আছি is the name of a Rubi, in forming its Patronymic the present sitra enjoins আৰু, but IV i 122 S 1125 enjoins আৰু thus there being a conflict we apply the maxim of interpretation contained in I 42 Soft that the Patronymic of আৰু will be formed not by আৰু but by আৰু in This আৰীৰ il

Similarly रीपरीय a person of Andi aks family forms its patronym o शिक्षरित्य IV 1 182 by ज्यू and not by च्यू so also वेशव्यत्येच्य son of Vachricksens a person of Vychni family, so also वेशव्यय son of Bhimseena's a person of Kare family

१११८। मातुकसस्यासमद्रपूर्वाया । ४।१।११५॥

सदयारिपूर्वस्य मात्राण्यकोरावेच स्वादण्यकायथ। देमाद्वर । सावाद्वर । पाण्याद्वर । भाद्रमाद्वर । कारेचार्यं पचम परवस्तुमुक्तर्गेण सिद्ध । स्त्रीजिङ्गानिर्देशेऽक्येरेस् । त्वन धायमाद्वर्गः सदयेनि किन्न । सीमाज । प्रशादि चरित्रमतियः ॥

1118 The affix we comes in the sense of a descendant, after the word matri when it is preceded by a Numeral, or by the words we or may, and the letter was substituted for the final we of matri.

Thus from শ্বিনান্থ we have খুনার্থে the son of two mothers : e the son of one and adopted by another (শ্বিনান্ত + অন্ত্রীনান্ধ + उ + আ — ইনান্ধ + उ + ই + আ নাম্বার্থ ।। ১১৪ 70) Sundarly থাত্যার্থ মানার্থ and নাম্বার্থ ।।

The satra is made in order to teach the substitution of short π for the π of $\pi \pi$ for the word $\pi \pi$ would have take π the affix π π by the general rule 1V i 8 S 1073 The satra contains the word π π in the feminine gender, showing by implication that the rule applies where the word $\pi \pi$ denotes a femi.

Thus संतिमीतें =संमात् 'he who measures together'. Its patronymic will be सांमात: 'son of a fellow-measurer'; because here the word मृत्यु does not mean - 'mother', but a 'measure'.

Nor the word पान्यताषु 'barley measurer' will be affected by this rule.

Why do we say "when preceded by a Numeral किट." Observe सोनाव: 'son of Sumatri'. The word वेनाविया is formed by IV. I. 123 S. 1126 as belonging to Subhradi class.

१११९। कन्यायाः कनीन च । ४ । १ । ११६॥

. ४कोऽपवादे।ऽण् तन्सिनियोगेन कनीनादेशय । ऋतीनो ध्यासः कर्णम । धन्।इया एथा-पद्धनिक्याः ॥

1119. The affix खब् comes in the sense of a descendant after the word कन्या, and when this affix is added, कतीन is the substitute of ' kanyâ'.

Thus कलावाः अवसं=कामीनः 'the son of a virgin' viz. Karna or Vyāsa. This debars the इक् of IV. 1, 121.

Note:—The word सत्तवा means 'a virgin' the son of a virgin is produced by immaculate conception. शुनिदेशतामाहात्त्र्यास्य आ पुंत्रतेमेऽपि न सत्त्यास्य अद्यासि, यथा सुत्ती, वया

११२० । विकर्षश्चक्षकाताहरसभरहातात्रिषु । ४ । १ । ११७ ॥

अवस्तेऽण् । वैक्तर्वो वास्त्यः । वैक्तर्वित्यः । श्रीद्रो भारताजः । श्रीद्रित्यः । छागन आवयः । छागस्तिरन्यः । केविषुत्र श्रद्धस्यावनं पश्चित तेवां उत्त् वण्युदाद्वरणम् । श्रीद्वेवः ॥

1120. The affix अस्य comes after the words चिक्का, गुज, and कमल, when the sense is a descendant of the family of Yatsa, Bharadvāja and Atri respectively.

Thus वेकर्णः = वास्तः otherwise वेकर्णः । बोद्धः = भारहाजः, otherwise चीद्धिः ॥ हामजः = मानेवः, otherwise हामजिः ॥

In some texts the word gipt ending with the feminine affix আৰু is used and not gipt a The former being a feminine word, its Patronymic trill be ঘাইল:, by IV. I. 120 S. 1123 when it does not mean a descendant of সংযোগ দ

११२१ । पीलायाचा। ४ । १ । ११≍ ॥

तमानिकाणं बाधित्वा द्वात्रवहति हक्ति प्राप्ते पर्वेऽण् विश्वीयते । पीकाया अनतं पैकः । पैक्रेयः ॥

1121. The affix সভ্ comes optionally after the word পালা in denoting a descendant

११२२ । उक् च मराङ्कात् । ४ । १ ११६ ॥

चादण्। पर्चे इञ्। माण्ड्केयः। माण्डुकः । माण्डुकिः ॥

1122 The affix डक् comes optionally, in the sense of a descendant, after the word मण्डूक as well as the affix अस्।

Thus we get three form, मण्डक+डक्-माङ्केय , मङ्क+क्रम्-माण्डक भण्डक+डक्-माण्डक ($1V \ 1 \ 95$)

११२३ । स्त्रोक्यो डक् । ४ । १ । १२० ॥

क्षीप्रत्ययान्तेभ्याः इक स्थान् । वैनतेयः । बाह्यादिन्तान्सीमितिः । शिवादिन्तास्सापन्नः ॥

1123 The words ending in a feiminine affix take the affix বন্ধ in forming their Patronyane

The word gi in the aphorism means 'words ending in the feminic affixes पह हैc, 'That is, words ending in long प्राप्त and है of the feminic Thus दिल्लान पह विवेद हैं । 2.5 33) 50 also सेपार्थन 't he son o Vinată or Suparai 'Bat the son of सुविधा will be दोशिय as it belongs t Băhvădi class (IV 105 S 1050) Similarly the son of सुविधा will be साथ as it belongs to Sividi class (IV I IIS III)

But based and size formed by we meaning some of talks and size in though these words are femining they do not out in familian affect.

The affix set comes after wast when meaning at it. This wisked will be against the patronymic force. The patronymic will be again the son of a mate.

The femance words सुरुपा and कामिता take its और यस् in formut the patronymic Thus सीरुप the son of a entlem ' कीविसा 'this son of a entlem' कीविसा 'this son of

११२४ । छाचा । ४ । १ । १२१ ॥

ह्मभ सीवस्यान्तरमञ्जे हरू । सत्रानिकाणोऽपदाद । दासेव । पार्य इत्यव सु सस्यदिनिस्यण् ॥

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1124. 'The affix 'dhak' comes in the sense of a descendant, after a word ending in a feminine affix and consisting of two vowels.

This debars the wor of IV. 1. 113. S. 1116.

Thus इस्तवाँ अपक्षं ~ शक्षेयः 'the son of Datta' But the son of पृथा is however, पार्थः by अन् of IV. 3. 120 S. 1500.

Note:-Why do we say 'having two vowels P' Observe बार्बन: "non of बहुना,", which is a trisyllabic word and not disyllabic.

११२४। इतछानिकः । ४। १। १२२॥

इकासन्ताद् प्राचीऽपर्ये इक् स्थात् न विश्वमन्तात् । देतियः । नैधेयः ॥

1125 The affix 'কৰ্' comes, in the sense of a descendant, after a dissyllable Nominal-stem ending in short i, but not, however, after a word ending in the patronymic affix হয় য

The anuvritti of 'strî' does not extend to this aphorism. The force of the word च in the sûtra is to draw the anuvritti of the word हापा of the last sûtra. Thus देखिया 'the son of Duli'. विभेदा 'the son of विभि'।'

Note :--Why do ne say "after a word ending in short र "१ Observe हासि: "the son of इन् " ।! Here बन्ध though a dissyllable word, yet ends in च ॥

Mote :—Why do we say 'nak ending in the patronymic affix त्या ? Deserve इस्तित्यमः 'the cond द्विति' II. Here though सूर्ति है a disp latile word ending in host, दू it does not take the affix द्वारा र hough सूर्ति है a disp latile word ending in host, दू the does not take the affix द्वारा र hough सूर्ति है (Deserve सार्यस्थः 'son of स्विति' II Why do we say 'having two rosels' ? Observe सार्यस्थः 'son of स्वित्रि' II

११२६ । शुभादिश्यक्ष । ४ । १ । १२३ ॥

वक् स्यात् । शुभस्यापत्यं चौभेयः ॥

1126. The affix 'ভক্' comes in the sense of a descendant after the stems মুদ্ধ &c.

Thus সুস্থাদ্ধ ভাষিত। । Note:—This debars হুমু and other effixes. The word আ in the edita shows that some words not occurring in the list of মুদ্ধাৰ mag take the হক্, as it is an आकृतिया n For though the words नेमा पाइय are not in the list, no find still forms like गामिस, पाइयुचे &c

। शुक्त २ विष्ट पुर (विष्टपुर) 8 शहाज्यत, 4 र्वतिद्वार, 5 शलायल (शलाधल) 6 शलाकासू, 7 संस्थासू, (सेसाम्) 8 विकंता, (विकान) 9 रीहिनी, 10 इक्नमी 11 धर्मिणी, 12 हिन्त, 13 चालूक 14 प्रश्नवस्ति, 15 चाकाथि, 16 विमातृ, 17 विभवा 18 अबर 19 विश 20 देवतर, 21 प्राप्तित 22 अक 23 दम 21 जातज (ग्रास्त) 25 बस्थकी, 26 सक्कण्ड 27 दिखि 28 क्रांसिधि 29 नोदन्त 30 क्रुग्राम्ब, 31 मदस्य 32 बासासर 33 वनव्हरिक 34 सनामन् , 35 लक्ष्मणस्यामयोगीसिष्टे । 36 गीधा. 37 ककलास. SS धाणीय, 89 प्रवाहण, 40 भरत (भारत) 41 भरम 42 चुक्रण्ड 43 किर्णर, 44 इसर, 45 सत्यसर, 46 भाजीद 47 सुदन्त, 48 सुदन्त 49 सुदन्तम्, 50 सुदामन्, 51 सह, 52 तद 53 ग्रकशास 54 क्रमारिका, 55 क्रवारिका, 66 क्रिशोरिका 57 ग्राम्बिका 58 विद्याशित 59 परिधि 60 बायुदन, 61 यकत, 62 यताकर, 63 सद्दर्रे 64 क्रुवेरिका, 65 धरोका. 66 भारतिवृह्मा. 67 खडीन्मत्ता 65 श्रदुद्धिन्, (श्रदुद्धि) • 69 जसतिवृह्ण 70 विश्वपूर्विन, 72 बीज, 78 बींब, 74 म्बन्, 75 बाइन्ब, 76 बाम, 77 प्रक्रित 78 चतावर, 79 बक्ताका, 60 कृतसा, 81 भरत 82 मदाब्द्र, 83 ककल, 84 स्यूल, 85 सर्वाय 86 दमस्त्र. 87 कस्तु 88 मुकण्ड, 59 शुद्ध 90 हत्, 91 सुरेगोरका, 92 शुक्त, 93 william in The word Prayabana (59) which belongs to this class, is governed by the satra 1129 in forming its derivative

११२७ । विकर्णकृषीतकारकाश्यपे । ४ । १ । १२४ ।

चुन्द्रे इक । दैकाणेय । सीधीतकेय । चारो दैकाणे । कीचीतकिः ॥

1127 The affix 'হড়' comes after the words 'vıkama' and 'kushîta', when they mean the descendants of Kâsrapa,

Tinus देक्षणेय and कीपीलकेष क्यारवप , otherwise we have देक्षणि and कीपिनदि formed by IV 1 95

११२⊏। झुषो लुक् चाधा१ । १२५ ॥

भाइडक्। भीवेय ॥

1128 The affix 'वस्' comes in the sense of a descendant, after the word and the augment दुष्ट् is added when this affix is to be applied

Thus भू+दस्-धू+इस्-दम् (I 1 46 S 36)-भूर्+दस्-भीवेय (VII

१९२६। प्रयास्णस्य है । ७। ३। २८ ॥

प्रयाहणपाकारयोत्तरपाक्यस्यान्यामानंदर्गो विकिः। प्रवित्यस्य स् या वे परे ॥ प्रयादणस्यान्यस्य प्राथानुर्वेषयः। प्रयाद्वीयसः॥

1129. Before the aftix তু (ছব), the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of the second mendior of series, but optionally so for the first vowel of the first member (i. e. ম) চ

Thus प्रवाहणस्यापटी - मायाहणेयः or प्रवाहणेयः ॥

Note:—The afth stop IV I, 123. S, 1126 is added, here. Similarly प्रशास्त्रिय । भारतींदर=प्रवाहित्योगीमार्थ (VI. 3. 30, inseculation prohibited). Or we new travelite the other as "Before the afth s, the versel of n in square optionally gets Vyillid", and omit the rite massablation will still be prohibited by VI. 3. 41, S, 512 (376) in

११३० । सत्मस्ययस्य च १७ । ३ । २६ ॥

हात्तस्य प्रवाहणस्वीत्तरपदस्यादेरणां युद्धिः, पूर्वेवदस्य तु वा ॥ प्रवाहणस्वाननं प्रापाद्वीयिः । प्रवाहणेथिः ॥ माहातक्रिवानिमत्ता नृष्टिदीश्रयेण विकल्पेने वापितुं न राष्ट्रयो इतिस्मारस्यः ॥

1130. Even in a new derivative from স্বাহন্ত itself when formed with a Taddhita affix having an indicatory বু,ছ or বু, there is vriddhi substitution for the first rowel of the second member, but optionally so for the first wowel of the first member.

As व्याहमेलस्वापुर्वे ~ प्रायहमेंह्यः वर प्रयाहमेत्रिः ॥ In other words, the external vyhidhi might have been caused by इ.स. is not able to supersede the internal optional vyhidhi de-pendent upon ह ॥ Hence a separate sütra.

११३१ । कल्याएयादीनामिनङ । ४ ! १ । १२६ ॥

क्यामिनक्वदिसः स्थान कक च । कारचारिनेयः । बारपकिनेयः ॥

1131. The affix 'কুল' comes in the sense of a descendant, after the words জন্মানী ওঁc, and the substitute ক্ষেম্ takes the place of the final of these words before this affix.

Note:—In the case of those words in this like which and in a femining offer, the present salars teaches movely the substitution of any for they would have taken the after any by 1V. 1 120. S. 1120. But in the case of other words, the Sara teaches both the substitution of any on and the addition of any of

Thus कल्याणी+डक्∾कल्याणिन्+डक्∾कल्याणिनेय 'the son of Kalyani So also सम्भक्तिय ॥

1 क्रमणी 2 सुभग 3 दुर्भग 4 ब पसी 5 सनुहरि 6 सनुस्ति (सनुस्टि 7 जाती 8 बलीवर्री 9 ब्रोसा 10 कानसा 11 मध्यमा 12 परकी।:

^{*}११३२ । बुलटायाचा । **४ । १ । १२७** ॥

 इन्हम्मल विकल्प्ते वक झ निस्य पूर्वेषेत । कीलारनेय । कीलरेय । सनी भिश्चयम क्रम्या । या तु व्यक्तिमारार्य कुलानविति सस्या श्रद्धान्यो वैति पद्मे बुद्ध । कीलरेट ॥

1132 The iffix বন্ধ, comes in the sense of a descendant, ifter the word কুলা, and নেত is optionally the substitute of the final before this affix

The word कुल्य has another meaning also of a num Listerally it means one who wanders (ब्रह्मत from one Annily (क्रुल) to another i e a chaste woman but a beggar or (2) secondly an unchaste woman This sutta is made to teach substitution only for graft word but we always taken as by the general rule IV 1 rao S 1133. Thus कुलास मार्थी have always taken as by the general rule IV 1 rao S 1133. This spatial taken as the meaning an inchaste woman who is a beggar in this vord gard when meaning an inchaste woman being a word denoting contempt will take also the alike each by IV 1 ray S 1737. Thus क्रोलिय in In this case there are two forms only क्रीलिय and क्रीकट and mean all sets and the set of the set

No s -See Amarakosla II 6 26

११३३ । हञ्जमसिन्ध्यन्ते पूर्वपदस्य च । ७ । १ । १६ ॥

द्वरायाते पूर्वोत्तरवारपामारेल्यो युद्धिमात थिवि किति च । सहयोऽपयः गौहारीः प्रमुपाया प्रमुप्त सम्बद्धिमात् । सनुत्रपाला विभय सन्तुरिभव । तह स्व सानुर्त्तस्य ॥

1133 The Vriddin is substituted for the first vowels of both (the first and second) members in a compound ending with ₹₹, ил, алд सिन्छ, Бебле ч Taddhita iffix having an indicator; च, मुं ल स् ॥

As सददयोऽपत्त = सीहार्वपः सीनागिनेय (= सनगाया प्रवत्तः) ॥

Note —The words gray and gray occur in the Kalyanddi class (IV I 1968 I II) and it a affic we and q_1 argue there is did gray also occurs in Udakir class (V I 122). The voral lowever does not get the V_T did in the second member as $v_T v_T$ digray in This is a V_T do no maly

Similarly from सन्तिमयः (० सब्दुवधानाः सिन्धरः) we have सावन्तिस्यः (० सब्दुवधानाः सिन्धरः) we have सावन्तिस्यः (० सब्दुविध्यद्व ययः) was the word सिन्द् occurs in Kachehhádi class, and सिन्धरः is formed by सन्। The Tadanta-rule applies to words formed thereunder.

The words gut and gut are anomalously formed by V. 4, 150.

The word sindhu means 'a country', 'a river' or an ocean'.

११३४। चटकाया पेरक्। ४। १। १२८॥

षटकारवेति याच्यम् २ ॥ तिङ्गीवीयस्परिभाषया विद्या प्रवि । पटकास्य पटकाया या स्रवशं पारकेतः ॥ विद्यानपर्थे कुम्बक्तव्यः ६ ॥ तयेरिय रूज्यस्यं षटका । प्रकारित्वाद्वाम् ॥

1134. The word चटका takes the affix देख्य in forming the Patronymic.

Thus चारकेरः 'son of Chataka'.

Meri —It should be rather stated that the word প্ৰকা (mase) takes the affix প্ৰয়ে । For if the rule be enunciated with regard to the word chataka, it would be extended to the feminine chataka also, by the maxim lingavishishita-&c. Thus প্ৰতিষ্ঠ 'son of Chataka'.

Vått:—In forming a descendant denoting a female, there is luk-elision of the affix. Thus the female descendant of परकार will be घटका, the राष् being added, as it belongs to the Ajádi class IV. 1. 4,

११३५ । गोधसया द्रक्। ४ : १ । १२६ ॥

मीवेरः । प्रसादिलात्पसे दक । गीवेयः ॥

1135. The affix 'हुक् ' comes in the sense of a descendant after the word गोधा ।।

Thus गोधा । इक् = मौधिरः ॥

Of the alik: 'dirak', the letter gin replaced by qu (VII. 1. 2. 8, 478.), ug entess 'Vididii (VII. 2. 188 8 1976) and makes the addite accent fail on the final (VII. 1. 168.3. 3712) Thus the real alik: is gug, but the ur is elified by VI. 1. 66 S. 873 and so the affix that is actually added is gun.

This word uppr occurs in the Subhradi class IV. 1. 123, S. 1126 also, thus it takes the affix 'dhak' as well. Thus ψρης μ

११३६ । श्रारमुदीचाम् । ४ । १ । १३० ॥

थौधारः । रकासिद्धे आकारोवारणमन्त्रतो विधानार्वम् । अडस्यायसं जाडारः । पण्डस्यापसं पाण्डारः ॥ 1136 The affix ' आएक् ' comes in the sense of a descendant, after the word ' मोधा,' according to the opinion of Northern Grammanians

This struct is I to might be objected that the aftive arrest contains the letter of unnecessarily, for the would have served the purpose as well because structure and the purpose as well because structure and the server fact that Plan is used that aftive arrows shown by implication, that there are other words also which take this aftix and in whose case the aftix to would not suffice. Thus the words set and of the take this aftix as sugger, server in The mention of the name of Northern Grammarians is for the sake of showing respect on the sake of showi

११३७ । शुद्राभ्यो चा । ४ । १ । १३१ ॥

प्रश्नद्वीना श्रीलद्दीनाम श्रुद्वास्तान्यो वा बूक् । पत्ते बक् । काणेर । क्षायोगः । दासेर । दासेस ॥

1137 The affix 'दुख' comes optionally, in the sense of a descendant, after the feminine words denoting contemptible objects

The word gar means those who are defective or wanting in any bodily limb or organ, or who are low in social status and religious principles. The anusprits of gar is to be read in this start and not of quee, though the latter immediately precedes it. This start debars are which would come in the other alternative. Thus safet the son of an one gyed woman', or suggest quet or give, 'son of a female slave'.

११३८। वितृष्यसुद्धम् । ४।१।१३२॥

चायोषपार । वैष्ट्रप्यधीय ॥

1138 The affix 'छस्' comes in the sense of a descendant, after the word 'पितृष्यस्'॥

This debus খণ্ । Thus বিষয়্পু + চণ্-বিকৃষ্যীয় 'the son of the father's sister' The K affix is replaced by ইব চ

११६६ । दकि लोप । ४ । १ । १३३ ॥ विकृत्यसम्बद्धीय व्याहरकि । यत एवं सामकान् दक्ष । वेतृत्यसेय ॥ 1139. The final vowel of 'पित्-घर' is clided when the affix 'डक्', in the sense of a descendant, is added.

Thus विज्ञलस्+ क्ष्यू=धेहरणसेथः॥ This sutra teaches merely clision, but - indicates by jūāpaka that the word पिहल्पम् takes the affix 'dhak' also.

११४०। मातृष्वसुध्य । ४ । १ । १३४ ॥

पिञ्चबद्धर्वदुःसं सदस्थापि स्यात् । मातृष्यसीयः । मातृष्यसेयः ॥

1140. So also, after the word 'মানু-প্ৰয়' the affix 'ভাছ' is added, and the final is elided when 'ভক্' follows, in forming patronymics.

Whatever has been taught in the sutras IV. !, 132, 133 S. 1138, 1139 above, as regards pitrisvasti, apply to नामुख्यम् also. As मामुख्यमीया or मामुख्यमीया 'the son of a mother's sister,'

११४१ । चतुष्पाद्धयो ढञ् । ४ । १ । १३५ ॥

1141. The uffix 'ৱর্' comes in the sense of a descendant, after the bases denoting quadrupeds.

This debars স্বৰ্ &c. Thus ক্ষাণৰন্ত + ভন্ ॥ Now applies the following sûtra.

११४२ । ढे खोपोऽकड्वाः । ६ । ४ । १४७ ॥

कहूमित्रस्थावर्णान्तस्य भस्त्र लोगः स्थात् हे परे। कामण्डलेयः। कनण्डलुग्रन्यन्तर्पान्तातिः विभेषे॥ 1142. The ज or ज of a bha stem is clided before

1142. The ज or ज of a bha stem is ended before the affix प्य (द), but not of the stem 'Kadrû'.

Thus काराण्यलेयः, but काष्ट्रवेधो नन्ध्रमपदय । Here the word कमण्डलु means a certain quadruped.

११४३ । गुष्ट्यादिस्यश्च । ४ । १ । १३६ ॥

एभ्यो ढम् स्थात् । ज्ञण्डकोरपवादः । गार्थेयः । निर्मियोरपञ्चम् । म्राप्यायि प्राप्ते डम् ॥

1148. 'The affix 'डब्' comes, in the sense of a des-

cendant, after the words, ' मृष्टि' &c.

This debars देखा and कब्द &c Thus पार्टेख । सार्ट्य ॥ The word पृष्टि when it me us 'a cow' will of course get the affix बच्च by the last solva The present soura applies when it does not mean a four footed animal, but means 'a woman who has one child only '

1 मृष्टि, 2 हाट 3 चलि, 3 हाल, 5 विभिन्न 6 सुद्धि, 7 स्राजवस्ति 8 निमसु॥

The word मित्रयु also belongs to this class and takes कम् instead of हाल of Right (IV 1 113 S 1116) Thus भित्रवेशस्य निषय + कम । Now the following sorra would apply causing the substitution of ह्यू for the यू of हिस्सु ॥

११४४ । केक्यमित्रयुप्रलयामां वादेरियः । ७ । ३ । २ ॥

एथा यकारादेशिय भादेश स्थात जिसि शिति किति च सदिते परे । इति इयदिशे मात्रे ॥

1144 When a Taddhita affix with an indicatory ज्य, ण् ा क् follows, इच् is substituted for the q and पु of केक्स, निमय and मलत ॥

As केस्त्र (—केश्वरवायम्) with the affix ब्रम्य (IV 1 168 S 1:68) similarly नेपेन्द्रिया formed with ब्रम्म (V 1 134 S 1:59) in the sentence नेपेन्द्रियम स्वाप्तरे in The word Gotra in that solfra V 1 134 S 1:799 means a Rissh name for in ordinary parlamen the name of a Rissh is called Gotra Similarly प्रोवेश्वर (— वस्तायाय) in As syndrogen

Thus मिल्रपु + बस् - भेज + ब्यू + एव ॥ This would give the form भैजे थेय , which is wrong Hence the following sutra

११४५ । दाविडनायन हास्तिनायनाधर्वकिक जैह्याशिनेय धारिनायनि श्रीणहरू धेवत्य सारवेद्रधाक भेषेय हिरणमयानि । इ.१४ । १७४ ॥

यवानि निवासकी । इति बसीव । नैजेया । नैजेयी ह

1145 The following are megululy formed; I Dânduhayana, 2 Hasturâyana, 3 Åtharvamka, 4 Jaibmâśmeya, 5 Vasınâyanı 6 Bhrannalatiya, 7 Dharvatya, 8 Sârava, 9 Aikshvâka, 10 Mautreya and 14 Hurammaya

Acc —There words are three derived (1 and 2) আভিবাৰৰ and হাজিনাযৰ from হতিবুৰ্গ and ইজিৰ, belonging হ'ল নাহি class The mile is দৃদ্ধ (17 ও চা ৪ 1310) 'f they do not belug to that class the affic in added unegalish হতিবুলিকায়- दाण्डिनायनः &c. The final हुन् is not olided. (3) अधर्यन् belongs to Vasantādi ola-s (IV. 2. 63 S. 1273). The science or work of Atharvan Rishi is also called Atharvan He who studies that work is called Atharsanika : the final is not clided before the gar affix. (4 and 5) The descendants of fagging and uffer are Jaihmtsineya and Vasinayani, the former with the affix zer of the Subhradi class (IV. 1. 123 S. 1126), and the latter with the affix furn of IV. I. .157 S. 1181. The finals of the stems are not dropped. (6 and 7) These are derived from House and when with the affix tan, and I being replaced by Ho मस्यानी भाष: धीन्ती भाष: ॥ इन takes त before affixes having an indicatory of or ज by VII. 8, 32 S, 2574 : is might be said स would be added to सुबाइन before ट्यूज़ by that rule. That rule is, however, confined to affixes which come after roots only, and not to Taddhita affixes. That rule does not apply to cases like भीएसी, यार्चमा ॥ The स in Bhranghaiya is therefore, an irregularity. (8) सार्थ is from सर्थ with the affix अज़, the final अब being clided, सर्दर्श भव,-सारवसुदक श (9) The son of इन्याक, with was affix (IV. I. 168 S. 1186), the final of is elided, or \$20000 story of the = Trans: with any (IV, 2, 132 S. 1356). Accent on the first or the final. The irrogularity consists in the clision of finel TH As one word is Verigi and the other Trans. the stive ought to have read this word twice, strictly speaking. The single reading may be justified on the ground, that the sutra gives begree without any accent (eka-śruti), and consequently includes both (एकप्रतिः स्वर सर्वभाग) ॥

(10) भैल्स is from Reng of Grishtyddi class IV. I. 196, S. 1144 and takes तथ् as Peng-tug. Here VI. 4. 146, S. 84 requires Guna, but VI. 4. 146, prevents it, and requires lops of a, but VII. 3. 2, S. 1144 required the substitution of un for gi. The irregularity consists in eliding galtogether as Peike, the up of figar cannot be clided by VI. 4. 148, S. 311 before up, as the lopa of gis considered asidha VI. 4. 2 S. 2183; however the result is the same, for m-q-m-q by VI. 1. 9/S. 191; the single substitute being the form of the subsequent. The dual is hadn'n The plural of qu will be firewer. (the plural of fings); as it belongs of Yaskâdi class and loses the affix in the pinnal by the following sitra.

might be objected that had frag been read to Biddie that (IV.1.104 S. 1164), It might be objected that had frag been read to Biddie that (IV.1.104 S. 1166), it would have taken the effix arm, and the form क्षेत्र would have taken the effix arm, and the form क्षेत्र would have taken the effix arm, and the form a single is The would have prevented is not necessity of including this mood in the Yankini clast (II.4) (S. S. 1144) + W. — क्षेत्र is The would have prevented is not necessity of including this mood in the Yankini clast (II.4) (S. S. 1146) for then by II.4.68, S. 1146 ज्यू formed would have been all right, but if क्षेत्र were to be formed with size affix, as proposed, then the affix the class of this word would have been all right, but if क्षेत्र were to be formed with size affix, as proposed, then the affix directions of this word would have required to be formed with size, affix as where IV.8.127, S. 1807 and not with agr, under IV.8.128, 1808, 1806, in the

we require युद्ध, as मैनेयम स्था ॥ (११) हिरिपेन्य from हिस्स्य with मृत्र with the elision of ब हिस्स्य स्थान हिस्स्य ॥

११४६ । यस्कादिस्यो गोधे । २ । ४ । ६३ ॥

ए-योऽपत्यानसयस्य हुक् स्यात्तरङ्ते बहुले न तु खिवाम् । निववपः ॥

1146 After the words use &c, there is the lucclision of the Gotia affic, when the word of itself and not as part of a compound epithet dependent on another word, takes the plural; but not in the feminine

Therefore the plural of मैजेब is मिलवह ॥

Note — মাজ + মাজ = মাজ , a descendant of Yaska not nearer than grandson In the plural, the affix is shided and the form is মাজো , 'the descendants of Yaska'

यस्कादयः ॥

1 सरकता 3 जाई । 3 हुई । 1 व्यवस्त्या । 5 कर स्तूचना । 6 व्यवस्त्या । 7 कर्माचना । 8 व्यवस्त्रा । 9 व्यवस्त्रा । 10 व्यवस्त्रा । 12 दिन्दी जाई । 13 व्यवस्त्रा । 14 व्यवस्त्रा । 15 दिन्दी । 10 दुर्ग ही व्यवस्त्रा । 14 व्यवस्त्रा । 15 दिन्दी । 10 दुर्ग ही व्यवस्त्रा । 18 विषयु । 19 व्यवस्त्रा । 14 व्यवस्त्रा । 15 व्यवस्त्रा । 12 क्रीस्त्रा । 13 व्यवस्त्रा । 14 क्रीस्त्रा । 15 व्यवस्त्रा । 15 क्रीस्त्रा । 15 क्रीस्त्रा । 15 व्यवस्त्रा । 15 क्रीस्त्रा । 15 व्यवस्त्रा । 15 व्यवस

११४७ । ब्राजिम गुकुत्सवासिष्टगोरामाङ्किरोध्यक्ष । २ । ४ । ६५ ॥

रूपो भोजवस्यस्य हुक् स्थात् सङ्के यहारे नहु स्थियम् । सञ्चय । भूगव । कुस्सा । वसिद्धाः। नीतना । सङ्गिस्त ॥

1147 And after the words मत्रि, भूग, इत्स, चिस, गोतम इङ्गिस्स, there is luk elision of the Gotia-affix, when the word takes the plural, but not in the feminine

Thus the plural of सामेष (सामें + क्या IV 1 122 S 1125) the des cendant of जांद्र 12 स्पन्न the regular plural of स्पन्न 15 50 150, singular सामेद, plural स्पन्न , singular कीस्त्र , plural हुन्दर्ग , 50, स्वित्तर , साह्या, सहिंद्या In all these the ullix has been chickel. Thus মুদ্ৰ + মানু - মানুৰ: 'the descendant of Dhrigu.' Of coarse, it is only in the pland number that the Gotea allixes ৱন্ধু and মুন্দু are dided, not in any other number; so we have in singular স্কাৰ্থৰ:, মাণুৰ; dual মুন্দুৰ্বা, মানুৰী; pland মুক্তৰ, মূনুৰ: dor.

Note:—But when these words are part of a compound, the Gotra श्वींप्रस्त are not olided in forming their planal. Thus विश्वज्ञेद्याः व विद्यमापदाः स

in the Feminine plural the affixes are not elided. Thus:—স্থাইকর: ॥

११४⊏। बहुच इजः प्राच्यभरतेषु । २ । ४ । ६६ ॥

बहुचः परो च इज् प्राच्य्रतोत्रे च वर्तमामस्तस्य कुण् स्वात् । पन्नामाराः । पुधिन्निराः॥

1148. There is luk-elision of the Gotra-affix [N] (IV. I. 95 S. 1095) after a word containing many vowels (a polysyllabic word) which denotes the Gotra of the people called view and NGA when the word takes the plural.

The plural of पश्चमारिः is पश्चमारः, there being elision of इस्; so siso पर्यस्पनाः plural of मन्यरेपनिः; so the plural of श्वेपिष्टिरिः is सुनिवित्तः 'the descendants of Yudhishthira."

Note: --But देकि: and दीवि: not being polysyllabic, their planal will be

Why do we say 'when denoting the Getra of Prichyses and Bharatas'?
Because when denoting the Gotra of any other people, these affixes will not be chided.

Thus चालाइस्य plant of बात्यकिः, श्रीस्तास्यः phoral of श्रीस्तास्यः ।

Though the Bhàndas are Prhibyas, its specification here is to indicate that,
wherever 'Prhibyas' will be used, it will not include Bhàndas as in V. 4, 60
S. 2131. Hore the Yaven affix of Bhàndas will not be elided. Thus चार्डुनिः
rightman sections on.

११४९ । न गोपवनीदिक्यः । २ । ४ । ६७ ॥

एभ्यो गोत्रप्रस्यस्य सुक् न स्यात् । विद्योद्यन्तर्भणोऽधम् । गीपवनाः । द्वीप्रवाः ॥

1149. After the words गोपवन, &c., there is not luk-elision of the Gotra affix, when the word takes the plural.

११४० । तिककितवादिशयो बन्द्रे । २ । ४ । ६८ ॥

एभ्यो गावप्रत्यस्य बहुन्दे सुन् स्यान् कृत्ये । तैकस्यत्यभ क्षेत्रयायन्यमः । तिकारिन्यः । कम् सस्य तकः । निकाकित्याः ॥

1150 After the words fire face & when used as Dyandya compound, there is the luk chain of the Gotra affixes, when the compound word takes the plural.

Thus तिक + फि.स्.=तैकावित (IV 1 154 S 1178) Its plural is तैकावनव ! तैकावनव + कैतववर्ष = निककितवागः । There is elsion of क्रिन्स ।।

So iso बास्तरि 1^{1} ral बास्तरम् (IV 1 9, S 1095)+भण्डीरस्य -बस्तरम्बर्धिः there is elia on of इस् (IV 1 9 S 1095) | He following is a list of such compounds

1 বিজ্ঞানিক। ই ক্ষান্তগেশবাদে 3 ব্যক্তগ্রা (শ্রীক্রারণা নাম্মান্ত্রা দি 19 5) 1010 closus (1 एक) 4 খননোগো (বাছকার নাম্মান্ত্রা হিব 19 closus (1 হয়) 5 খননাগুল (ক্ষান্ত্রা হিব 19 closus (ব্যক্রার নাম্মান্ত্রা হিব 19 closus (ব্যক্রার নাম্মান্ত্রা হিব 19 closus (ব্যক্রার নাম্মান্ত্রা হিব 19 closus (ব্যক্রার হিব 19 closus 19 closus (ব্যক্রার হিব 19 closus 19 closus

११५१ । उपकादि अयोजन्यतरस्यामहन्द्रे । २ । ४ । ६९ ॥

एम्बो गोनदस्यत्यः बहुत्व लुग्धा स्थात् इन्दे पाइन्द्रे च । ग्रीवकावनाम् लामकावनार्यः मञ्जदित्वः फल् स्वत्र लुक् । उपक्रमत्का । श्रीवकावनशम्बन्धावनः (आष्ट्रकाविष्ठलः । भोष्ट्रकाविष्ठलयः उपक्रा । भीषका । लक्का । स्वामकावना ॥

1151 After the words age &c there is optionally luk-clision of the Gotra affix, when the words take the plural, whether they enter into a Dynadia compound, or are used separately

Of the words belonging to this list, three have already been enumerated in the group of Tika-kinavdi of the last sitra. According to the Keshikat the elision is invariable in the Davandava compound of these three, but when used separately the elision is optional. As, व्यवसायका, or अंश्वास्त्र का मार्चिक के किए के किए के स्वास्त्र का स्वास का स्वास्त्र का स्वास का स्वास्त्र का स्वास का स्वास्त्र का स्वास का स्वास

Of the rest of the words belonging to this group, there is option allowed, both when they occur in Dvandva compound or when used alone. They are as follow:—

1. वण्डारका । 2 धान्यारका । 3. महुक्क । 4. सुर्पक्क । 6. सुर्पष्ट । 6. मुद्रक्क । 7. स्वरित्रक । 8. सुरायरका । 9. प्रतन्त्रक । 10. क्रेडरिंग । 11. सुर्पक्क । 12. कारकृष्क । 13. निश्चय । 14. स्वर्त्यक्क । 15. सुर्पक्क । 16. सुर्पक्क । 16. सुर्पक्क । 16. सुर्पक्क । 17. सुर्पक्क । 18. सुर्पक्

११५२ । प्रामस्यकौषिडस्ययोरमस्तिकृषिडनच् । २ । ४ । ७० ॥

एतश्री(स्थवस्य गोधप्रश्यस्थाऽणे। दान्थ सहुतु हुक् स्थार्वपदिष्टस्य प्रकृतिभागस्य द्वयासंस्थान्। गस्ति क्रिष्टणस्य एताथविदी स्तः । समस्तयः । क्रिप्टमाः ॥

1152. There is luk-elision of the Gotra affixes আয়ু and বজু of the words আনহয় and কণিত্তৰ, when they take the plural; and the words আনহন and কুণ্ডিবলৰ are the substitutes of the bases so remaining after the elision.

The plural of खागरत is खगरतायः (as if it was the plural of खगरित) and of कीण्डियः is क्विंग्यताः । The affix आय् (IV. I. 114 S. 1117). after खागरत and the affix क्यं (IV. 1. 105 S. 1105) after कीण्डिया are clided.

११४३ । राजश्वग्रीरांचस । ४ । १ । १३७ ॥ सनो आसारेवेति बाच्या * ॥ 1153 The affix যব comes in the sense of the descendant after the words 'মারব' and 'অনুম' ম

This debars say and gar respectively

Vart —In the case of सम्बद्ध the affix बन् would be added if the word so fermed denotes a caste (Jatu) Thus सम्बद्ध बन्धा Now applies the following stitus which prevents the clision of बान् before बन्धा

११५७ । ये चाभावकर्मणो । ६ । ४ । १६८ ॥

यादी तिह्न परे अन् प्रकृत्या स्थान तु भावकर्मण । राजन्य । श्वद्यर्थ । जातिकरणाञ्चूहादा-प्रस्तात राजनः ह

1154 The syllable অনু of a stem ending in অন, remains unchanged before a Taddhita beginning with u when it does not denote existence in abstract or the avocation of some one

Thus ব্যক্তৰ (IV i 168 S 1186) 'a person of Kshatriya class' Thus is the special meaning of the word it does not mean 'the son of a Rája So also আর্থ 'son of the father in law'

As the word Játí is used in the vártika under IV i 137 S 1153 a son born of a Súdrá wife by a Kshatriya will be 1737 p

११४५ (अन् । ६ । ६ । १६७ ॥

व्यक्ति अन्त्रकृत्या स्थादिनि टिलोपी न । अभावकर्तगती किन् । सह कर्त भावी पा शहरूम ॥

1155 The syllable অব of a stem ending in অৱ remains unchanged, before অত্ affix, whether Patronymic or otherwise

As सामान , वेनन , सीरवन , जेलान , Isom सानन् वेतन्, छाण्य and जिल्लन्॥ Thus सामग्र सामा - सामान्य | जाराज्य ॥

Why have we used the words when it does not denote an abstract noun or an avecause it is the source of 4 to 5,5 1154.7 Observe trust meaning the royality, the state of Lenga Ling of the vication. But this way and or every news telegraph to be I unclinited this and takes are (V. 1528).

११४६। संयोगादिश्च । ६।४। १६६॥

दःप्रकृत्या स्यावणि परे । चक्रिगोऽपत्यं चाक्रिगाः ।

1156. The syllable इन of a stem ending in इन्

remains unchanged before आख. when a conjunct consonant precedes it.

Thos चक्रिणोऽपसं = चाकिणः ।

१९५७ । न मणूर्वीऽपत्येऽवर्मणः । ६ । ४ । १७० ॥

मपुर्वोऽप्रकृत्या म स्थावनस्थायः । भाद्रकामः । मपुर्वोः कित् । चीत्वनः । वादर्शे कित् । चर्मत्या परिवृत्तवर्शमेषोः स्यः । वावर्गमः कित् । चाकर्यमणोऽनरां चाकर्वमणः ॥ धा द्वितनावर्गने साच्यमः "॥ दिवनाबोऽपस्यं देवनामः । देवनामनः ॥

1157. In a stem in अन with a preceding स, with the exception of बर्मन्, the ending अन does not remain unchanged before the patronymic affix ऋस्॥

Thus महसामः from भाइसामा । Why do we say 'preceded by स '? Observe सेम्बानं, preceded by द ।। Why do we use 'Patron, mic'? Observe चम्मां वरिष्त्रो राः= भागके, the size not being changed by VI. 4. 167 S. 1155. Why do we say 'with the exception of वर्तनं?'? Observe चन्नवर्षणान्त्रने

Vari :-- Optionally so in दिवसीमन्। as दिनवाधीऽपतं = दैनवामः or इसनामनः ॥

११५८ । ब्राह्मोऽजातौ । ६ । ४ । १७१ ॥

कोनविभागोऽत्र कर्तक्यः । बाद्ध शनि निषायने उपनिवर्शन । बाद्धं श्रीतः । नर्नाऽज्ञानी । व्यवचे जातावर्णि बद्धाणदिवीयो न स्वान् । ब्रह्मणीयस्यं ब्रह्मणः। अपनि किम् । ब्राह्म श्रीपरिष्टः ॥ 1158. ब्राह्म is irregularly formad from

. 1158. আন্ত is irregularly formed from মন্তব্, when not meaning 'a caste or játi.'

This soura should be divided into two (1) हाहां, the final चन्न of ह्यान is elided, when the जन्म affix with the force of the Potronymic, as well as with any other force, comes after it. Thus जातुं चिरः, म(2) जन्मत्री but not so, when the Fatonymic denotes a jist; for then the जन्म of ह्यान is not elided before the जन्म affix: as ह्यानोडक्यं = हाहाज: 'a Brahmaya'. When jist is expressed, but जन्म has not the force of the Patronymic, the जन्म of ह्यान is elided. As ह्याद्वी जीविशः मा हिम्मिक्स के प्रतिक्राधिक के स्वार्धिक के स्वार्धिक के स्वार्धिक के स्वार्धिक के स्वर्धक के स्

११५६। श्रीक्रमनपत्ये । ६।४१ १७३॥

थाति हिलोपी निपासने । श्रीस प्रथम । स्थापना कि**म । दश्**लीद्रपसन् ॥

1159 From उत्तर is formed औस, when not meaning a descendant

As बोल्यरम । Why do we say "when not meaning a descendant? Observe औरखा = बहुआंडबर्सम् the स्र is clided by VI 4 1353,S. 1160 as given below

पपूर्वे वाद्य तस्य इसरिक्ष अस्यातो लेवोद्यां । भीत्रः । साक्ष्यं । भीत्राः । धृतसाराऽपय भारताः । रहवेति किस् साक्ष्य । मध्य तहस् । सहज्यः ॥

1160 Of a Bha stem ending in অৰ্ with a, pieceding ব, as well as of ছব, and খুৱবারৰ, the আ is elided before the

মানিম সংঘ্যা •
Thus গাঁংঘ বাংল খালন মাৰ্বাহ্যা । Why do we say 'preceded by a u'?
Observe মালৰ and ব্ৰথম from বাৰম্ম and ব্ৰথম formed with the affix মূল, here

neither the st of size nor the final as Hable size elided since VI 4 167 S 1155 keeps these words in their primitive state so far.

Why do it is say before the affix size? Observe sizes of formed by the affix size under IV 1 152 S 1176 added to the artistan denoting word.

११६१ । समाद्वा । ४ । १ । १३८ ॥

स्विथ । जाताविहोत । सःविदस्य ।

*akshan

1161 The affix 'ghi 'comes in the sense of a descendant after the word 'Kshattra'

Thus অধিম 'a Kshainya' This is also a diss name. The son of অস will be আমি ।।

And .- The affix will are should not be confiunded with the technical which means the affixes are and any (I 1 22)

११६२ । बुलात्यः । ४ । १ । १३६ ॥

हुन्तीमः । तशन्तावर्षि । सन्तरस्ये उपुर्वपद्मितिनिम्हातः । भारत्यकुलीनः ॥

1162. The affix 'kha' comes, in the sense of a descendant, after the Nominal stem 'kula' and a compound word that ends in 'kula'.

Thus 素質用: I The affix applies to compounds ending in 素質 II Because in the next sotra, it will be taught that the word and when not preceded by any other word, takes the affixes 'vat' and 'dhakafi'. That indicates by implication that the present sutra applies to the simple word क्रम and to the words ending in क्रम also. Thus बाल्यकनिनः ॥

, ११६३ । श्रुपुर्वेपदादन्यत्तरस्यां यहहक्को । ४ । १ । १४० ॥

क्राताविदेव । पन्ते सः । क्रत्यः । क्रीलोधकः । क्रातीमः । पद्यवर्शे किम् । बहुक्कत्यः । बाह्कलेयकः । बहुकलीनः ॥

1163. The affixes 'यद' and 'डफज्' come optionally after the word 'kula', when it is not preceded by any other word which gets the designation of pada (I. 4. 14).

The word approve means when the word 'kula 'is not the last member of a compound. Thus क्रल्बा, केंब्रियक: ॥ By the use of the word 'optionally', we get the affix eg also. Thus many in The word gree: has udatta on the first syllable (VI. 1, 213).

Why do we say 'qq'? The word qq has been defined in I 4. 14 S. 20. The word are is not a pada but an affix (see V. 3, 68, S. 2023). Therefore बहुक्कल will take these affixes. Thus बहुक्कल्याः, बाहुकुकेरका and वडक्रकीलः ।

११६४ । महाकुलाटञस्त्रज्ञौ । ४ । १ : १४२ ॥

शस्यसरस्याभित्यनुवर्तते । यद्ये खः । गाहाकुतः । माहाकुतीनः । महाकुतीनः ॥

· 1164. The affixes 'মুস্'and 'অস্' come optionally after the word 'mahâkula'.

The word anystarsyam 'optionally' of the preceding satra is understood here also. So we have also in the other alternative.

Thus माझकुला, माहाकुलीनः and महाकुलीनः ।। The last is formed by the affix ug of IV. 1, 139 S. 1162.

११६५ । दुष्कुलाव्हक् । ४ । १ । १४२ ॥

पूर्ववस्थक्के स्वः । दोष्क्रक्षेयः । द्रष्क्रलीनः ॥

1165 The affix 'Za,' comes optionally in the sense of a descendant, after the word 'dushkula'

Thus होस्कुलेंस ॥ By the force of the word 'optionally' we get स

्र १९६६ । स्वसुरछः । ५ । १ । १४३ ॥

सर्वाव ॥ 1166 The affix 'chha' comes in the sense of the descendant after the word स्वयम

This debars and in Thus satellia 'the sister's son'

११६७ । म्नातुरवैद्य । ४ । १ । १४४ ॥

चाच्छ । ग्रणोऽपवाद । श्राहच्य । श्रामीवः ॥

1167. The affix 'vyat' also comes, in the sense of a descendant, after the word 'মানু' ॥

By the force of the word ज in the satira, we get the affix gras well. This debars जाएं। Thus मान्य or भाषीय the brother's son' The सु of ब्यू regulates the accent, making it svarita

११६८ । ब्यन्सपत्ने । ४ । १ । १४५ ॥

भातुन्वेत् स्वाहरत्वे बहुतिमध्यससम्प्रतिव दावी वाच्ये । भातृच्य राष्ट्र । वाज्यवा भावुन्वेणीति तुष्यासन् म

1168 The affix 'vian' comes after the word 'MIG', when the sense is that of 'a brother's son who is an enemy'

The word graz means enemy The difference between vsq and vsq in accent (VI 1 185 and VI 1 197) Thus vigical up nephew who fo an enemy enquy varges by the sinful enemy. Here of course, there is no sense of patro synic, and biratrivya means 'au enemy simply, but this is an extended figurative use of the word, rather than its original meaning According to Kasi ka, this battivya with acute on the first, never means usphew, but 'an enemy' pure and simple the force of the affilia is not that of a patronyme.

११६६ । रेवत्यादिभ्यग्रक् । ४ । १ । १४६ ॥

1169. The affix 'হল' comes, in the sense of a descendant, after the words হৈবলৈ &c.

This of course debars তল্ &c. Thus বৈ-1+হত্—বৈদ্ধান the son of Revatl'. So also নাল্বনালিক: (VII. 3. 50 S. 1170). The হ is replaced by ক by the next sutra.

1 रेवती. 2 सम्बनाली. 3 गणिवासी, 4 द्वारपाली. 5 वृक्कप्टन्यू, 6 वृक्कप्ट्यू, 7 वृक्कमाह, 8 वृक्कप्ट्यू, 11 (क्कुनाल्ड्) 12 न्यावरमाह,

११७०। उस्येकः । ७। ३। ४०॥

षाङ्गाश्परस्य उस्यैकादेशः स्यातः । रेबासिकः॥

1170. For s in the beginning of a Taddhita affix there is substituted হল ।

Thus रेवती + डक् = रैवतिक: 'the son of Revall,'

११७१। गोत्रस्त्रियाः कल्सने जला । ४ । १ । १४७ ॥

षोभं या स्त्री तदार्थकारण्ड्यस्थात् राठकी स्तः कुरसायात् । सानव्यीयूनि । सार्यक्षं स्वयस्य मामों मार्तिको या जाल्यः ॥ मरबाडे सक्षिते स्ति सुंबद्धायाद्यार्थकव्याण्यककौ । सस्त्रिति स्रोवः । स्वापनसन्त्रिते वसीयः ॥

1171. And when contempt is to be expressed, the affix ψ comes, in the sense of a descendant, after a feminine word denoting Gotra-descendant.

By the force of the word win the sôtra, we get the affix ew also, when one's father is not known, and he is called by a name derived from his mother, it easts a slur upon his legitimacy; hence such an epithet is a grate of a definition or contemptoous cpithet. Thus mill is a female spring of contradescending, the sound is a female with the sound when the called wine, as min sures is By the white has well as the sound of the sound

This affix being added to a Gotra word has the force of a Yuvan affix.

Mote:—Why do we say 'a Ootra descendant' Observe জানিজীয় সাদন (formed by see, IV 1 120 S 1122) Why 'do we say french descendant' Observe threather ii Why do we say 'when contempt is meant? F Olserve নামানী নামেছে which is to be explained as mired stress quantum a strengther is supported by the same of the same of

११७२। वृद्धाहुक् सीवीरेषु वहुसमः। ४।१।१४८॥

सुर्थरिकेन्द्रया संशिषः । युद्धास्तीक्षरणीमाशूनि बहुत ठव्य्स्यात् सुरसायानः। मागविनेर्यान सविभिन्नः । यु एकः । भागविक्तावनः ।।

1172 When contempt is to be expressed, the affix 'æç'' is diversely added in the sense of a descendant, after a Vriddha word denoting Sanvira Gotras.

Thus মান্ত্ৰিনিক্কা 'the son of Bhāgavith' In the alternative we have the affix ক্ত্ (IV i ioi S iioi) as সাম্ভিনাৰৰ ম Of course, when contempt is not expressed we have মান্ত্ৰিনাৰৰ only

११७३ (फेइछ च । ४ । १ । १४६ ॥

किमसारक्षेशिरमेवारासे हा हक पा कुमाने पाये। यहनावापाय वापुनावनि । किक्सिसार् किम्। सम्बद्धे बाहुन्यायीय । यापुनाविक । कुसाने किम्। वापुनावनि । कीस्पर्विकस्ताने। नदापियेति हुका मुचिति किम्। तैकावनि ॥

1173 When contempt'is to be expressed, the affix s (as well as the affix s c) comes in the sense of a descendant, after a Nominal stem ending in the affix fas and denoting a Sauvira Gotra

Thus the son of ব্যৱস্থ will be আদুর্যাদী formed by the affix কিন্দ্ (IV 1 154 S 1178) as this word belongs to the Tikadi class. The son of Yamundayani will be either আহুব্যাবদ্যিৰ গে আদুৰ্যাদ্যিক গ

Why do we say 'contempt ? For when contempt is not to be expressed, the son of बाइनाविंग will be बाइन्सविंग । Thus बाइ दाविंग नगण् - बाइनाविंग । [11 4. 58 S 1276]= बाइनाविंग ।

So also when persons of Sauvira country are not meant, wis not added. Thus horafa in

Note .-The w of the sites | wire to first and not to first, for a stem formed by first will not | see a Vr ddh: letter m tie first syllable and will not be called Vrddham , the annur th of this word is understood in the source.

According to a Karika, three furner stems, all belonging to Tikadiclass, are only governed by this stitrs, viz. were remu and engineer: a The sonof qq is Varshyayani.

११७४ । फासटाइनिमिमनाइयाँ गणिस्त्री । छ । १ । १५० ॥

सीविरेशु । नेइ व्यासंस्थम् । कल्पाच्तरस्य पर्रातपाताहिङ्गारिति युक्तिकारः । माध्ये द्वाः स्थासंबदनेदेश्वे स्थितम् । फाण्डाहरः । फाण्डाहरायनिः । मैमनः । मैमनायनिः ॥

1174. The affixes wand was come, in the sense of a descendant of a person belonging to Suvira country, after the words Phantahrita and Mimata.

This debars was to The Sauvira is understood here also. The rule of I. 3, 10 S. 128 does not apply. For according to Kásiká the reason s this. "By the rule of composition in II. 2, 34, S. 905 the word ANH consisting of less syllables than working, ought to have been placed first. Its not being placed first in this sutra indicates, that Sutra l. 3. 10 S. 128 does not apply here. So that both the affixes ज and दिस्म are applied to each of these words, and not one to each respectively." But according to the Mahabhashya. The rule I. 3. 10 S. 128 applies, and ह and furncare added respectively. Thus फाल्याहरा: or फाल्याहसायविः ; भगतः or समागतिः ॥

Note: - When not denoting Saurira Gatran, we have the eleging; and केमतायन: (by फूक u See IV, I. 101 S. 1103 and IV. 1. 99 S. 1101). The words and belongs to the Nadiali-class (IV. I. 99).

११७५ । कर्चादिश्यो ज्यः । ५ । १ । १ ४१ ॥

भावत्ये । कीत्रव्या आञ्चामाः । वावसूत्रकाः ॥ साम्राजः स्विते • ॥ साम्राज्यः । साम्राजीऽन्यः ॥

1175. The affix va comes, in the sense of a descendant after the words 'Kuru' &cc.

Thus कुरू भेज्य - सीएल्य ; n So also मार्ग्य: n The word कुरू takes the affix on by IV, 1, 172 S. 1190 so that the form threa: is evolved both under the present sutra and sutra IV. 1. 172 S. 1190; but the difference in these two words is this. The word atten formed by the on of IV. 1. 172, S. 1195 loses its affix in the plural, because on of IV. 1. 172 S. 1190 is a Tadraia affix (see II 4. 62 S. 1193); but the word after formed by the present sutra retains its affix in the plural. As कीए-बा: बाझणा: 10 The word कीए-बा occurs in the Tikadi class (IV. 1, 154 S. 1178), and it takes as such the affix विकास As कीएक्सविकास So also बावयुक्टाः ॥

- Note—The word trient occurs in this class and it means the caste known as Rathabaru. Bathabaru is a caste a little love than the two-closm. See Dappyralbya Smirth, V. 90. Dut when the word regar, means a person allo makes channets that is an arterna it will take the affix equately this Sidra, but by the acceptance getta.
- Note The word upfurf occurs in the class. Its describing will be direct the fiber will not be purefully are as required by VI 3 3 (8 8 de. For led there been published to these by need right all His bases will become pureful before a taddities after except of it I lorders की प्रति में ना की में में में All His stage rule VI I 148 3059 will appear and cause the allow of CR and we shall have तैया + मा किया 18 the two shall be the direct the word की CR and we shall have तैया + मा he had the hist.
- Note —The word din takes it is affix in the Vedio literature. Therefore the form din in the modern Sandrit is incorrect
 - Note —The word unque occurs in this class. With the except off of accent its intented in every class respect the a word of knowled class as inclusion of Bargada (1V I 188 S 107). Then this papils of querce will be formed by the Margada (1V I 188 S 107). Then then papils of querce (VI 4 151 S 1083). The planes will be querce (II 4 6 S 1147). The form an one create with a querce (IV 3 118 S 37) or querce part (IV I 17 S 273). The burnar will be querce (IV I 10 S 37) or querce part (IV I 17 S 273). The burnar will be querce (IV I 10 S 50 s) or twill take query class the second it will not be ble Kararda south for while three words it e.g. found thy the affect ray will have what to on the first splinks (IV I I) S 8097 (10 extend of uncarry will be soveraged by up that per a large class to the less table to be second by will approximate the contract of the soveraged by up that per a large class to the less table to be set all the contracts.

Vdrt —The word समाज् takes the affix वय when denoting a Kishatoiya Thus सामाज्य , otherwise सामाज ।।

1 कुर्य 2 गर्मर (मर्ने K) 3 बहुएब 4 प्रमानार (प्रावणारू K) 5 रमकार र गाएन्स, र सम्राम अधिके, 8 जरू 9 हिमारे, गांकिर 10 धार्मिरुवार्च R 1.1 महार 15 बहुन्य 14 रण्यार्थ (र एक्सा (र एक्सा स्वाप्त के राज्यार्थ (र एक्सा र प्रावणार्थ R 1) मार्च (र प्रावणार्थ R 1)

११७६। सेनान्तजसणकारिभ्यश्च । ४।१।१५२॥

एभ्यो प्यः । एति संझायामिति सस्य यः । द्वारिषेण्यः । साक्षण्यः । सारिः शिल्पी सस्मात् हान्तपादयः । स्त्रीस्थकार्थः । साविताः ॥

1176. The affix 'va' comes in the sense of a descendant, after a Nominal stem ending in 'sena,' after the word . lakshana, and after words denoting artisans.

The word wife means 'handicrafts,' such as weavers, barbers, notiers &c. Thus हारिपेण्य (स is changed to urby VIII, 4, 00 S, 1023) झालाण्यः सान्तवाच्यः कीम्भकार्यः नावित्यः ॥

११७७। उदीचामिञ् । ४ । १ । १५३ ॥

हारिषेशिः। लाक्षश्चिः। सान्तवाविः। कीव्यकारिः। नाविनाच प्रस्तात फिक्रेयः। नाविनाच निः ॥ तक्षोऽण स्पसंख्यानम् » ॥ ताक्षाः । पक्षे ताचण्यः ॥

1177. According to the opinion of the Northern Grammarians, the affix 'Est' comes in the sense of a descendant, after the words ending in 'sena,' the word 'lakshana,' and words expressing artisans.

Thus हारियेशिः, साम्राजः, साम्राज्यायिः, सीम्भवारिः ॥ The word माविन being 'a Vriddia, non gotra word, will take frest under IV. 1.157 S. 118 according to the Northern Grammarians, as गाविकायाँका ॥

Vartika :- The affix अस comes after समृत् carpenter.' (IV. 1, 112 S 1115 and VI. 4. 65 S. 1160. Thus it will have wrow; or will but will not take gar u

११७८ । तिकादिभ्यः फिज् । ४ । १ । १५४ ॥

हैकायनिः ॥

1178. The affix 'फिल् comes, in the sense of a descendant, after the words at &c.

Thus शैकायनिः. ॥

The word un occurs in this class. In taking this affix, it adds an intermedinte uns questialit: !! The word direct occurs in this class, and denotes a Kheatriya : inte य as बाद्यायाया ।। Incommon and by the word औरस = इस्सा केने = इस्सा क्षेत्र = इस्सा केने = इस्सा क्षेत्र because it is immeniately present the son affix denoting a Kehatriya (IV. 1. 168 S. 1186), But the word aften formed by the affix on of 1V. 1. 150 S. 1174

will take the affix yan and not frau of this Sutra. See 11 4 58 and 68 S 12"0

े दिका 2 किंतर 3 देशा 4 बाला (बात K) 5 रिप्ता 6 नाम् (बार रिप्ता)
7 पान्य (खाल K) 8 दीनाथ 9 व्यवज्य 10 रूप्य 11 साथा 12 सीता 15 वर्षिय
14 सेकार 15 कुर (कार K) 10 देश्यर 17 देशा रिरोह रिरोह मा 15 बीराय (केंग्राय)
19 केराया °0 मेरिपेंक 21 सेकिंक 22 चौरवत 25 चैरवत 24 रीवत विकास (केंग्राय)
17 केराया °0 मेरिपेंक 21 सेकार रिपायन K) 27 च्यानस, 28 सात 29 कुर्ग, 59 चैरवा 31 पुरास्त, 52 चार्ला सारावर, 53 सात का 34 इसकार (बार रूप्य)
33 एस 55 क्षेत्रक 37 नस्स (बस्पर) 38 बार 36 सुसान 40 कर्स (कम्प)
41 मीत 42 जानत 48 सात 44 क्षायक 45 प्रायत 46 बार 47 कर्स 48

११७६। कोशस्यकार्मार्याभ्यां च । ४। १। १५५॥

चर्यः किम् । इमोरणपाः ॥ परमपृत्रनेशायिक्यतः । परमप्रातिकेषेनः म्रहतिस्य विचायते । कुराणस्थापस्य कोरणस्थायति । कनीरस्यानसं कार्यादाविकः ॥ हाणपृत्रकोर्धापः ॥ हाणप्रातिकः ॥ परमोद्याविकः ॥

1179 The affix কিছ comes in the sense of a descendant after the words Kausalja, and Kaimāija

This deburs (ম ॥ Thus জীয়াহবাৰণি and আৰ্থিটাইছ ॥ There words, however, do not mean "the son of আছাত্ম or আৰ্থাৰ , but they mean ' the son of must and ware because of the following ishti

Likit —The affix however denotes the descendant of the first "original words gots and ware α

Vdrt —The words एस and कुए take the augment पुर before the affix

११८०। छायो द्ययः । ४ । १ । १५६॥

चान्य किए । द्वाराप्याद । जायश्रीयति । शाम इति किम । दायासमः। हान्य किम्। चौदर्मादः संस्थारित किम दायाय्य "॥ त्यादार्थन् । स्टाटः ॥

1180 The other 'plan' comes, in the sense of a

discendant, after a dissyllatic word ending in the after ' आप '. This debars इस्त - This कावारीका 'son of Kartra', सार्वारीय 'son of

Histor. Why do we say "which ends in the affix wa"? Observe trepests and History (IV) to say a though the affix wa"?

farn of Dikai I (IV r tor). Why do we say 'dissyllable word '? Observe

Vårt:—The pronouns 'tyad &c.' optionally take the affix फिन्न्। Thus द्वादायानिः or सादाः, सादायनिः or सादः, सादायनिः or सादः।।

११८१ । उदीचां बुद्धादगोत्रात् । ४ । १ । १४७ ॥

पासासुप्रायनिः । भाषां तु । सायस्यतिः । वृद्धात्किम । दाक्तिः । प्रायोक्षात्किम । ग्रीकर्मावः ॥

1181. According to the opinion of the Northern Grammarians, after a word with a Vriddli in the first syllable, when it is not a Gotra-name, the affix 'phiñ' is employed in the sense of a descendant.

Thus ज्ञासशुप्तायमिः " son of शासगुप्त ", ॥

But according to the opinion of the Eastern Grammarians the form will be सामग्री । Why do we say 'after a word having a Vriddhi in the first syllable'? Observe द्वारि: 'son of एक्: '॥ Why do we say 'not being a Gotra-name'? Observe आकारी: ॥

११⊏२ । बाकिनादीमां कुक्चाध । १ । १५⊏ ॥

श्रापुरी फिन्मु वा । बाकिनस्यापसं वाकिनकायनिः । वाकिनिः ॥

1182. The augment σ (Kuk) is added to the words Vakina &c. when the patronymic affix 'phin' follows.

Thus কৰিল্লাক্ষণি This debars হয় &c. But if the anavritti of বহুণিবা is read into this aphorism, then it becomes an optional rule. In 'that case we have in the alternative:—ক্ষিতিটা n

े यास्त्रित. 2 मैं।पेर (सारेष K_r) 3 कार्कप (स्तार्क्ट्य K_r), 4 आक्, 5 लड्डा, 6 चर्ममर्गनिक्तपथ ॥

११८३ । पुत्रान्तादन्यतरस्याम् । ४ । १ । १५६ ॥

मस्त्राहा फिन्म् सिद्धस्त्रीस्थानमे प्रवान्तस्य वा छुक् विश्रीयते । मार्गीदुवकायविः। गार्थी-दुषायविः। गार्मीदुविः।

1183. The augment ' \mathfrak{FF} ' optionally comes after a stem ending with the word putra, when the patronymic affix 'phiā' follows.

Note: The anuvritti of the words "according to the opinion of Northern-Grammarisms when the word has a Vriddhi in the first syllable" must be read

mto il a sutra. Ol contre a word coding in que cannot be a flotes word lo Gotra word mesta a grandson or a still lower descendant. Hence a we end og in que having V4 iddh in the first syllable will take the saffs furty 175 S 1818 the present aphorism only rales slat it takes the angres got on usually

Thus we have three forms --मार्गायुषकाबाख or मार्गायुक्तावांच or मार्गायुक्ति

१६८४। प्राचामञ्जूषात्पात्यदुलम् । ४ । १ । १६० ॥

म्हुचुकादिनि ॥

1184 According to the opinion of the Easter Grammanus, after a stem not having a Vriddin voxel the first syllable, the after 'phin' is diversely employed in the sense of a descendant

ense of a de-cendant Thu न्स्युकार्यन or न्स्युक्त 'son of Glachuka'

hote — Noy the we say not having a I riddhi in the first syllable Observe समहित । The words माणाम, अर्थ कार्य स्टालकार की des ote optional ru

Observe streeter in The words mirror, we're he decentrating all day do optional resort to employees the law root of horse less mirror with the notion of the most of the property of the most of the property of the construction. In some places the soft of express the term uniform ty of the construction. In some places the soft farms not at all added as wife of the soft of the

११८६। जनगदशब्दात्चियादञ् । ४ । १ । १६८ ॥

जनपद्वतिव्यवेश्यिकायम् १५६४कः । शामिजनायद्भिः सूत्रः निपातनाष्ट्रिलाः । ऐश्याकः । ऐश्याकी ॥ चित्रवातागायशास्त्रक्षयः।सस्य गामन्यस्थयन् । नद्राकायचागाससद्वाव द्रव्यवर्षयेत्रासाम-- ध्योत् । पञ्चाकानां राजा पाञ्चासः॥ पुरोरण् कत्तस्यः "॥ वैरयः॥ पायशोद्ध्यम् ०॥ पायस्यः॥

1186. The affix সহ comes in the sense of a descendant, after a word which, while denoting a country, expresses also a tribe of Kshatriyas.

Thus देशवादाः, dual देशवादीः, plural दृश्यादाः are Kshatriyas who live in that country. The final द of दूरेगाइ is cluded before this affix खाद्य and we get the form देशवादाः because this anomalous form is so shown in VI. 4 174 S 1145.

Note:—Of course, when the word is only expressive of Kahatriyas, but not of the mane of a scentry, अन्य will not be used but may; the difference being in the accent Thee figger the son of Didings'; giver the son of Porns'. Why do we say when it expresses Kahatriya? Observe singaper प्रकारस्वायार्थ बहुएसाईड, (U.V. 1.0 S. 1995) the son of Paintlah a Barbanas'; to sub-588; if

Let the same affix, which comes when the sense is that of the gogeny, he added to a word denoting a country named after Kshatriyas, to denote the king there of. Thus चुंचालांगू पूजा = गुंजाचार 'the king of the Kshatriyas called Pārchāla or of the country of Pārchālas'. So also चेंदूर, 'the king of the Kshatriyas or of the country of Pārchālas'.

Vart:—Let the affix अब come after पूर ।। Thus हैस्स: ।। "The king of the Paras" The word pitts is not the name of a country. The form yould have been evolved by Pragdivystlya अब, the present varilka is made in order to give it a tadrsja designation.

Part:—The affix 'dyan' comes after the word 'Panqu' when it is the name of a country as well as of a Kshatriya tribe. Thus पांड्य: otherwise it will be पांड्य: u See IV. 1. 74.

Note—The words Pañodala do ariginally are mance of the Kaistriya tribus only, secondarily they have been applied to the contruly inhabited by those tribus because the Taddalia affix densiting 'the country inhabited by these 'is claimed by I'v. 2 81 3, 1293. Thus the same word waying connect to femote the Exhalitya tribus away of the country inhabited by these promising lines difference is usually words have Pañodala de an average of the control of the control of the country words have Pañodala de a country and always facility and housed countries a there is the same light on the state, and does not think thus to be deviative words, in sight or bits own spirit IV 2 81 8, 1293. These noths when denoting a country are always in the Planck as species, in denoting the Kolmstiya if is in the singular.

११८७ । साह्येथगान्धारिक्ष्यां च । ४ । १ । १६६ ॥

न्याभ्यामपुरवेऽसः । दुवैदिवि क्यडोऽपदादः । सार्थेयः । गान्धारः । तस्य राजमध्यदमः ।

1187 The affix AN comes in the sense of a descendant after the words 'Salvera' and 'Gandhan'

Both these are names of countries and denote also Kehatriyas as well Therefore by "dira IV 1 1715 I.789 they having a Vradiun in the first yiklable would have taken the affix fix and the present stars enjoins 'an' instead This unfew the son of Salveya, or the king of Salveya untur 'the son of Galdidato the king of Galnidato Tata Vita I of S 1186 given above applies here also ie the affix denotes also 'the king there of'.

११८८ । ब्राजमण्डकतिहस्यसाद्या । ४ । १ । १७० ॥

१८०० । काश्वारा काला हा दूर स्वार का १००० । कालाह । होस्सस । तस्य साम्राज्यात्व । काला । चाह्न । चाह्न । सीक्षा । गारीक्ष । कालाह्न । होस्सस । तस्य साम्राज्यात्व ॥

1188 The affix any comes, in the sense of descendant, after disyllable words, and the words 'Magadha', 'Kalinga' and 'Shimmsa', when they are the names of countries as well as of Kshahras

This debars सम्म । Thus भाग वाग सीहा गागप फार्किंग and सीह्यून 'the son as well as the king of Anga Vanga Suhma Magadi a Kalinga at d Suramass The Vartika त्रसाराज्ञाने given above applies to this also as भागी पाटा समुख्या सात्र के

११८६ । बुद्धेत्कोसलाजादाञ्ज्यसः । ४ । १ । १७१ ॥

बुद्धात्। प्रान्दण्दयः। सोदीर्थः। दत्नुः। प्रानन्तः । द्वीतस्यः । प्रजादस्यापसः ग्राह्मसः।।

1189 The after 'saw comes in the sense of a descendant, after a word basing a Vriddin in the first syllable, and after a word ending in short s, and after the words 'Kosula' und 'Aydda', when they are the names of countries and Kabatinas.

This debars with Thus to give an example of Vpddha words, the diffed the some so kange of Ambasith's and Sawtha. Similarly to take words ending in short we have writter 'the some or kange of Amail' which we word ending in short in So also Store and unam, which are mather Vpfddha over our short in So also Store and unam, which are

११६० । क्रक्ताविश्य राषः । ४ । १ । १७२ ॥ कारकाः । नेपध्यः । स नेपध्यक्तार्यपतिस्थारो त रीपिकीऽणं ॥

1190. The affix vereemes after the word 'Kuru'. and a word beginning with a, when these words depote a ountry, being the name of a Kshatriya tribe also.

This debars 'an' and 'an'. Thus thitsets, have: 'the son of Kuru nd Nishadha '. The affix denotes 'the king there of 'also, as कीएओ राजा ह

Note:-- How do you explain the form "waiteffe fraun? This is an orchoic r Vedic form. How then in सर्वपूर्यार्थको: स्वार्थ ? This is a poetic license, or the up affix added here to form the word app is the faishika ap of IV, 2, 92 S. 1312.

१९६१ । साल्वाधयवप्रत्यप्रथमलक्टाइमकाविष्य । ४ । १ । १७३ ॥ सास्त्री जनपदस्तद्वमया उद्म्बराद्यस्तेभ्यः ग्रत्मयगद्दिभ्यांख्यम्यम् (मृ । श्रामोऽप्यादः ।

ोहर्म्बरिः । प्रात्तवर्थिः । सालकरिः । शास्त्रवर्कतः ॥ शास्त्रवर्धेवयः ॥ 1191. The affix EN comes in the sense of a descenlant, after a word which denotes any subdivision of the

country of Salva; and after the words 'Pratyagratha', 'Kalakûta', and "Asmaka', when these are names of countries and of Kshatriya tribes.

The word there is the name of a Kshatriya woman, her son will be तन्त्रेयः (IV. I. 121 S. 1124) formed by इक्; also साल्यः formed by प्रण्। The dwelling place of they will be also they which is the name of a country. The sub-divisions of the country called gard are six, viz. Udumbarah.

l'ilakhalah, Madrakarah, Yugandharah, Bholiogah, and Soradandah. The ratronymic from these will be : को दुम्बरि: तेलखाल: माइकारि: बांगन्परि:, मीलिकि: and strufes: u So also the affix 'in' will be added to the words 'Pratvarratha' Xc. As पास्पर्वियः, बालकृतिः and ब्राह्मकिः । The affix has the force also of the king there of '. As will will then I According to the Mahabhashya, the words Busa, Ajamida, and Ajakauda also take this affix, as वेदिन, आजभीडि: and प्राचाकि न्दिः ।

११६२ । ते तद्राज्ञाः । ४ । १ । १७४ ॥

भमादय एतत्तंतः स्यः ॥

1192. These (viz. the affixes লগু IV. 1. 168 S.1186. &c) are called Tadraja ('the king there of ') affixes.

Note:-The affixes treated of in these six sutras 169 to 173 are called Tadrija. The pressons & refers to these only and not to all the affixes treated of helors IV I 168 S 1186, for ther have the special designation of G tra and Yuran Sec II 4 62 S 1193. The illustrations of these have shready been given under each at the above ax sphorisms.

ु १९६३। तदाजस्य बहुदु तेनेवास्त्रियाम् । २ । ४ । ६२ ॥

बहुष्यपेषु सङ्गासस्य ह्युळ स्थासदयेक्को बहुत्ये नतु क्षियाम् । इस्थासः । प्रश्यास्य । प्रश्यास्य स्थादि । क्रय सहि क्षाप्यः। प्रश्यः । सम्बाधिद रचे। पणक्याः इति यः। द्वीरस्य गुण्यपे च साध्य इति सम्बाधियः। एप्यामस्यय योगः, निरुक्षमित्रः यद्विभ साधिधिति तु स्पृष्ट्द्रसम्योसन्दर्ये सम्बण्याः।

मन्यय वरते, मिहस्प्रेमोना यद्वणि अस्पितिते हु स्प्रयहरू सम्बोध्यदस्य अचन्या ॥ I193 — There is luk-cheion of the तद्वाज (IV I 174

1193 There is luk-elision of the arra (IV I 174
S 1192) affir, when the word is used in the plural number,
provided that, the plural number is taken by the tadrifiamodified base itself, and not by its standing as a compound
epithet dependent upon another word, and provided that,
the base is not used in the feminuse

ng = uni+sun (IV 1 170 S 1188) 'a pinne of Aŭga', plural gr 'the princes of Aŭga'. The affix unis cided by the precent rule, and the Violish winshes such it too (1 1 63 S 263) 1 to zurere the princeses of Aŭga', plural of unit' a princese of Aŭga'. Bit faxun 1 le to when the prince of Vanga's behaved 'forms its plural fixun ite; whose beloted is the prince of Vanga' there being no elisson

Thus ব্যাহর the princes of Ikshwaku tribe, plural of চুক্তান, the hadraji affix আন্ (IV i 168 5 1186) is elided in the plural and so also ব্যৱসায় of plural of ব্যৱসায়) the princes of the Pafichalas

Why are the tadraja affixes not elided in the plural of कीरास्त्र and चायकर in the following plirases — कार या पश्च ॥ तस्वीय रही भावका ॥

The affix n after দ্বার and বাবস্তু in the above is not the tadraja affix n, but the nating (1V 4 93 % 1650) বহিং অর্থা We should explain the above forms by ইয়েই বে বাবস্থা আবাধ নামিয়ের বে বাক্সা য

Why are the affixes chiefe in the plural in the case of ty and up in following for these words not being names of countries, the apaty affixes added to them can never get the designation of tadriya and so the rule of classon can not apply to them but we see them chiefe in 'quy area with' in 'firewarm wift waith with.' In the words with I was not the form been truting and with' Ant. Here the words quant gird have been used by a fixer of speech or underset applications for the descendants of QI and with So the words have taken no apaty a office, and so there is no occasion for chology my affect in the plural.

११९४। कस्बोलाल्लक् । ४। १। १७५॥

स्रातामहार्कम्य हुन् । बन्धांशः । कन्योःशे ॥ कन्योःशादिम्य इति बन्तेच्यम् ॥ पीतः । कृकः । ग्रायुक्त्वणस्याणी हुन्तः कृत्वः । स्वयं । अभी हुक्त । कन्योशाः समेर इति पाटः स्वमनः । वीपीयवर्षाठे तु कन्योकोऽभिज्ञती वेपानिकर्यः । सिन्युतस्विद्धादिग्योऽणमाधित्यण् ॥

1194. After the word 'Kamboja', there is elision

by 'luk' of the Tadraja affix.

Namely, the affix গৃদ্ which would have 'come after the word কালীৰ because it denotes a country as well as a Kshatriya tribe, is elided even in the singular and dual. Thus কালীৰ: 'The king of Kamboja', কাৰীৰ্মা' the two princes of the Kamboja'.

Wârt :—It should be stated rather 'after Kamboja and the like', because we find the affix elided after 'Chold' &c. Thus क्षेत्रा 'the king of the Cholds'. Here as well as in कृत्य the am (1V. 1. 12.1. S. 1124.) that comes after adissyllable word is elided. So also man, कृत्येत, क्ष्या if The elision in the last two is of ब्रुगा "क्ष्येत्रा स्वर्गिः" is a better reading than क्ष्याचीया परिचा II, however, the second reading be taken, we explain the form by soying that क्ष्याचीया is formed by खूल of the sûtra IV 3. 93 S. 1473: in the sense of "whose native land is Kamboja"; and as it is not a Tadrāja, it is not elided in the blura.

११६४ । स्त्रियासवन्तिकुन्तिकुस्म्यस्य । ४११ । १७६ ॥ स्वराजस्य तत्त्व स्वातः प्रथमी । कक्षी । ककः॥

1195. In denoting a feminine name, the Tadraja is elided after the words Avanti, Kunti and Kuru.

That is to say the affix 'nyan'. (IV.1, 1715. 1189) after the word 'Aunti' and 'Kunti', and the affix 'wa' after the word 'Kuru' are elisted when the word to be formed is the name of a female. Thus want, such and span's doughter or princess of Avanti, Kunti or Kuru'. The word span's classes age in the feminime by IV. 1, 6.5. S. 521.

Note: -- Why do no any 'in denoting the feminine'? Observe भावन्तः, सीएवा: and क्षीन्ता: !!

११६६ । जलका । छै । १ । १७७ ॥

सद्राजस्याकारस्य स्वियां सुक् स्थात् । धरतेनी । मही । स्वयं माद्रीरह्वानित । इस्त एव पाट स्ति १९६तः । मनीदिन्यं या सन्ध्यम् ॥

1196. In forming the feminine of a word which ends in the masculine in the Tadraja affix a, the affix is luk-elided.

Thus m श्रीतसेन f ग्रासनी, m माद f मही !!

The word way of the soits al ould not be construed by the rate of takents value (I i 72 b 26). If no construed it will mean a Tadraya affine one of an any set ded. There have been taught first ladings affines assumely 'aft (π)' 'an (π)', any π (π)' only in π (π) and in (χ) in Ot these the first four all each or Tadraya affines a loud to elded in the fremance. But then no contrast the meaning of the author, for had it been no there would have been no necessary for the previous after for them the present outra would have been no necessary for the π previous three forms of the fine of the π the π the π the π three π that the readonts until does not apply here. Therefore the form note of supregrees is wignering of π (π) as a first of π .

How do you explain the form माद्री in माद्रीपुत्ती हैं According to Haradata it is wrong the proper form is महीसुद्धी हैं Or the form महीपुत्ती is tabled under the Bhargada class (IV I 178 S 1197) and so the Tadraja affic us not clided

११९७ । न प्राच्यमगोदि यौधेयादित्य । ४ । १ । १७८॥

्भ्यसहाजस्यन हुन्ह् । पाज्यासी। देवसी। बाही। बाही। साराधाः एते प्राच्या । नार्षी स्वाच्या । केल्यो । केल्यो । केल्योयम् तु जन्यकरमास्वरत्ते पुत्रमा दौष्य पुष्पा । सुना । सान्धाः सान्धाः इति कथा । तत् सार्थे पन्धादो पिवारेन्यप्रतामार्थियम् । साहैस्यसम् इति दोन् । पात्रसेत स्वित् से समान्यसम् हो पुराच को सुन्दार्थस्य स्वान्धाः पोचना गोजियो ॥

1197 The Ladary, after is not elided in the femiume, it it forms the names of the Kshatryas of the East, or it comes after the word 'Bharg' &c and 'Yaudheya' &c

The solital class it colors of it of Tadraja affix \(\text{regions} \) (required by the last solita). Thus squarid very with usig struct these being all Lastern people doelling in the countries each of the Sarassan incer Similarly of \(\text{str.} \) defined the countries each of the Sarassan incer Similarly of \(\text{str.} \) defined to the contribution of the street of showing, the relation of Later and daughter bee also of \(\text{data} \) without would his formed by the feminion. The forms are this derived. To give and \(\text{gr.} \) it is added the affix \(\text{cp.} \) because they are dissplane words (17 \) it is \(\text{Str.} \) 12 \(\text{This strip.} \) Then is added to them \(\text{str.} \) by \(\text{str.} \) by \(\text{str.} \) is \(\text{str.} \) in \(\text{str.} \) is \(\text{str.} \) in \(\text{str.} \)

final udates by VI. r. 161 S. 3651. and so क्षेत्र would become udates, and the feminines would be final acute. But it is desired that the final should not be udates. Hence फूंड is not clided. Thus we have बेल्किश and बेक्किश with udates on the initial as formed by ক্ষিত্ৰ (Vi. r. 197 S. 3686), and not केलिश वाचे केकिश

The Tuckrja affires templa boxo are five, but besides these there are others templa in the Fifth Adhyfys (V. 3, 112 to 110). The wind dying is formed by yach an affix (V. 3, 177 mg). The present rule, therefore, indicates by implication, that the rule of clisics contained in JV. 1, 177 S. 1198 spilles not only to the Tuckrja affixes taught in this chupter, but to the Tuckrja affixes templa in V. 3, 112 to 119 8, 2006 &c. Thus the Tuckrja affix ruy in (V. 2, 177) added to quantum for the Tuckrja affixer quantum gray (aught = 2000).

1 मर्ग, 2 करुश (करूप K.) 8 खेकम, 4 करमीर, 5 साल्य, 6 सुध्याल, 7 चरस् (चरहा and उरस K). 8 कीरम्थ 11

1 वोषिय, 2 द्योक्रिय, 3 द्योक्षिय, 4 क्याबालय (काशणय K.), 5 धीर्तिय (धार्तिय: धार्तिय K.) 6 पिमर्स, 7 भरस, 8 दशीनर ए K. 9 वार्सिय।

११६८ । अभिजोरनार्षयोर्गुक्पोश्तमयोः ध्यङ् गोत्रे । ४ । १ । ७८ ॥

व्यक्षितासन्त्यहत्तमं तस्य समीवहरीक्षमप् । मोधे याविक्षी विविद्यानगार्थी स्वस्तवीर्द्धस्ती-समयोः प्रतिविद्यात्रीः विद्यार्थं प्रवृत्तियाः करात् । निर्दित्यमादान्यविद्या भनमीत्यविद्यात्रिः । प्रकृतिहो । बक्ष्यम् । बुस्तमप्पेपार्वे को क्षेत्रहायस्थ्या । नामार्था । जमार्थेवा किम् गोधिद्यी । वैस्तानियी १ इस्त्रीसमयोः स्वार्थं भीतम्यदी आसिकस्याने क्षीर् । गोवे क्षियः व्यक्तिक्षेत्रं जाता क्षात्रस्वात्री

1198. Of the affixes aw and τσ used in denoting a Gotra descendant there is the substitute τ (τσξ) for the w and τ of those affixes in the feminine, and there is added the long wif under IV. 1. 74 S. 528; provided that, they do not denote Rishi claus, and have a prosodially long syllable preceding the last syllable.

Note:—The wording of this aphorism requires a little analysis. It consides of fire words: (1) with the consideration of the words: (1) with the consideration of the consideratio

Parjohdahd —Substitutes take the place of that which is actually ennunciated in a rule. (See p. 117) Therefore the substitute আৰু replaces আৰু and হ্বা only

bl the substitute ung the letter q and grams indicatory, the real office ung the letter q differentiating this affir from supposed the letter q affording a common hill for both

in farament the feat after we shall have to add সন্মাণ jily 1 74 S
528 Thus জুমুলাৰি 'having the smell of the white lous', is the name of a
person infumna a person white firm this word we add the affix সূত্র ম
Thus জুমুলান্দ দল্লি (IV I 92 S 1688) Now we replace this affix by
an and have জীলুলান্দেল in Sundrelly with cook taking the affix ম্পু (as tanglit
is Stra wart IV I 75 S 529) s মানি gives us unum so also
remains it

Mate — Why do we say 'of আৰু and সুস'। Whitess আইবুলা from anyment Here the word tearing beings to fighting garm and therefore by IV I 104 at would take the alla আমু 'of many they for patrosping to the alla will as not replaced it আহে, and the features is by long (1V 1 15 S 470), for though till it word but one is leavy it as a bor itable goth word, yet it does not fall the other condition of taking the alla will are retail

Why do we say 'of non rish gotras'? Witness पाधिक and वैधानियाँ। Why do we say 'whose last vovel but on is beaut?'? Observe झानावी which is formed by gfu denoung jate (IV 1 63 5 518) Why do we say 'denoung Cotra?' Witness चाहित्यां a woman born in Albelblatta.

११६६ । गोधावयवात । ४ । १ । ७९ ॥

गोपावनम गोपानिमतः कुळावधास्तता गोपे विदिवसेरसिको खिटा प्रकारेस स्मान्। कारपोक्तर प्रमानम १ प्राप्तकसा । वेशिवनम् ॥

1199 After a word denoting a non-principal gotia, vez us the substitute of sin and to, in the feminine, even though the sillable preceding the final be not prosed illy long.

The phrase within of the last stira governs this also, not so however the word supering if The phrase dispress means inaginfrom it in a femous gottom in the femous governs it is named to flush it is garder such as families like given great which are not famous and are not included in the gotten list (Prawar addition). Illustration and former in

Note —The word That in the matra has various significations one search being 'separate from , another being 'spart of', and 'individual i emilien do If the last scass be taken, then we can evolve forms like the transfer in These

CHAPTER XXVI. S. 1201.] THE TAUDHITA PATRONYMIC AFFIXES 651

forms may also be explained by taking them as belonging to the migratic class of the next aphorism. In short these who wish to apply this aphorism to 'the mismediato descendant', such as 'the new or daughter', and not to a gotra descendant which means a creadeous and down, can also do so.

In fact the word मोबायाय is equal to बायद्यमोत्र or सद्यानगीय and is a karmadiaraya samasa, namely gotras not commercied in the प्रशास्त्र स Those are bowerer, technically called दुस्त स

१२००। क्रीड्यादिश्यक्ष । ४।१।८०॥

खियां च्यक् प्रस्तयः स्यात् । चतुरुपोत्तमाथीऽनिकार्यश्चारमः । कोटना । व्याद्ध्या । यत्र धुपस्तरम् * ॥ स्त्रमा ॥ भाग मृषिये * ॥ भोश्या ॥

1200. The affix অহ comes in the feminine after

This rule applies even where the syllable next to the final is not heavy, and even where the word does not take the affix स्यू or मू । In fact स्वम is not a sub-titute here but an augment. Thus कीएजा 'a female kraudi', so also कार्डण 'a female widdi'.

1 कीदि, 2 আहि, 3 दबादि, 4 आपंत्राति, 5 प्रापत्पिति, Theo are formed by इस् (1V. 1. 95 8. 1095), 6 चीपरत, 7 चेदस्त (दिस्ता), 8 सेसदा (दिस्ता) । वेदस्ता (प्रस्ता), 10 किस्पार (देससा), 10 किस्पार (देससा), 10 किस का formed by the offic स्वाप्त । 10 विद्यास (स्वाप्त । This is formed by द्वार with the substitute क्षत्रक्ष (1V. 1. 97 8. 1097) added to द्वाराम स

11 मृत्युवसाम् Vārtika:—The word सत्त takes प्यष्ट when denoting a grown-up maiden, as स्था:; otherwise सत्त 'a daughter', formed by दाप्, or सत्ती by दीप denoting a jāti.

 मोजलुसिये। Vārtika:—This debars होन् of jāti as मोडबा; (otherwise बाप का भोजलामा, 13 बीतरिक, 14 कोटि, 15 सीटिजी, 16 भीडिजी, 17 सालगीत के प्रावस्थाल, 19 काविद्याल 20 गीकस्थ (गीकस्थ)॥ All these except the last are formed by a of Garagati class.

े १२०१ । दैवयविशौचिवृक्षिसात्यमुक्तिकाण्डेविदिक्योऽन्यतरस्थाम् । ४। १।८१॥

ए-शब्दुन्यैः व्यङ्गा । धरोत्रवार्यमिदं गोवेऽपि परस्ताव्यवर्तते । पद्मे इसी महुज्येति ह्यीट् । वैपयहर्था : देवकानि । इत्यादि ॥

1201. The affix प्यङ् optionally comes after the words द्वैवयक्षि, वैत्रियुक्षि, सारमुष्ठि and कारटेबिडि ॥

Thus देवबह्या or देवबही। These words end in the affix इस्, and the word gotra is not understood in the sutra. In the case of gotra descendants, the substitute shyań would have come by that sutra, it would have come

65 S 520.

the present aphorism makes it optional. But if the soura be taken to apply to immediate descendants as opposed to gotra descendants, then this Is a new rule altogether and not a rider to IV 1 87 S 1079 In the alternative when war is not added, son will be added by rule IV 1.

भ्रथ तद्धित् चातुर्शिक प्रकरणम् ॥

CHAPTER XXVII.

THE QUADRUPLE SIGNIFICANT AFFIXES.

१२०२ । तेन रकं रागाल । ४) २ । १ ॥

रङ्कोऽनेने।वि समः । कपायेण १क्तं वस्तं कापायव् । शक्तिकारम् । रामात् किम् । देशदत्तेशः १क्तं वस्ततः

1202. The affix see already ordained (IV. 1. 83) comes after the name of a colour, in the sense of "colored thereby".

The verb হেজ্ means to change the white color into another color. That by which a thing is colored is called qur 'color'. স্বিল 'by which',

 i. e. after a word in the instrumental case in construction, being the name of a particular colour. Thus ক্ষমাইল কে ব্যাহাল বি a cloth coloured of a dull red'. So also sufficient in.

Why do we say समान "after the name of a color"? Observe देवसेन सर्भ स्थान, here the affix चन् will not come after the word 'Devadattena', for though it is in construction in the instrumental case, yet it is not the name of a colour.

Note:—In the sentence " कापाले गईमस्य कर्णी, शरिद्री कुकटस्या पाही" the nords कापाले and शरिद्री are used metaphorically.

From this sates up to IV. 2. 12 S. 1213 inclusive, the affixes are to be added to the word, which is in the instrumental case in construction, in a strience IV. 1. \$2 S. 1072); as in the last chapter, the affixes were added to a word in the resultive case.

१२०३ । लाखारोचनादुक्। ४। २। २॥

लासिकः । रीजांवकः ॥ राजकनस्त्रा-व्याप्तस्ययाम् • ॥ शास्त्रस्त्रः । आदिनकः । आव्यापकः पीति वृचिकारः । शास्त्रः । कार्यमः ॥ नीत्यां स्त्रः • ॥ नीत्व्यं स्त्तं नीताद्वः ॥ नीतास्त्रन् • ॥ पीतकः ॥ इरिद्यानहरस्त्रनान्यानम् • ॥ ग्रास्त्रस्य । माहरस्त्रनपः न

1203. The affix secomes, in the sense of colored thereby, after the words lakebe, and rochana, (which being names of colours, are in the instrumental case in a sentence).

This debars क्रम । Thus साहाबा रक्त वस्त = हासिक्रम । so also शैचनीक्रम Vārtika —So also alter ग्रामण कार्य महिना। Thus भाकसिक सार्विषिक ।।

Vårtika —So also after जयम and करेग। Thus प्राकासूत and काशंगक ।

According to the opinion of the author of Kasika the affix खेळ also
comes after प्रकान and करेग। Thus प्राकास and काश्म ॥

Vart -The affix बाज् comes after नीली as भीरया एक = भील वस्त ॥ The

debats शण् ॥

Vdr1 —The affix कन् (1 ^{*}3.8 S 195) comes after वीस वर्ड वीमेन स्कं≡ वीसकस्थ

Varf ...The affix काम comes after हरिष्ठा and महारजन १९ हाड्डिस्स् and

१२०४ । नक्त्रीण युक्त काल । ४ । २ । ३ ॥

पुष्येख पुन्तं पीषमदः। पीषी सन्तिः ॥

1204 The affix way already ordained by IV 1 83 S 1073 comes after a word in the instrumental case in construction, which is the name of a lunar mansion, to signify a time connected with the asterism

Note —A time is said to be connected with an asteriam when the moon is mornipard on with any one of such a terism. Thus get live well of our lenar sateriess when the moon is in any one of these asteriess then it is affix as added to the many of the interior at the confidence of the

Thus मुख्य + क्षाय = पील (VI 4 149 S 499) e g पीएमह and पे पीसाणि the night in which the moon is in the I ushya

Nate — Why do we say महानण connected with the anterion ? Observe पाञ्चनक्षा गुन्ता राजि ॥ Why do we say क्षांत । me ? Observe प्रधेण ग्रन्तव्यक्षमञ्ज्ञमा ॥

१२०५ । लुबविशेषे । ४ । २ । ४ ॥

्हें न विदित्तस्य सुरक्षात् परिवरण्यान्यस्य स्वास्त्यात्रान्यात्रप्रधेत्रः कामते । चूत्र पुणः । ज्यान पर्वि पुण्याप्ताः पोन्यस्य पेनेशितः । विस्तरः काम्युनेपत्रण्यकार्विकारियोग्यः हृति विदेशत वीर्षे साध्यात्र दृष्टं नेशितः विदेशत्य वीर्षे साध्यात्र दृष्टं नेशितः साध्यात्रस्य विद्यापत्रात्रस्य । स्वापकारम्यापि विद्यापत्रात्रस्य ।

1205 The affix above ordaned is elided by lup, when there is no specification of any particular portion of a day consisting of twenty four hours

That is the affix enjoined by the preceding aphorism is elided if no specification is to be understood of a particular portion of the day and night which consists of 60 dandas (24 hours) such as night &c A full day and

night of 24 hours is the period (Kala) which the moon takes (or is conventionally supposed to take) in crossing an asterism. To denote this full time of 24 hours by an affix is to denote a time generally (avisesha), To denote a portion of this 24 hours, is to express it specifically. This can be done by affixes. Thus was gen: to day belongs to the asterism Pushya' meaning that to-day the moon is in conjunction with Pushya; but by 'to day' neither the day time in particular nor the night time in particular, nor any hour in particular is meant, but both alike. The time is day and night, when there is no specification of such time, whether it is day or night, then there is elision.

If the full day of 24 hours, being avisesha, is denoted by the mere name of the asterism in which the moon happens to be that day, why is an exception made when that day happens to be a full-moon day? In other words, though it is correct to say wargen; usual &c for all days (tithis) generally, yet it is not correct if the day happens to be full moon day; for then we must say ब्राह्मांद्रीयी वैर्थिमासी and not खेंदापुरुवा। वैर्थिमासी ॥

Why is the affix not elided in पीची in the sentence प्रवासका पीर्यानासी पूर्व (Amara Kosha I. 26), by the present sotra ? The affix denoting day (24 hours) in general is not elided after an asterism-giving its name to that day, if it is a full-moon in that asterism. This rule we deduce by inference from the sotra IV. 2. 23 S 1225, where Panini has exhibited the words Phalguni, Kartiki, and Chaitri without the elision of the case-affix.

The words Phalguni &c there mean "the day in which the fullmoon is in the asterism Phaleuna, Krittika, or Chitra " That sutra relates to the naming of months after full-moon-asterism, see IV, 2, 21, S, 1221,

That sûtra IV. 2. 23 S. 1225 teaches also that in the case of the asterism ways there is lup-elision of the day-denoting affix, even where such day is the full-moon day. For the full-moon day would have been आवणी like मान्यणी, but that satra shows it as व्यवणा।। The word अवस्त means that Paurnamasi day when the full moon is in Sravana. Not only this, but there is further anomaly, that though the affix is elided by lup after अनुभा yet the rule I. 2. 51 S. 1294 does not apply. That rule declares that where there is a lup-elision of a Taddhita affix there is concordance between the gender and number of the derivative word with those of the original. The form ought to have been spops and not sayon had I. 2. 51 S. 1294 applied.: as we find सज: and अवता: in मलेनावाडीवर देवीं अववेन विश्वतीक्षेत्र see II. 3.45 S. 642.

The form sproff without sup-elision is also valid, on the maxim. खेबाधकान्यपि मियासनानि "The anomalous forms (nipätanas) are also non-deterrents i. e. they do not debar the regular forms". Therefore the irregular sayon

and the regular support both meaning "the day when the full-moon is in gravana" are valid.

Any conjunction of the moon with an asterism measures a period of time of 24 hours. Such a time 1s expressed by a derivative formed from the name of the asterism, (1) As fightful, the mgbt in which the moon is in the asterism Tushya' fivener, "the day in which &c." (2) But witen, the full period of such conjunction is denoted, without specifying whether it is day or night, then the name of the asterism without any modification denotes such time also. As whyse "Today is the day when the moon is in the asterism Pushya or shortly, today is Pushya." In other words, days were named directly, after the asterisms. (3) But to this there is an exception in the case-of that day when the moon is full. There the affirm must be added. As weightfi "today is the day when the full-moon is in Pushya."

Not only days are named after asterisms, but months also. In the case of months, that asterism gives the name to it, in which the moon is full. As fight una. "that month in which the full moon occurs in the asterism of flushys."

१२०६ (सेज्ञायाँ अवणाध्वत्थास्यास्य । ४ । २ । ५ ॥

द्रिशयभिर्देशसारमाः (अवणा समि (ऋकायो सुदुर्ते (सहाया किस् (आवणी (सासस्यी ॥

1206 The affix above ordained is elided by lup, after the words Sravapa and Asyattha, when the whole word so formed is an appellation, and there is specification of time.

This sutra applies where there is specification of the portion of the day, of 24 hours, such as night or day or prahara &c.

Thus ज्याका धावे , वाकायो वृद्ध "the night called Sravana; the Muhtrta called Advattha". Why de we say 'when it is a Name or Sanjina?". Observe good or wrongs is

१२०७ । ब्रन्हाच्छः । ४ । २ । ६ ॥

न्यवनदृत्तासुको काले छः त्यात् विशेषे सस्त्यति च १ किय्यपुनवैद्यवैद्यवेद्यदः। प्रवाद्वयभैद्या न्याचा

1207. The affix v comes after the Dyandva compound of the names of linear mansions, to signify the time of the moon's connection with those asterisms; whether there be a specification or not of any particular portion of that time. Thus सुधानुराधीया राविः, तिष्यपुनर्वसवीयमहः ॥ ,

१२०८। हुएं साम । ४। २। ७॥

त्रेमेस्थेव । असिसेन इट वासिएं साम ॥ व्यक्तिनवेंऽस् विद्यानकृष्यः • ॥ स्यानसा इटमीयानस्।। स्रोत्तानसम्॥

1208. The affix we (IV. 1. 83 S. 1073) comes, after a word in construction in the Instrumental case, in the sense of "seen"—the thing seen being the Sama Veda.

Thus बस्तिम स्टे = बाह्या साम "the portion of the Sâma seen by (or revealed to) Vasishtha ".

Vart:—The affix चूल is optionally treated as if it had an indicatory द when the sense is that of "the Sama-Veda seen." Thus दशनवा रहे साम =चीरा-वस्त प की तम्म (the force of दिन्त being to elide the f2 portion; VI 4. 143 S. 316).

१२०६। कलेडेक्। ४।२।८॥

ककिना इंद्र कालेथे साम ॥

1209. The affix ex comes, in the sense of the Sama-Veda seen, after the word 'Kali', being in the instrumental'

This debars खरहा। Thus कविना इट साम=वालिये॥ "The Sâma Veda' revealed to Kali". This sûtra is really a Vârtika and not a sûtra of Pânjinj.

Yest:—The sfix 'qlask' comes always after 項籍 and 項籍; not morely in the sense of the Samu-Veda noon. Thus ସ(विचा स्ट प्राप्त = प्राप्तित्व 'the Samu-Veda , प्रत्याववि रि Agri, 'विद्या में प्रश्नेत्व 'प्रत्याव 'प्रोप्त stay in Agri,' (17. 2. 56 S. 1223) *Requel, "what has come from Agri," = प्रत्याव्य (17. 3. 74) doc. Similarly प्रतिवाद , means 'the Samu-Veda seen by Kall, the who stays in Kall, what has come from Kall &o.,

For: -The after we, in the sense of born', is optionally treated as fed. provided that it be that we, which being debarred by IV. 2. 11, S. 1881 is reordained by IV. 3. 10 S. 1887. The after way governs all siltras up to IV. 4.2 S. 1860 by

१२११। परिवृतोः रघः । ४ । २ । १० ॥

वर्षेत्रः मानुने। वास्त्री रयः । एषः वित्त । पक्षेण वरिष्ट्रतः ग्रहमः । ग्रमन्त्रकेष्टितः वरिष्ट्रम् कण्योः । सेनैद्र स । क्रविः वरिष्ट्रतो रयः ॥

1211. The affix we comes, after a word in the Instrumental case in construction, in the sense of 'surrounded'; the thing so surrounded being 'a chariot'.

Thus with thing is surrounded being a district? Observe rich with cloth? Why do we say 'the thing is surrounded being a district? Observe rich with the body surrounded with cloth. The word with moment occurred from all sides. The affix will not be used, if the clarica is not completely currounded. As said's sprain iv. "the chariot is not completely currounded. As said's sprain iv." the chariot is surrounded by punish."

१२१२ । पाएउकस्थलाविक्तिः । ४ । २ । २१ ॥

पाण्डुकस्थलेन परिवृतः पाण्डुकस्थली । पाण्डुकस्थली राजालरनवर्यकरणस्य गाणकः । मध्यवीर्यनेव सिक्षे पणनमणी निवृश्यर्थम् ॥

1212. The affix दिन comes after the word पाण्डुकस्थल, heing in the third case in construction, in the sense of 'sur-

rounded', the thing so surrounded being 'a chariot'.

This dehas $\pi_{\mathfrak{A}} = \mathbb{I}$ Thus $\pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}}$ aring covered with a white woolen blanket. The word $\pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}}$ mans a white royal thanket need as the housing of a royal claphant. The form $\pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}}$ would have been obtained by the affix $\pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}}$ of V. 2. (15, which has the sense of matur, the mesent state is made in order to delate the $\pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}} \pi_{\mathfrak{A}}$

१२१३ । देवचैकानायञ्च १४ । २ । १२ ॥

क्षीविमी विकास देवसः सेन परिवृत्ती देवी साः । एवं दैनाप्तः ॥

1213. The zeq comes after the words 'dvaipa' and vaiyaghra' being in the third case in construction, in the sense of 'surrounded', the thing so surrounded being 'a chariot.'

Thus देनेन परिद्वती स्वा न्देस ' a car covered with a tiger's chin '. So at 3 वैयाम ॥

Note:—This affix wax debots with, the difference between there two being in accent only.

१२२४। कीमारापर्धवस्त्रने । ४।२, १३,॥

कीमधेम्बनिमक्ति मिर्डेतः । स्वयुर्धने निवानःशितमः । सावर्षभति सुनार्धं पविष्यपाः कीन्यर पनिष्य त्रतः । सम्बन्धनिक सुनारी पनिष्यपक्षा कीमधी शामी ॥ 1214 The word 'kumara' is irregululy formed by adding the uffix স্বৰ্, when meaning 'viignuty'

Thus क्षोत्रार पनि — प्रपूर्वपर्ति कुमारिवृत्त्वक 'the husband of a virgin i e one nhose oute was given to him in marriage who is she was a mind (not a widow) * So also कैसारी प्रवीत च्यापानि कृत्या विश्वप्रदात व virgin nife i e a wife who is taken in marriage while she was a maid (not a widow) in bith these cases the word refers to the woman.

Note —The word की बात 15 formed by adding चर्च 40 कुमारी ॥ Thus कुमार्थाण्य साथ =कीनार , सस्य की कीमारी भाषा ॥

१२१५ । तत्रोद्धृतसमत्रेक्ष्यः । छ। २ । १७॥

मात्तव अञ्चत शासव भोदन । उद्धरीतेरिहाद्धरखपूर्वके नियाने वर्तत । बेन समग्री । उद्धुस उन्हान समग्री ॥

1215 The rffix sweakerdy ordened (IV.1 83) comes in the sense of 'placed thereon', after words denoting vessels, when such words are in the locative case in construction

The word my means 'thereon' i e a word in the secenth case in construction many means tessels again means placed or literally the 'refuse of dinner. This strings means in boiled nee placed on in earthen dish." That is the teicht hita or leaving of food already eaten, or the remained of food that means after dinner. So also many mixtor. The word uddhiptam here means heing taken out first from one vessel and then placed on another Hence the Locative. In other words uddhiptameans here placed.

Note —Why do we say after a word denoting resert ? Observe quantified with 'boiled nos placed on the hand

The word BT denoting a word a the local recase a construction governs
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the word BT denoting a word a the local recase a construction governs

१२१६ । स्पविदलाच्छियतरि यते । ४ । २ । १५ ॥

सबसेव । रामुत्राधेन चारुवर्त सम्बने । स्थायिकने श्रेत स्था निकला मिला ॥

1216 The affix very alread; ordained (IV 1 87) comes after the word vertexes being in the seventh case in construction, in the sense of 'a sleeper thereon', and the whole word so formed denotes 'a person performing a sow'.

Thus स्थाण्डले प्राथिसं जनमस्य =स्थाण्डिलः 'a person who has taken the vow to sleep on the bare ground ' i. e. an ascetic or a Brahmachari.

Note :-- Why do we say 'vow ' ? Observe स्थण्डिल होते बहाइस: ' Brahmadatta eleeps on the hare groud', not as a matter of vow, but of necessity or pleasure. The word see means a vow or an observance ordered by the religious codes.

१२१७। संस्कृतं भन्नाः । ४। २। १६॥

सप्तम्यस्तादण् स्थान्संस्कृतेऽथे वस्तंस्कृतं भद्धावेने स्दुः। श्राष्ट्रं संस्कृता आष्टा यवाः। श्रप्टम्र कपालेल संस्कृतोऽटाकपालः प्रसेदागः॥

1217. The affix sur comes after a word ending in the locative case, to denote 'what is prepared therein'-if that which is so prepared be 'granular food'.

Thus आहे संस्कृता भन्ना - भाराः 'barley fried in the pan', Similarly नर्श-कपाल: प्रशास: here सन् is clided by IV. 1. 88. S. 1080 Note:--Why do we say "if it means food" ? Observe geque tiesal

मालागुणः ॥ १२१८ । ग्रलोस्ताद्यत् । ४ । २ । १७ ॥

ग्रगोपवादः । शक्ते संस्कृतं श्रुव्यं मांसम् । बखा पाणविशेषः । तस्यां संस्कृतम् दरुयम् ॥

1218. The affix at comes in the sense of preparedfood, after the words um and sen ending in the locative case. This debars काण् (IV. 1. 83). As ब्रह्मे संस्कृतं = गूँजर्व, 'roasted on a

spit'-i, e. meat. So also team 'flesh boiled in a pot'. For accent sec VI. 1. 213 S. 3701.

१२१६ । दश्रष्ठक् । ४ । २ । १८ ॥

वधि संस्कृतं दाधिकम् १

1219. The affix তত্ comes, in the sense of prepared food, after the word 'dadhi' ending in the locative case in construction.

Thus इन्नि संस्कृतं = दाधिकम् ' made of coagulated milk '.

Note:-This form will be evolved by IV. 4. 3 S. 1551, but the Hillway formed by that rule means the deprit i. o. anything prepared or seasoned with card : while the दाधिक of this after means 'enril itself seasoned with salt or, pepper'.

१२२० । उद्गिवतोऽन्यतरस्याम् । ४ । २ । रृष्ट ॥

छव्द् स्याध्यद्येण् ॥

1220. The affix 5€ comes in the sense of ' prepared food', optionally after the word उद्धित ending in the locative case in construction.

Thus सीशिक्षक्ष (VII. 3 51), or सीशिक्षतम् by क्षण्। The word भीवfarms is thus formed using + am it Here applies the following rule.

१२२१ । इसुसुक्तान्तात्कः । ७ । ३ । ५१ ॥ इस् सम् दक्ष स एतदन्तास्यस्य दस्य कः स्वात् । उदकेन भवति वर्धते इस्युवस्थित्।संब साजन चौदिश्वरतः । चौदश्वतः । इपको मनिपशेन्तदौर्महणानेह । माशिया चराते साशियेक । प्रयाचाति चौ।धक ॥

होच इवसवधानम् [®] ॥ होभ्यों चरति दीस्कः ॥

1221. To is substituted for a after a stem ending in इस्, उस्, उक्, (उ, ऊ, भूर) and स्॥ .

This word udasort literally means that which grows by water I! is the name of wher in which half is water and half curd Thus चौद्धिक. or whelve by wern The greand art are the affixes of that name, therefore not here, शांशिविफ (-प्राधिया चरनि) शेविक (-डपा चरनि) ॥

Vart -So also after देल्. as दोष्क (देल्लीपरति) ॥

१२२२ । धीराइड्डा । ४ । २ । २०॥

सभ रास्त्रजनिन्देव सम्भवेते मतु भक्ता इति । तेन सक्तानागरि भवति । देशियी ॥

1222. The affix दञ् comes in the sense of 'prepared'. after the word 'helira', ending in the locative case in construction.

The word 'prepared' only is applicable here, and not 'food', and therefore the derivative applies to warry (which is not an article of food ?).

This debars राज । Thus कीरे शहकता अधेरेवी बताया 'milky gruel'.

१२२६ । साधिकार्यार्गकार्याति । ४ । २ : ३१ ॥

द्दीनग्रहरान्तंत्रत्वधानित झन्यते । दीवी कीर्कनामी कानित वीका सारा ॥

1223 The affix my comes after the name of a full-

moon-night, to denote the division of time in which the night falls.

फ्रिसिन् 'in it' i, e. in the sense of a seventh case. वैश्वमंस्त्रीति "if the word in the first ease in construction is the name of a full-moon night". The word इति after पीर्युगासी is used for the sake of reading the word संज्ञायाम् in the sutra. It does not occur in the original sûtras of Pâṇini; but is added by the author of the Kâśikâ from a Vârtika; end means if the word so formed is an appellative ', i. e. if it is the name of a menth, a ball-month and a year. The whole suitra therefore literally translated means "the affix was already ordained (IV. 1.83) comes in the sense of a 7th case affix, after a word in the 1st case in construction, if that word is the name of a full-moonnight, provided that the whole word so formed is an appellation of a month, a half-month or a year".

Thus पौदी पीर्वावासी अस्मिन् » पीदी मासः ' the month Pausa i. e. that month in which the moon is full in the asterism Pushya',

Note:—Similarly पीपाऽद्धमासः and पीषः संवस्तरः ॥ But not so in the following पीदी दीर्जवासी अस्मिन् दशराचे, because desarates is not a month or a fortnight or a year.

The words gift and signare have the same force here, namely, they make the word an appellative. The word संज्ञायाम् added to the sutra by the Vártika is a redundancy.

Note :—The word पीर्खमासी is formed by adding खण् to दुर्खमास ॥ Or it may be evolved in this way :- पुर्वो माः = पूर्णमाः, पूर्णमात इयम् - पीर्णमाशी ॥ The word माः means " moon ".

१२२४। आग्रहायण्यश्वत्थाङ्कः। ४। २ । २२ ॥

यमे हायनमस्या इत्यामहायणी । प्रजारेसकृतिसणस्यादण् । पृष्टपदास्थलस्यामिति णस्यम् । भाषक्षायभी चैर्णमासी अस्मिन् सामहायणीको मासः। सन्यत्येन युक्ता पैरासमासी सन्यत्यः। निवातना-स्योर्णसस्थामाचे तत्त्व । ग्रास्थरियकः ॥

1224. The affix उन्ह comes, in the sense of the locative case, after the words 'agrahâyanî' and 'asvattha' ending in the first-affix in construction and being the name of a full-noon night.

The words साहिसन्दीर्णमासीति of the last sutra govern this also. This debars प्रम् ॥ The word agrahayanî îs a Bahuvrihi, meaning agre hayanam asyah: "that which has the rear (hayana) before it"-or with which the year commences. It takes the affix भण्, because it belongs to Prajnådi class which is an Akritigana (V. 4 38 S. 2106). Thus सम+हास्त+आयू-ग्रामहायण ॥ The न is changed to or by VIII. 4. 3. S. 857. Thus आमहायणिकी गास: the month called Agrahayanika i. e. in which the moon is full in the asterism of Agrahayana. Similarly the day in which the full moon occurs in the asterism asvattha is called asvattha. The affix denoting time is elided as nipātana. From it we bave आश्वश्चिकः ॥

१२२५ । विभाषा फाल्युनीश्चवणाकार्तिकीचैश्चीरचः । ४ : २ : २३ ॥ एभ्वत्रवा पट्ट्रेच्य : कार्युनिक । कार्युनी गायः । आयश्चिकः । आर्थन । कार्तिकिकः ।

प्रशास परिषयः। प्रेषाः।
1925. The affix उद्ध optionally comes after the
words ('Philiguni', 'Sravana', Kärtlid' and 'Chaitti' being

the names of full moon nights, the whole word so formed being a Name denoting a division of time (a mouth, a fortnight or a year) in which the moon is full in those asterisms.

Thes আন্তাৰ er আন্তাৰিকা, খাছসং লংখালিক, কাৰিক লৈ কাৰিকিক, খাছং ল আঁৰিকা। This optionally ordains হক্ instead of অনু minich also counce in the alternative

१२२६ । साऽस्य देवता । ४ । २ ! २४ ॥

हर्न्ना देवनाऽरंकीते देन्त्र हरितः । बाह्यसम्य । बाहंश्यसम् । स्वत्रमानद्वय्ये स्टेरमहिराणी देवस् मन्त्रन्तुन्यः च । ऐन्द्रो महुन्यः । बाह्यसे वि महास्वी देवनकि तु वैदिकेटचे सर्ववासीति दक्षः ॥

1226. The affix \overline{uo} (IV. 1. 83 S. 1073) is added to the name of a deity when something is to be spoken of "as his".

extend to it. The sfilly ordained by this stitre has the force of indicating ford of oblations like Paradass decoffered in a sacrifice?.

१२२७ । कस्येतः । ४ । २ । २ ५ ॥

कारक्तरम्य इत्तरेशः स्थारमञ्जयसङ्गियोभन । यस्येति सोपाप्यरम्यादारिगृद्धिः । को ब्रह्मा हेयसास्य कार्य प्रतिः । श्रीतेषतास्य भावम् ॥

1226. The short ₹ is the substitute of the final ₹ of ₹, when the affix is added.,

Thus क- चत्र्=िक- धत्र्-िके भव्य-के भव्य-के भव्य-के शिक्षां oblation sacred to Ka". As कार्य होत्या Similarly क्राके from भी "the oblation sacred to Sri. The rule VI. 4. 148. S. 311 required the elision of q before ख्वा, but it is prevented by the rule of yriddhi VII. z. 117 S. 1075 which is subsequent to it.

१२२⊏ । शुक्राद्धन् । ४ । २ । २६ ॥

शुक्षियम् ॥

1228. The affix we comes in the sense of "that its deity", after the word 'sukra.

This debars व्यक्ष (IV. 1. 83 S. 1073). Thus शुक्त + पन् = शुक्तिवमः हविः (VII. 1. 2 S. 475)' an oblation belonging to Sukra'. Thus श्राकियोऽस्वादः ॥

१२२६ । ऋषोनप्तपानप्तप्तप्रधा घः । ४ । २ । २७ ॥

सरोतरिजयर्थे । व्यवानिवयम् । जपोतपात् अपाजपाय देवता । प्रत्यसाङ्गयोगेन तुन्तं रूडे निपासने । सन एवापीयपार्व अपासपार्वेऽसुबूक्षीति प्रैयः ॥

1229. The affix a comes after the words 'aponaptri' and apanaptri' in the sense of 'that its deity'.

This debars অন্ । Thus অধ্যানিক বৃদ্ধি তা আননিকিলা । The words আন্দান বাৰ ক্ষানিক বৃদ্ধি তা আননিকিলা । The words আন্দান বাৰ ক্ষানিক বিজ্ঞানিক কৰিছিল। বিজ্ঞানিক বিজ

१२३० | छ चा । ८ । २ । २ ⊏ ॥

श्रोनाधिभागो यदासंस्थानिङ्क्यमं । अपीराजीवमः ॥ धुर्यानप्रीयमः ॥ सतस्त्राप्टः * ॥ थाध्यः । शतं स्त्राः वेदनतः प्रस्यः शतस्त्रियम् । सतस्त्रीयम् । यस्त्रुयोः विभागसम्बद्धारिकोर्सनमस्त्रे इति सं सुकः ॥

1230. Also 'Chha' is added to 'Aponaptri' and 'Apanaptri' in the sense of that its deity.

The affix g also comes in the sense of " that its delty " after the word Aponaphi and Apannaphi. This debars sion a Thus संदेशनदाय or अपासकीयर 'oblaton secred to Aponapat or Aponaphat'.

Note: —This is made a separate often, in order to prevent the application of the rule 1.3 10 8 128. For fit was modeled in the last, the active would have run these "The affirm up and goome after Appenpty" and Apinaspty", the meaning of which according to 1.3. 10 S. 128 would have been "the affix up comes after Appenpty, and gater Appenpty". But this is not what the active intended. However, and chartest fairner.

Var.—The word mast takes a and g both in the sense of 'that its delty.' e.g. unsafara and unsafa'u. The luk-tilsion of taddhita after Dvigu words taught by 1V. 1. 88. S. 1080 does not take place here; for then the Varitia would have become useless. The very fact that affixes are ordained after the Dvige word datarodra sets aside the rule of elision by implication.

१९३९ । भहेन्द्रस्ताणी च । ४ । २ । २६ ॥ व्यान्तः । महेन्द्रियं हवि । महिन्द्रम् । महेन्द्रीयम् ॥

1231. The affix u, and un as also the affix u, come after the name Mahendra, in the sense of "this its deity".

As महेन्द्रीयम् ह्यी. - माहेन्द्रम् and गहेन्द्रियम् ' oblation sacred to Mahendra '.

१२३२ । सीमाट्ट्यण् । ४ । २ । ३० ॥

सीम्बर । दिलान्द्रीय । सीभी पार्ग 1232. The affix ट्यस comes after the name 'Soma'.

in the sense of "this its deity".

This debars and u The wolf and causes Viliddhi. The x causes the

This debars बाज् u The wolf way causes Viddhi. The reauses the affixing of sit in the feminine Thus कोण बाद तीयी खन्य । सीव्य + श्रीय (1V. 1.15 S 470) = कोन + है (VI. 4.150 S. 472) = सीपी ॥

१२३३। बाव्युतुविश्वयसी यत् । ४। २।३१॥

गायमाय । भारतस्थ्य ॥

1233. 'The affix यत comes after the names of 'râyu', 'ritu', Pitri' and 'Ushas', in the sense of "this its deity".

This debars vion As, sincery, masses it The next form [44+44] requires the following sutra for its evolution.

, १२३४। रीङ्तः (७) ४। २७॥

चकुराकरिक्तार्थभातुके यकोरे को च घर महत्त्वाहस्य शिकादेशः स्यात्। सस्यितं च । विकास स्वस्थाः 1234. री is substituted for the final short मु of a stem, before an affix beginning with म, when it is not a Krit nor a Sarvadhātuka affix, and before the adverbial affix चित्री

The answirth of দ্বিত্ৰ is, however, not understood in this softre; that of ৰ্থা মন্ত্ৰ মান্ত বিশ্ব নাৰ ক্ষিত্ৰ নিৰ্দেশ কৰিব নাৰ ক্ষিত্ৰ নিৰ্দেশ কৰিব নাৰ ক্ষিত্ৰ নাৰ ক্ষিত্য নাৰ ক্ষিত্ৰ নাৰ ক্ষিত্য

+ स (ई being elided by VI. 4. 148 S. 3(1). So also हमस्त्रम् ॥

Note: — Why do we say short प्रष्ट ? Observe चेन्सिटीसे, from कृ विचेषे, with अक् स्थारह आसा: and हसिच longithening, निर्मातन्त्रते from कृ and मू ॥

१२३५ । बावापृधिवश्चित्रानासीरमरुत्वदग्नीयोमनास्तोष्पतिगृहमेधाच्छ च । ४। २। ३२॥

षाधन् । सावापृथिदीवम् । सावापृथिध्यम् । श्चनासीरीयम् । श्चनासीर्यम् ॥

1235. The affix s comes also in the sense of 'this its deity', after the names 'Dyåvå-Prithivi', 'Sunåsîra', 'Marutvat', Agnîshoma', 'Våstoshpati' and 'Grihamedlia'.

This debars सण and on a Thus আলামুখিনীয়া, or আগামুখিনামু 'belonging to the Gods Heaven and Earth', স্থানার্থনিক্য or ফ্রাকার্থনিক্য 'belonging to Suna (Wind) and Sira'(Sun) ' (VI. 5, 26 S, 52 S for the lengthening of the অ of ফ্রা) মুক্তেরবিশ্ব or মান্তব্যব্যাধিক or আহিবীনক্য, li আন্তব্যব্যাধিক। ক্যাম্বিক্তিয়া সুক্তানিক্স তালিক্স বিশ্বাধিক।

Note: —According to Haradatta, Śunasira is an epithet of Indra, Marutvan is also a name of Indra, meaning 'Lord of Maruts'. Agnishoma is formed by VI. 3. 27. S 928. Vastownati is an irrecularly formed word —Vastomal pati.

१२३६। अब्रेटक्। ४। २। ३३ ॥

कासियम् ॥

1236. The affix Eq. comes in the sense of this its deity after the name Agni.

Thus श्रामिवेंबलाइस्य = सामिशः ।।

१२३७ । कालेक्यो भववतः । ४ । २ । ३४ ॥

मासिकम् । प्रावृदेण्यम् ॥

1237. After words expressive of time, the affixes denoting 'who stays there' (IV. 3. 11 S. 1381 to IV. 3. 53 S. 1428), come also in 'the sense of 'this its deitr'.

Thus by IV 3 11 S 1381 (read with IV 3 53 S 1428) the affix EN comes after the words expressive of time, in the sense of 'whosta's there. The same affix wall also come in the sense of Gisequal is I has will are sticked, (mark #121-mar + ms VII 3 50 S 1170), might mar (IV 3 17 S 1388) meaning 'monthly' and 'runy'. The words will also mean 'an oblations secred to a month or 'a mar the starts without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the starts without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the starts without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the starts without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the starts without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a month or 'a mar the start without in Secret to a mar the start with the start without in Secret to a mar the start without in Secret to a mar the start with the star

१२३८ । सदाराजग्रीष्ठपदाहरू । ४ । २ । ३५ ॥ नाराराज्यकम् । मीरपरिकर् ॥

1238. The affix zz comes, in the sense of 'this its deity', after the words 'Mabaraja' and 'Proshthapada'

Thus महाराजी देवशाऽस्य - महाराजिकम्, भीष्ठपदिक ॥

१२३६ । वयेताहरू च १७ । ३ । २१ ॥

अत्र पूर्वो त्तरप्रधीरावाचा वृद्धि स्यात् मिति थिति किति च परे। चात्रिमास्तमः।

1239. Before a Teddhita affix having an indicatory w, w or w, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowels of the both members of a Dyanda compound of the names of Devatas

As भाग्रिमाहती :: शाग्रिमाहतीमवद्वादीवालभेत् ॥ साग्रिमाहत कर्ष ॥

Acts —The rule apples to Dyandas relating to hymns (মুদ্ধ) and securifical effectings (হাব) u. Therefore not here स्वान्तिवादी देवैदेश्य — स्वान्तिवादी (IV 2 24 § 1226) So also আন্তঃমুখ্যবৃদ্ধ দু তু from মুদ্ধমুখ্যবৃদ্ধ য় See VI 2.26 § 9.3

The slort gan the sing in sufficient sufficiently is by VI 3 28 S 925. A compound relates to a ribits which worships a dera it rough hymns, and that by which a have is determined as a compound relating to the sacrificial offering

१२४०। नेन्द्रस्य परस्य । ७ । ३ , ।२२ ॥

परस्थेन्द्रस्य वृद्धिनै स्यान् । सीन-इ । परस्य किया है द्वारा ॥

1240 But the Vinddh of the first vowel of India, when it stands as the second member of a Dvanda compound, does not take place before a Tuddhita affix having an indicatory 4, 400 401

As सीमन्द्र शाक्षिक ॥ Why when it stands as the subsequent member ? Observe ऐन्डाम रेफाइयकपास पर निर्देशन् ॥

Note -There are two vowels in the word e-g and when a faddlita silk is added them one of the e: a the ar or the last rowd is elided by VI & IAS 5

211, and the "other (i.e. the g) coalesces with the last voral of the first term diff + रूप + धाए - विष्ण + देश - विष्ण + रूप + धाए - विष्ण + धाए

१२४१। द्वीर्जांचा बक्णस्य । ७ । ३ । २३ ॥

दीर्षास्तरत्व वरुनस्य म वृद्धिः । ऐन्द्रादरुगम् । शीर्घीरकम् । आग्निवास्वीमनव्वादीनालमे सन्सिन्यसेत् इति मथवदानिश्व वर्षस्यव्यानम् * ॥ नावव्यद्विकः कावः । पाकवद्विकः ॥ पूर्वमासादण् यस्कव्यः * ॥ पूर्णो सासोऽस्वां वर्तते इति गीर्थनासी सिधिः ॥

1241. Before a Taddhita afiix having an indicato भ, भ or भ, in a Dvandva compound of gad-names, t vriddhi is not substituted for the first vowel of महन, who a long rowel précodes it.

As ऐस्प्रायदायम, नैवावरूमम from क्लूबरूणो &c (VI. 3.26 S. 922). W do we say 'a long vowel'? Observe याप्तियारूणीत्य in व्यक्षियारूणीत्यमृहादी मान्न where a short vowel procedes it.

Note:—This word is derived from the compound word আটামুক্টা the মূ
সমি being lengthead by VI. 3. 27 S. 928. But in forming a Taddhite-derivat from this word, the long k is shortened by VI. 3. 28 S. 925, and therefore, it can be said that a long rowed proceeds মূহম if

Vdrt:—After the Words नवब्रम् &c the affix कब्र् comes in the sense 'that exists in it'. As नवब्रमोऽस्थित कर्तने चारवाजिकः कालः॥ So also पाकविक्रिकः

Vàst :---After the words पूर्णमास, the affix ऋष् comes in the same sen As प्रतीमासोऽस्यां वरीते =पीर्णमासी तिथिः ' the day in which the full-moon occurs.'

१२४२ । पितृज्यमातुलमातामहपितामहाः । ४ । २ । ३६ ॥

एतेनिपास्पेत ह

<

पितुर्भातरि न्यस् * ॥ विद्वर्भाता विस्वयः ॥ माहुर्द्धलम् • ॥ माहुर्भाता माहुरूः ॥

माहृपिक्तम्यां विवादि जामङ्ख् ॥ माह्यः पितां माताग्रहः । निद्धः। पिता पितावदः ॥ मार उत्तर ॥ माताग्रही । पितावदी॥ शर्वेदुरिय सोडव्समधीवचा चक्तव्या "॥ सन्धारगाज्यानम्योत्त य । शर्विसोडव शरिवृत्तव।

सिसाधिष्पलास्थिमजेवजी "॥ सिलविञ्ज । सिलवेज । यन्धस्तिस इसर्य ।

पिम्बरहर्मित विष । । तिरिपक्त ॥

* 1242 The words pitrivya, 'a father's brother', mîtula, 'a mother's brother', mâtâmaha, 'a mother's fither' and pitâmaha, 'a father's father' are irregularly formed

We can infer from these forms what were the affixes having what indicatory letters *employed* in what sense and coming after what cases of the base. Thus if any rules need be formed, we may enunciate the following.

Variate — विवृत्तावृत्त्वा भावति त्यह दुवाची "the affixes स्थ्य and हुवच come respectively after the words pit; and matp in the sense of his or her brother." Thus विकृत्य and बाह्युल respectively

Visitik : — भाग्या निवर्धि बागहण, मानशिष्य ॥ The affix dâmahach comes, in the sense of their father, and their feminine is formed us if the affix had an indicatory win. Thus निवास (f निवासी) मानामद (f मानामद्वा) ॥

Vdrt —The affixes বিহল and বৈল come after the word নিল in the sense of fruitless As নিজ্ঞানৰ ভাননাল্যল ল'ব বিল্পিক ।।

Vider —The affix বিজন is treated like হিলু in the Chhandas —As

१२४३ । तस्य समृह १४ । २ । ३७ ॥

काकामां समूह काकमः। बाकम्।

1243. Au affix is added to a word, when the sense is 'a collection thereof'

Thus ब्राफाना समझ = काक्षम ॥ So also नाकम ॥

A 1s .—The affix wer (IV I 83 S 1073) already taught is added to a π rd in the 6th case in construction in the sense of collection. What is the example

of this P In order to apply the affix www, we must apply it to those words only, to which the special rules beceive the range of one property in the control which the special rules because the read, to a word which donotes a conscious being, which has uddate ascent on the first syllable, which does not end with a Gott-saffix, and which is not a word specifically mentioned in the subsequent afform. For. a word suppressing a non-conscious being, will take the affix say by 1V, 2, 47 S, 1266, a word lawing a modelate on the first syllable will have the affix www. IN 1V, 3, 44 S, 1419, a Goter word will take up 1V, 2, 20 S, 1246 and especial words this special control will be specially a control with the special control will be specially a control with the special control will be specially a control with the special set of the special control will be specially a special set of the special set of t

Vart:—The affix प्राप्त comes after the words गुझ ६०. As गुल्मान: 'a collection of qualities', सरणसान: ६०. The following are some of such words:— गुज, करण, तरह, सन्द्रम, ६०. 1t is an aktitigaps.

६२४४। भिद्यादिस्योऽण् । ४।२।३८॥

भिन्नाणां समुद्रो भैन्नव । गाँभेणीनां समुद्री गार्भियाम् । **१**६ भस्याव इति .धुंबदाये इते ॥

1244. The affix and comes, in the sense of 'collection thereof', after the words 'bhiksbâ' &c.

The repetition of the word way in this satra, though its anaryitti was here, is for the sake of removing the operation of any obstructing rule.

Thus रिष्ट्राणों समुरा- वैषदम् "what is collected in the shape of almet." So also लाईकेयन्। It is thus formed वार्मणों + क्यू- वार्मण (the masculine form of a Bha is substituted, when a Taddhita affix follows without an indicatory a अध्यक्षि दक्षिणे See VI. 3. 35. S. 856 Vartika) Now the satta VI. 4. 144 S. 699 requires the clision of the syllable रूच of वार्मिय्, but the following sattra prevents that.

१२४५ । इसरयनपत्ये । इ. । १६५ ॥

स्तरपद्मार्थेऽसि परे कृत् प्रकृत्या स्वात् । तेन नस्तक्षित इति दिलोपो न । युवतीयो समूद्री योजनम् । शननसद्वयुवात्ताक्षेत्रि योजसम् ॥

1245. The final হ্ব of a bha stem remains unaltered before the non-Patronymic অত affix.

Therefore there is not the clision of the final syllable, though required by VI. 4. 144 S. 679. Thus we get আগিলম ৷ Similarly বাঁদ্ৰমন্ত্ৰ from সুস্থান গ This word is anudatta-accented on the first syllable, and would have taken THE (IV. 2 44. S 1253) but takes we and hence it is included in the

चनत + भाग = शोवनम "a collection of voung women"

tra' ' vatsa', ' manushva' and ' aia',

१२५७। यधोरवाको । ७ । १ । १ ॥

प्रभावके राजन्यक्रवस्थाला * ॥ राजन्यक्रम । मानस्थकर ॥

अपन । श्रीक्षणानियाति । चापअस्य चेति काराचे वाँद्र ॥

प्रशासीय प्रशासन * ॥ वार्धकर ह

was by the following stitra.

is er# (IV, 2 44 S. 1253) and not सूत्र, and it is added to एवन ending it an affix; which has anudatta on the first syllable.

१२४६ । गोत्रोक्तोद्वीरस्रराजराजनगराजपुत्रवस्तमनुष्याजादसुत्र ।४।२।३६।

दभ्य तमुद्दे सुम्भ स्वान् । स्रोजिकितिह गोष तथापरवसायम् ॥

1246. The affix an comes in the sense of collec-

The word fire is used here in its popular and not technical sense meaning any descendant or offspring. The wolf the affix we is replaced by

य य एनधे (दुनानिक के समादन कक एन। वहाँ हो। वस प्रकार माने को पक्षा क

tion thereof', after a word denoting a natronymic, and after 'ukshan', 'ushtra', 'urabhra', 'rajan', 'rajanra', 'rajaput-

The word alten however is another form. Here the affix added

Bhikshadi class. When unin becomes musculine, the fit ceases, and we have

The other words of satra IV. 2. 39. S. 1246 exhibit no irregularity. As trang-बक्य, वास्तकम् and शासकस् ॥

Vartika:-The affix युम् comes also after the word पृक्ष e. g. वार्क्सम् "रु collection of old men.

Why do we say nasalised g and g? Observe solar ga (4/, 2, 123, S. 1929). Here the g is not replaced by sea, and we have sagigen. So also in अभित्रकृष्ण यस्त्रकी ॥ Here the स of कुक and एक (Un III. 21) a re not replaced by खन: , as भुज्यु: and यृश्यु: । In the affixes above mentioned, the semi-vowel is not considered to have the nasal. There are no visible marks of nasality on any affixes, but the maxim is प्रतिशासनासिक्या पाणिनीध्यः ॥

१२४८। केदारायम्ब ४। २।४०॥

चाहुम्। केदार्थम् । केदारकम् ॥

मभिकास यजिति वक्तव्यव ।। गाणिक्यम् ॥

1248. The affix युज् as well as the affix बुज्, comes. after the word केदार, in the sense of 'collection thereof.'

This debars दक् of IV. 2. 47. Thus क्षेत्रराणाम समूह: - केर्रायम or केशस्त्रम् ॥

Vart :--The affix क्य comes after गणिका e. g. गाणिकवास्।।

१२४९ । ठज्कघचिनश्च । ४ । २ । ४१ ॥

पारकेदाधरापि । कराचिनां समूहः कावण्यकम् ॥ केदारिकम् ॥

1249. The affix ভদ comes, in the sense of 'collection thereof', after the word 'kedûra', and also after the word 'kavachin'. We read the anuvritti of केबार in this Sûtra, by virtue of the word च ॥

Thus कविषमां समृहः = कावाविकम् (VI. 4. 164 S. 1245); and केवारिकम्

१२५० । ब्राह्मणमाणघनाडवासत् । ४ । २ । ४२ ॥

ह्याह्मण्यम् । माणस्यम् । याद्यस्यम् ॥ पृष्ठादुपंतरस्यानम् 🔭 ॥ पृष्ठमम् ॥

1250. The affix बद is added, in the sense of 'collection thereof,' after the words 'brahmana', 'manava', and "vâdava".

The indicatory # of ## makes the word take udåtta accent on the first syllable (VI. 1. 197). Thus झाझण्यम् , माजव्यम् , माउव्यम् ॥

l'drt :-- Also after the word वृष्ट e. g. पृष्ठवन् ॥

१२५१ । भागजनयन्यभ्यस्तलः । ४ । २ । ४३ ॥

धामसा । जनसा । बन्धसा ॥

गजातायाचा चेनि वन्त यस् । गजना । सहायना ॥

गजाहावाच्या चान वन्त यह । गजना । गहाबना । श्रद्ध संकती = । शर्दी । शहाकासारम्ब्रह्माकं प्रतृतिहरम् । क्षती किम् । आह् । इई स्वविद्यानितंत्र चर्मा अहल्या(विति मिशामाहितोची न ॥

पर्या जस बन्ह्य ।।

1251 The affix 't'd' comes, in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the words 'grâma', 'jana', and 'bandhu'

Thus upon 'a collection of villages The words ending in an are all feminine So also seem a collection of persons around a collection of relatives

, Vart —The affix 't'il' comes after পদ and বাধ্যৰ also e g ব্যৱসা ই collection of elephrats' বাধ্যৰনা 'a collection of allies

Vari — The affix दा is added to very in the sense of a 'sacrifice or g wift a Sopma-scribe tasting for several days. Kratti means a Soma sacrifice extending over several days. Otherwise the form is very two ways (see IV 2.45 S. 1254.) The final very here is not clided because of the retriection commental in VI 4.145 S.756.

Vari — The affix जाए comes after पुष्क e g प्राचन 'a collection of axes The final ए of पुष्क is not changed by guna into up before the affix because the vord quist exted as a pida word at d i of a Bha word by the next soft a —.

१२४२ । सिति चार्। धार्दा

सिति परे पूर्वे पदसङ्ग स्थात् । अभन्तादार्शुणो न । पङ्गमा समूह पार्श्वेत् ॥

1252 When in affix basing an indicatory of follows then that which precedes it is called profes

Therefore the ज of पूर्व does not take guna sub titution So we have

१२४३ । श्रागुदाक्तादेरञ् । ४ । २ । ४४ ॥

काषीवम् । मानूरमः ।

1253 The affix and comes, in the sense of 'collection thereof', after the words having anudatta on the first syllable.

Thus क्यामाना समृद = सापीतम् मायुरवृष्ठ

१२१५ (स्तण्डिकादिभ्यक्षा । ४ । २ । ४५ ॥

• भाग् स्थात् । स्विष्टकार्गा समृदः स्थानिङक्तम् ॥

1254. The affix AN comes, in the sense of 'collection thereof' after the words 'khandika &c.

This sutra applies to words having anudatta on the first sylloble, and being names of non-living things, c. g. আগ্রুকার, বাবেন্দ্র ॥

१२५५ । चरणेस्यो धर्मचत् । ४ । २ । ४६ ॥

काहकम् । छान्दीग्यम् ॥

1255. After the name of a Vedic School, the affixes which denote the rule of that School, come also in the sense of 'collection thereof.

Thus क्षत्रामां धर्म ∞स्तरकम्, so also कडानां समूहः चक्रारुकम् ॥ Similarly . . डाम्सोग्यम् ॥ `

१२५६ । अचित्तहस्तिधेनोष्टक् । ४ । २ । ४७ ॥

सालुकम् । शस्तिकय् । धेनुकम् ॥

1256. The affix zq comes, in the sense of 'collection thereof', after the names of non-living things and after 'hasti' and 'dhenu'.

This debars जाय and जाम्॥ The अञ्चलता समुह: ≈ प्रवृश्किम्। सान्मुक्तम्॥ The affix डब्स् is replaced by १वर्(VII. 3. 50 S. 1170) or क (VII. 3. 50 S. 1170). Thus सान्किकम्, भेडुकम्, हाएकुलिकम्॥

१२५७ । केशाश्वाभगां यञ्चायन्यतरस्याम् । ४ । २ । ४८ ॥ व पर्वे बनको । केश्वम्। केशिकम् । कमीयम् । वास्तम् ॥

1257. 'The affixes 'yan 'and 'chha' come optionally in the sense of 'collection thereof', respectively after the words के स्त and ক্ষম ॥

Thus केसानां मनुहः किरयम् or केसिकम् (IV, 2, 47 S. 1256), सम्बानां समुहः क साम्बद् (IV, 1, 63 S. 518) or सम्बीयम् ॥

१२५८। पारादिभ्यो यः । ४। २। ४६॥

षाश्या । सृज्या । शून्या । यन्या । तास्या ॥

1258. The affix 'ya' comes, in the sense of 'collection thereof', after the words ঘাহা ঠেc.

them

Thus पारवा, सूर्वेश, धूरवा, युरवा and बारवा. These words are feminine

1 पाछ, 2 हुआ 3 पून, 4 वात, 5 काहार, 6 पाटल (पाटलका K) 7 दोन, 8 गत, 9 पिटक, 10 पिटाक, 11 एकट, 12 हत, 13 सर (गड K) 14 दन 15 बालका

१२५६ । घडगोरथात् । ४ । २ । ५० ॥

स्कृष्या । मध्या । १६या ॥

1259. The affix 'ya' comes in the sense of 'collection thereof', after the words 'khala', 'go' and 'ratha'.

lection thereof', after the words 'klaia', 'go' and 'latin .

Thus gran user and ergu These three words have not been included in the grang class, in order that the next rule IV 2 51 should apply to

१२६० । इति प्रकट-धासस्य । ४ । २ । ४१ ॥ स्वतादिश्यः प्रमास्य । खेलिनी । गोत्रा । स्वस्य ।॥

च्यादिश्य इनिवंत्तस्य • ॥ अ।किनी । "कुट्टान्वनी । चाङ्गविगयोऽदम् ॥

1260 The affixes 'in' 'trn' and 'hatyach' come in the sense of 'collection thereof', respectively after the word 'khala', 'go' and 'ratha'.

Thus खाँक्ती, गांवा चिक्रचा ।

Part —The affix द्वि comes after the words खत्र &c. Thus दाकिकी, क्रुट्टालेबी, अट्टॉबर्बी, B This is an aktitigana

Vari — The effic word comes after the nords Kannala de. As क्षम्मान्य प्राण्या आपना प्राप्त पार्टिक क्षामान्य प्राण्या प्राप्त पार्टिक प्राप्त पार्टिक क्षामान्य प्राप्त पार्टिक क्षामान्य प्राप्त क्षामान्य प्राप्त क्षामान्य क्

भारकाण, क रिकारण कार्य सुद्धांकरन ।। Fort,—The after agree comes after the words पूर्व the Thina प्रवेकाण्यन नृजाकाण्यन्।

कर्नेकाण्डम् ॥

्रदर्ग विषयो देशे । धारा प्रशास । पदमकान्याद पुरस्कार स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन । स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स

1261. The affix say (IV 1 83) comes after a nord in the sixth case in construction, in the sense of any body's

sphere', if a country is indicated by such sphere.
Thus विकास निर्दाहित - सेर 'The country within the sphere of the

Sibis. Why do we say 'if a country is meant'? Observe ইম্মেন্দ্ (মুখ্য-মুখ্যন দু দ Note —The saury tit of type (IV 2 37 S 1243) does not extend farther but the saury tit of new (IV. 2 37 S 1213) is to be read into it. The whole effects

thus becomes niu [and] qu' lies spiece—in dending a constry. The word [and 'spiece, topic' has many significations Sometimes it means an estate, as [and] kin 'a village has been acquired.' Some times it means, an object of perception, as wer. विश्वो रूपे 'color is the object of sight & .' Therefore the word है। has been used in the Satra, in order to fix the particular meaning of the word faqu !!

१२६२ । राजन्याविश्यो बन्न । ४ । २ । ४३ ॥

^{रे}सक्तरहरूः ॥

1262. The affix an comes after the words rainnya &c. in the same sense.

This debars अलू । Thus राजन्यानां विषयो इश: = राजन्यक: ।। It is an धाकतिमणः ।

1 सजन्म, 2 मानुत् , 3 बाभन्य , 4 सालङ्कायन, 5 देवयात (देवशासव : देवयान.) 6 शश्रीड. 7 बरबार, 8 जालंबरायका. '9 राजायन', 10 तेलु'. 11 बाल्यश्रामेय, 12 बास्यशीय-पुत्र, 13 वसाति, 14 केस्ववत, 15 केसूब, 16 उद्युक्त, 17 तीवू , 18 केस्वज (प्रेट्यव्द) 19 मार्जवायन, 20 सेविय, 21 दादि, 22 जलनाम, 23 जाजीत, 24 वितिस, 25 वाचक, 8

१२६३ । भीरिक्यांचैषकार्यादिक्यो विधारमकती । ४ । २ । ५४॥

ं भीरिकीयां विषयां देशः भीरिकिविधम् । भीकिकिविधम् । ऐप्रकारिभक्षम् । सारसाधनमक्तम् ॥-

1263. The affixes 'vidhal' and 'bhaktal' come respectively after the words 'Bhauriki', and 'Aishukári &c.' in the sense of 'sphere of country'.

This debars अण ॥ . Thus भौजिकिविधम् भौलिकिविधम् &c. ऐंडुकारिश्रक्तम्, सारस्यायनभक्तम् &c.

1 मीरिकि. 2 मीकिकि, 3 चैरप्यत ०, 4 चैट्यत (चीट्यस), 5 स्त्राजेस, 6 शांकिं-जना, 7 वालिकाच्य (वाणिकाच्य ; वालिक, वालिक्यक), 8 सैक्यत (चैक्यक), D देशसात ३० केवेज ॥

1 केपवारि, 2 सार्रस्थायन (सारसायन), 3 चान्द्रायण, 4 ह्यानायण, 5 प्र्यासायण (ड्याबाह्य), 6 स्रोडायम, 7 जीलायन, 8 स्राडायन, 9 दासमित्र, 10 हासमित्रायण, 11 शीद्रायण (शोद्राया), 12 वास्थवम, 18 शायण्डायन ०, 14 ताक्यीयण, 15 सीशायण, 16 सीवीर, 17 सीवीरावण ०, 18 सवन्त्र, 10 कीवंड. 20 सवायदा, 21 वैश्वमान्त्र, 22 देश्व-(धेनव, 23 सद (मह) 24 सुरुहंदव, 25 विश्वदेश (विश्वदेश and विश्वदेश), 26 साविधिक्र ॥ 27 प्रीविद्य, 28 सावविद्य, 29 बालायत, ३० भीनालायत ॥

१२६४। सोडस्याविरिति छन्दसः प्रगायेष्ठ । ४। २। ४४ ॥

श्चण । प्रक्रसिताहिस्बेति पाक्सः मिर्गियः ॥

हवार्ध उपसंख्यानस् है। जिन्द्रवेद चन्द्रमेस् ॥

1264. The affix saw (IV. 1. 83 S. 1073) added to the names of Metres, indicates a Pragatha beginning therewith.

Note: - The words of this schra require a little explanation. W: 'that' i, e. Note: - The words of this sative required 'its' i. e. this gives the meaning of the silix wife 'beginning', this qualifies the base or practite. The word the is added for the sate of pressen with a direct the name of a metro. This promote out the base sringly 'to the sense of Pragetla'. This qualifier the meaning of the silix. To put it in other words the sider means that the silix will is added to the name of a metro, when that metro is the beginning of a Praghlia, and the whole word as formed means a Pragable appearing with their metro.

Thus then ame of a metre adding that it we get the which means "a Pragatha beginning with the metre Pankti' Similarly singles, same &c.

Why do we say "beginning? If the mates is in the middle octail de Fragktha the offix will not be employed. Why do we say latter the name of a metre?? The effix will not be added to a word which is in the beginning of a Fragktha. Why do we say in the reuse of a Fragetha?? The affix will not be added if the mater is it the log caming of an Aurella de and not of a Fragilla Fragillasis the name of a particular kind of Mantes or Hymn and \$\frac{2}{3} \text{Significant flux fluxes}.

Vint --The affix सच्छा is added to the name of a metre in a self des criptive sense without changing the meaning of it, and the word so formed is in the neuter gender. As बेह्दबन् 'the metre Trishtubha', जागान केट.

१२६४। सम्रामे प्रवाजनयोज्ञस्य । ४। २। ४६॥

सीऽश्वेत्रदृश्वेते । सुभद्रा प्रयोजनमस्य क्षमानस्थात सीभद्र । भरता बोद्धारीऽस्य क्षमानस्य भारत ॥

1265 The same affix an indicates, when it is added to a word which denotes either the object of bittle or the warrior of a battle, a battle fought for thit object or by that warrior as a leader

Note — The phrase titled is understood here showing that the word in combination to which the shift is to be added most be in it of first case and must be the manse of the chysic "quignt or of the armine" quignt The whole word to formed must denote a battle? Therefore the word titling gives the meaning of the affire.

This ञुभद्रा प्रयोजनगरम समागरम-सीभद्र A battle fought for Subhadra Similarly भारत ॥

Note — Why do no say in the sense of a battle? Observe मुख्या स्थान नाम सामान Sabhadra is the object of tha grift Here no affix is added. Why do was ay fater a word denoting an object or a warrier? Observe मुख्या में दिवा इस

१२६६ । तदस्यां अहरण्मिति क्तीडायां हाः। ४ । २ । ५७ ॥

इण्डः प्रदरसमस्यां कीडायां वाण्डा । मेशम ॥

1266. The affix v added to the name of a weapon,

indicates a game played with that weapon.

The sutra literally translated means: 'that is the weapon in this, denoting play; the affix wis added' i.e. to a word in the first case in construction, denoting the name of a weapon; wis added to denote a play. Thus वण्डः महायमस्यो क्रीडायां = वाण्डा "a game played with sticks". So also मीटा

" a game played with fists ". Note t-Why do we say 'a weaton ? Observe माला भूपवामस्यां कीडायाम् the garland is an ornament in this play . Here no affix is added to 明朝 [1] Why do we say 'in denoting a game'? Observe - खड्ग: प्रहत्व मस्यां संनावाम् 'the sword is the weapon in this army'. These words are as a rule in the feminine gender (IV. 1. 4 S. and 15), the feminine being formed by ST II

१२६७ । घञः सास्यां क्रियेति कः । ४ । २ । ५८ ॥

वजन्तारिक्रवावाचितः प्रथमान्तावस्वामितं सप्तम्यपे खीलिङ्गे अप्रथयः स्वात् । यञ ६ति कुद्बद्दणाहिसकारकपूर्वस्थापि बहणाम् ॥

1267. The affix স, added to a noun of action ending in the affix un denotes an action occurring in that.

These words are also feminine. The meaning of the words of the aphorism is: - यम: "after a word ending in the affix प्रम्"; सा 'that' प्रस्था 'in it', the feminine gender shows that the word is also feminine. किया "action"; this qualifies the sense of the affix. To put it in other words, the sutra means, "After a word ending in use, expressing an action, being in the 1st case in construction, the affix sis added in the sense of a 7th case affix, the resultant word being in the feminine gender ".

The use formed word may be preceded by a gati, or a káraka, or an upapada, and the rule will still apply, as पन् is a Krit affix. As an example 🗶 under this satra, let us take the वम् formed word वातः preceded by the upapada व्याप ॥ Thus रोम + पान + म ॥ Now applies the following.

१२६⊏ । इयेनातिसस्य पाते झे । इ । ३ । ७१ ॥

हमेन तिल एतंशोष्ट्रीमामनः स्थात् अमल्लेष परे पात्रग्रहेर उत्तरपदे । इयेनपात्रोऽस्यां पर्सेसे स्वेभवाता म्हण्या । तिलवाकोऽस्यां वर्तते वैलंपाता स्वधा । इधनतिलस्य किम् । दण्डवाकोऽस्यां तिथी पर्वति दाण्डपाता तिथि । ॥

1268. मुम is the augment of the words प्येच and तित्व, before पात , when the affix ज is added.

Thus श्येनपासोऽस्थां वर्तने —श्येनंपासा, so also तैलंगासा ॥ Thus श्येनंपासा सगवां 'a chase with hawks to bring down or fell the prey', तेलेगाता स्था "an oblation to the ancestors in which sesament is thrown " Why do no say श्वेत and विज only? Observe क्याबाहोडाया विधीवविते - बाण्यपाता विधि , वैधानपाता विधि ।

Note -Why do we say before u? Observe स्थानपात ॥

. १२६९। तदघीते नद्वेद १४ । २ । ५६ ॥

ध्याकरणमधीते वेड वा वैद्याकरण ॥

1269 The affix ME (IV. 1. 83 S 1073) comes after a word denoting 'some subject of study', in the sense of 'who has studied that or who understands that'.

In other words, the sûtra means that the affix is added to a word in the accusative case in construction, denoting a person who studies or knows, that As warquefig = accusative (VII 3 3 5 1005) who howes germanor. The word agt is repeated in this sûtra, no order to show a distinction between one who studies and who understands

१२७० । ऋतुक्थादिसुन्नान्ताहुक् । ४ । २ । ६० ॥

कतुरिरेपचार्षिक्वाचेद महत्त्वम् । तेन्ये दुष्टार्थियां येदितिः, तत्त्वविदाहकम्पापेश्यस्तरवेताः । व्याप्तिनेतिमः । शहरपिकः । वस्य साश्विधस्ताक्षरणप्रा मन्यविदाहकम्पापेश्यस् । वृद्याति वेद व्याप्तिनेतिमः ॥

सुधवार्या सुक्यग्रहराहगणी नेप्येते • ॥ स्यायम नेपायिकं । बुनिस् वार्तिकः । जीकायतस् सीकायतिक स्वादि ॥

कामान म्हलस्य । स्यामारक्तरवर्षेदेवेष्यते १ । सामदस्यिकः । आकल्यादे (किन् । काल्यस्य ॥

विशालपालकल्यान्साद्याति यक्तस्यम् ♦ ॥ याद्यसविद्यिकः । सीटस्रविकः । साश्चनस्यविकः । गाराधरकल्पकः ॥

प्रदूष्णकारण । प्रदूषणकार्विष्यविद्यालाजित पक्तव्यक्ष । स्राहृतिया । स्रापतिया । भागैतियाः। निविधा विद्या निविधा तामधित वद वा वेशिया ॥

्षाच्यानाचनाविकारिहाराष्ट्राणन्यम् । ॥ वत्तरीवन्धिरूटः कुनगावारानुवन्धारावरात्रीयः तर्पनि वेलि चा वाद्यानीतिकः । वादपर्तनानापेष्ट्यः कृता वाष्ट्रानीकः, वादपरम् । चपित्रस् के कृते मन्य (सर्वे दुराष्ट्रः) वत्तव कुवायवारिकान्यो बर्दानीवि तुर् । तानीऽनेन रूर् । वादप्रशंकताः । देतिहासिकः । वीद्यार्थिकः ॥

सर्वे । सार्वे सार्वे सार्वे सार्वे सार्वे सार्वे सार्वे सार्वे । सर्वे सार्वे । सर्वे सार्वे । सर्वे सार्वे स सुन्दा क्षित्रन्तः ॥

सुकः। हिनन्तः।। - इकारदेशस्यवानुष्यत्ये विकासयः ® शप्रदेशस्यिः। चत्रस्यस्यिः। धतप्रियः । धतप्रियः । धतप्रियः। - परिपापिकः। परिपरियत्ते।

1270 The affer secomes in the sense of 'one who studies or one who understands', after the name of a sacrifice, after 'uktha &c', and after a stem ending with the word sitra.

This debars कास् ॥ When the base has the primary sense of 'sacrifice', then the force of the affix is 'he who knows that sacrifice', when it means the book treating of that sacrifice, then the force of the affix is, 'he who radiate that book! Thus आफ्रिगीस्मा 'who understands Aquisistoma Sacrifice or studies the book teaching it." सम्प्रियक्त जीवस्था ॥ Uktha is a kind of sama. The book treating of it is also called Uktha by a figure of 'specch, fixed fixed, ufferingfixer, uffering

Işihi:—The affixes বন্ধ and অনুঠা not come after the word वस्य when used in its primary sense. Therefore গাঁথিযাল: always means 'one who studies the prâtisākhya of the Śama Veda" and 'never means 'he who understands वस्प ॥

Similarly আমদ or নীমামিক: বৃদ্ধিদ or বার্মিক:; নীমামেক তা লীকামেকিক: &c. All these are words of the কমমাৰ্ক class, for a list of which see below.

As regards egam words to which also this sutra is applicable, we must remember the following.

Isthi:—The affix হল্ব comes after a stem ending with the word যুদ্ধ when the preceding word in composition is not age u Thus হাটাৰহাট্নিক: from संसद्दाय meaning 'ohe 'who studies Sangraha sotra.' Why do you say 'when the preceding word is not age'? Observe আন্যযুদ: 'one who studies Kalpa sotra'; formed by the affix বাৰ and not ৰজু u

Vår:—This affix comes after words ending in विद्या, सञ्चण and करूप, as वायस्थियिकः, गौलक्षणिकः, शास्त्रक्षश्चिकः पारावास्कृष्णिकः ॥

Phrt :—Not so if the word विद्या is preceded by the words बहु, क्षत्र, भर्म संदर्भ and कि ॥ As कंगांवसनभीते = आङ्गीवस, आविष्या, धार्मावेदाः सांदर्गविद्याः, वेदिवसः ॥ All those are formed by अण् and not हज् ॥

The word aften: has this peculiarity that it is formed from the word faftent meaning "three ports of knowledge" ((विश्वास्था) is If we shallyse the word as findingents that then, the form would be faftent and not divise for it would be then aftered they in which the saffix would be chiefed by IV. 1.8 S. 1068.

Vart:—The affix रुक् comes in the same sense after names of stories (आवशल), narratives (जावव्यविक्त), and after the words इतिहास and पुसल ॥ As आविकिसकः, वासनवरिक्तः, ऐसिहासिकः, वैराधिकः ॥

The story describing the adventures of Yavakrita, is called by a figure of speech Yavakrita. He who studies or knows the work quadratic survaidness: Similarly the story relating to Vakavakatik is survaided in Here the affice wis ordained by IV. 2, 114 S. 1337 with the force of the stars IV. 3.8 FS. 1407.

But this affix is clided by the Vdrika हुरायवारिकाची बहुत्वप्'there is diversely the elision of the affix after words denoting 'narratives'. So to being elided, the form remains as शतक्किया to which is added कक् n So we not arrisation in

Von —This affix is clided after words beginning with सर्व, and स, and after Dvigu compounds As स्वेदर, 'one who studies all the Vedas', So also सर्वतन्त्र । स्वार्विक ॥

He who studies two Tantras will be called figure. Here the samisanta affix is elided by IV I 38 S 1080

Vart —The affix हक्तपट्टाला in the same sense after a compound word ending in पह , us, पूर्वविक and उत्तरपदिक ॥

Van —The affix दिकन comes in the same sense, after the compound words श्राम्य and श्राप्टिया। As श्राम्यक f श्राम्यक्ति (IV 1 41 S 498), परि-पश्चिम (f पष्टियदिक्ती)।

1 उच्च, 2 नेप्राचार 8 च्याः 4 न्याः 5 द्वाराः 6 निराः 7 निरितः 6 दिश्यः, 9 क्यांतिय (हिंदर्व क्योंतिय) 10 प्राच्यत्व 11 प्राप्त्रः क्यांतिय (हिंदर्व क्योंतिय) 10 प्राच्यत्व 13 प्रते, 14 चर्चः, 17 स्तितः, 18 व्यक्तः 17 स्तितः, 18 व्यक्तः पद्धाः क्याः 19 प्रपृद्धिताः विकासः विकासः

१२७१। क्रमावित्र्यो वन । ४।२। ६१॥

क्रमकः । क्रम, पह. शिक्षा भीमासा. इति क्रमाति ॥

1271 The affix Ex comes, in the sense of "who studies or who knows", after the words 'Krama &c'.

This debars चला। Thus कस्त (VII 2 1 S 2297) पदल &c The words क्रिस 2 पड 3 पिता, 4 मीसाबा र सामत्र belong to this class

१२७२ । ऋतुब्राह्मणादिनि । ४ । २ । ६२ ॥

सन्धिने संदेशेलये । आठायसस्यो मध्योऽनुषाद्वाण नवधीने कानुषाद्वाणी । मध्यपैनियेन विदे अञ्चापनाधीनस्य ॥

1272 The affix 'ini' comes in the sense of "who studies or who knows", after the word 'anubrahmana'.

This dahars we'll. The word significan means 'n book in the limitation of or similar to a Beldmanus book'. He who studies an ugargum is called ugargu@u, which word is this declared — rigargu@u, agargu@u, called war and by Stara V z 115 S 1932 war off will, thus word wargurar mught have taken both the allikes #7 and will the sense of #3v, but as a matter of fact, it only takes #7 in that sense. Though it would have taken #18 by the V, 2, 115 S 1922, its separate

mention here is for the sake of preventing the application of $\overline{u}\overline{q}$; In the Bhâshya however this Sâtra is declared superfluous, which implies that $\overline{u}\overline{q}$ also is added.

१२७३ । चसंन्तादिश्यष्ठक् । ४ । २ । ६३ ॥

the form is so exhibited in the sutta VI. 4, 174 S., 1145.

बासन्तिकः । अथर्याखनपीते प्रावर्षणिकः । दाविडनायनेति छत्रे निपासनाहिनोपी न ॥

1273. The affix Eq comes in the sense of 'one who studies or who knows,' after the words 'vasanta' &c.

who stittless or who knows, 'after the words 'vasalita' acc.
This dabars काम ! As, मार्वानक: 'one who studies the book relating
to the Spring.' आपमोतिक: ée! The final काम of बायनेन is not elided because

1 वसल, 2 ग्रीब्स, 8 वर्षों, 4 शस्तु, 5 हेवला, 6 खिशिर, 7 ग्रांम, 8 गुल, 9 चरन, 10 शतगण, 71 ग्रायंत्र, 12 भावत्रेम् ॥

१२७४। प्रोक्ताल्बुक्। ४ : २ । ६४ ॥

म्रोत्तार्थकमस्यावस्याध्यहनेशित्रस्यवस्य लुक् स्त्रात् । पणर्न एषाः। पन्नर्धे सविधानीमिति कः। सांऽस्वास्त्रीति पणी, तस्य बाजापसं पर्धणनः ॥

1274. After the title of a work, which is named after the Announcer thereof, the affixes denoting 'one who studies or who knows that' are elided by 'luk.'

Note:—This shirm may be tendered in the following way shot—"These is gig of sheen affixes after a word ending with me still denoting ammounter." The affixer domains given to the first proposed on a template in V. 3. 10. S. 1, 257 dec. Thus willedge dynamy—with graphing the system of Grammars enounced by I fajori. Will distribution of the feminisms. As with Grammars would consist in the necessal, and the formation of the feminisms. As with Grammars would consist in the necessal, and the formation of the feminisms and the feminisms of the word of the word would be required by VI. 1. 15. S. 2009, set the weed would not it way and the accent of the word would be found to the feminisms of the distribution of the word would be found to the feminisms of the distribution of the word would be found to the feminisms of the distribution of the word would be found to the feminisms of the found to the feminisms of the word of the word would be sufficient to the found to the feminisms of the word would be found to the feminisms of the feminisms of the word would be sufficient to the feminisms of the feminisms of the word would be sufficient to the feminisms of the word of the word would be sufficient to the feminisms of the word of the word would be sufficient to the feminisms of the word of the word would be sufficient to the word of the word would be sufficient to the word of the word would be sufficient to the word of the word of the word would be sufficient to the word of the word would be sufficient to the word of the

The word upfurf is thus derived , we has the same meaning as que, this last word is formed by the addition of the safts or having the force of the affix up and the force of the affix up and the safts up and the safts up and the safts up and the safts up to the safts up and the safts up to the safts up

१२७५ । गाधित्विवधिकेशिगणिपणिनश्च । ६ । ४ । १६५ ॥ एतेऽजिञ्चद्वस्य रष्ट्रः। इति दिलायो मा सत्तो युनि इत्यः। पाणिनि ॥

1275 गाथिन, चिद्धिन, केशिन, गणिन and पणिन remun

unchanged before the Patronymic am also

Thus बाधिनोडवस = बाध्य । So also धेर धन , केशिन वाणिन , and पाणिन । 1) १ stitra applies to Patropyones for the word applies thus formed we add the gay Lat tonymic affix gri | Thus we get quoted ! Then applies the following sitin -

१२७६ । ज्यक्षत्रियापैत्रिता युनि लुगिएको । २ । ४ । ५८ ॥

ण्यवत्ययानाश्चावयगोवप्रत्ययानाहरुवीमधीवेता गामप्रत्ययानाह निवस पर्वायुविधाय मोर्शिमोर्लक स्थात् । कीस्यः विमा । कीस्य पुत्र । माफल्क विमा। माफल्क पुत्र । वतनप्र विता ! वासित पुत्र । वैकायनि विता । तेकायनि पुत्र । एथा किए । शिवायात् । कीहर विना । तन हुछ । कोइडि प्रम । यूनि किम । बाबस्टबस्य छात्रा बाबस्याः । इति वाणी लुक तु स भवति । सायमहणन प्रतिप्रशेक्तस्य स्टब्यण एव सहजात् । पाखिनिना सेन्द्र पाणिनीयम् । ग्रहास्ट । सम्प्र^{माल}् तु म । मोत्रे व इम् सक्ताविति वश्यमाणस्यात् । तताऽस्यत्यविषयाञ्चक् । स्पेर क्रिया च विषयः व विक्रीय । बारावीस्त्र ११

1276 After a word ending with the Gotra after ag (IV 1 151 S 1175) and after a Gotra word denoting the descendent of a Kshatnya or a Rishi 'seer,' and after a word ending with a Gotra affix having an indicator, a, the affix and and em employed in forming and (IV 1 163 S 1090) 'descendants,' are ended by the substitution of gut it

Thus by IV 1 151 S 1175 (the affix ou comes after the &c. in denoting descendant) ne get me + vir = afreq (VII 2 117 S 1075) a grandson of Kuru' Thus is a Gotra word (IV 1 162 S 1089). Now is forming a word denoting a lower descendant than grandson we add a Yuvan affix Thus sales + em (IV 1 of S 1005) Now il is gar is elided by the present stire and we get the form when which thus means both at Gotra and a Yuvan (IV 1 163 S 1090) descendant of Kuru So that where is the name both of the father and the son

Note -Now it may be objected the word written belongs to the fireff cless and by IV 1 154 S 1178 to will take the affix (444 t Do we what we may, the form will be क्षेत्रचा स्थित (VII 1 2 S 457) To the we reply, the word which we see in that I at of that Mo in not the word aften which we formed by adding on under sule IV 1 151 S 1175 that Takada word is formed by on under rule IV 1 17 S 1190 and is confined to Kabatriya. The officer which we have taken denotes a Brahmm Gotra formed by IV 1 151

z, Now to give an example of a word denoting the descendant of a Kshatrija We take IV 1 114 S 1117 which tells us that the affix my may

- 3. Now to give an example of Rishi family. The sôtra last mentioned (IV. 114 S. 1117) will also hold here. We take the word विश्व : and विश्व + कार्य = वारिष्ट : the Yovan affix इस will similarly be clided after this; and thus the word पारिष्ट i means both the father and the son.
- 4. Then to take the example of Gotra word formed by affixes having indicatory π: Thus softra IV. 1. 104 S. 1105. declares 'the affix "πη comes after the words π̄ς εc., in denoting Gotra descendants.' Thus π̄τ + πη π̄τ. Then add π̄τ to denote Yuvan descent, and we have π̄τ + π̄τ. By the present rule this π̄π is clided and thus we have π̄τ. Επ̄τ. By the present rule this π̄π is clided and thus we have π̄τ.

The above examples show the clision of the affix स्वा Now we shall give example of the clision of the affix स्व। The rule IV. 1. 154 St. 175 says 'the affix स्व। comes after the words विस् &c. in denoting descendant.' Thus विस् क्षान के स्वस्तित (VII. 1. 2. 5. 475). Then to form the credant! Thus विस् क्षान के प्राथम 1 VI. 1. 8. 1. Thus क्षेत्रसार्थ के प्या ! By the Yuwan descendant we add बंग. by IV. 1. 8. Thus क्षेत्रसार्थ के प्या ! By the Yuwan descendant we add बंग. by IV. 1. 8. Thus क्षेत्रसार्थ के प्या ! By the Yuwan descendant we have क्षेत्रस्वा to the present attra, this way is clied and we have क्षेत्रस्वा to the present attra, this way is clied and we have क्षेत्रस्वा to the present attra, this way is clied and we have a surface.

winy up we say under its artifact only and mess wrote? The Yuvan affix will not be elided after other words. Thus rinke IV. 1.112.5. 1115, says:—The affix चन् comes after for &c., in forming Gotta. 'क्षेत्रद + sag.=केंद्रद ! Now this is neither a word formed by en nor is it the name of a Kshatriya or a Rishi; nor any affix having z goes to form it. Therefore the Yuvan affix Eq. will not be clided after this. Thus कोंद्रद + च्यू (IV. I. by Yuvan affix Eq. will not be clided after this. Thus कोंद्रद + च्यू (IV. I. by Yuvan affix Eq. will not be clided after this. Thus कोंद्रद + च्यू (IV. I. by Yuvan discrete and its clided?) An Why do we say 'affix denoting Yuvan descendant is clided? An

Why do we say 'alax contoning ruwan descensions is control? An affire put denoting a Yuvan descendant will not be clided. Thus the pupils of survey are called surveyin which word is thus formed: survey + surveying a descendant of Vamaratha' (1V. 1, 115 S. 1118). Then to denote pupils we add sur by 1V, 2, 111 S. 1332. Thus surveying appropriates "a pupil of we add surf by 1V, 2, 111 S. 1332. Thus surveying appropriates" a pupil of very add surface.

vamaratnya.

Note:—Why do we say 'Yaran affix que not ext are dided'? The other

Yavan affixe andre similar circumstances are not clitch. Then the Yavan

Yavan affixe andre similar circumstances are not clitch. Then the Yavan

descendant of que 'grandom of qu' will be unquequ'i Here the affix unq (IV.

1, 1018.1103) in not clitch.

In forming the word থালিকি, the খালু which went to form the word पालिस is not elided because the elision trught by the present sutra refers to the way denoting the 'Rishi' as sp cifically mentioned in the sutra and not the gotra अन्य for the सन्य in पाणिका is the general अन्य and not the particular will denoting sty ! The work enuncrated by Panini is Paniniyam, which is formed by the addition of the office by IV 2 114 S 1337 and not b) the affix mor of IV 2, 112 S 1333 For, though the word quints ends with the affix In and so from foce the satra IV 2 112 S 1333 ought to apply to it yet it is not so, because the greenferred to in that satra is the gotra affix इम्, as will be explained hereafter, while the इम in पारित्रदे is the 9वन affix दम्।

He who studies पाणिनीयम् ।s called पाणिनीय formed by adding चण to प्रापनीय । This क्षान is elided and so the resultant word is the same in form The difference is only in accent and in the formation of the feminine. Thus पाणिकीय and वार्तिभीवा प

१२७७ । सुताच कोपधात् । ४ । २ । १५ ॥

सम्पतियनः काकारापधारध्यतनेशिवर वयस्य सामा स्थामः। सामेस्यापै सारस्य । भारापध्यामा परिमाणमस्य शहक पालिक सम्बद्ध । तह है तते व्यक्ति हा अरुका ॥

1277 The affer denoting 'one who studies that or who knows that' is clided by lok, after the title of a satri work, having ug as penultim ito

This satra applies, of course to those words which are not formed by affixes denoting that or the Announcer

Thus wer is the title of Pannistita. Those who study ween will be called also were he were quinting those who study, the Ashtaka So also दशका देखामपत्रीया , विका काशकास्ता ॥

Note - Ile el sion takes il coudy where the title is formed by a numeral as in the examples above gren. Thus महावार्तिक स्वमधीने = महावार्तिक । So abo कायक ॥

Wily do we say 'lavu's at for its pendimente? Observe Terrapolis ≃चातश्व ॥

१२०६ । उन्होंब सामानि च तक्कियवाणि । ४ । २ । ६८ ॥

क्षत्रास ब्राह्ममानि च योक्तदस्यवानानि सद्विषयाणि स्तु । शब्वेतवेदिहृबस्यथ् विता न प्रयो-ववानीलयं । यहेन प्रान्तन्त्रीयते कदा । वैद्यानायगानेतावित्वाययनि । सस्य करणस्त्राहिति हुक्। संबादम, तस्य प्राप्तात्ककः ॥

The affixes denoting the announcer, when added to Chhandus and the Brahman is, express this relation ouly

The word that is to be read into this sitra. The force of the affixes denoting announcer (1V, 3, 101 S. 1481), when used after a word denoting a Vedic Text or a Brāhmana, is that of expressing 'one who studies or 'one who knows' refigerify means' this relation, i.e. the subject treated of in this section, namely, the relation of whice or direct in other words, the affixes, which ordinarily denote 'announcer,' have the force of 'one who studies or one who knows' when anded to Veda-Text or Brāhmanas. That is, a thrat first should not be added to a Veda or a Brāhmana, except when an steady or 'direct and or a Brāhmana, except when an steady or 'direct and the steady of the standard of the veda or a Brāhmana, means 'be who studies or knows the Veda announced by.' In fact, there is no affix which can denote merely the announcer of a Veda, perhaps because the Vedas are eternal and no one can be its announcer only, but must be one who has studied it and known it, in order to qualify him to promulgate it.

Thus from the word qq, the name of a Voda-Text, we get qq; meaning 'those who study or know Katha Veda.' The wqd is thus formed. To the word qq we we add the affix fulfa denoting announcer, by IV. 3, 105 S. 1487, leaving the bare word qq; then we add arq, which qqqin we elide by IV. 3, 107 S. 1487, leaving the bare word qq; then we add arq, which qqqin we elide by IV. 2, 64, S. 1443. ¬qq + qqq qq VIV. 2, 64, S. 1443.) Plural qqq qq VIV. 2, 64, S. 1443.) Plural qqq qq VIV. 2, 64, S. 1443.)

Mate:—Why is the word Brilmenov which is also Chiandas, used separately in this sidera? In order to include only a certain limited member of Brihmeno Texts to the benefits of this rule, and not all. Thus it will not apply to the Brihmeno announced by Yajaavalkya. Thus suggressed bisenist magnative charges announced by Yajaavalkya. Thus suggressed bisenist magnative charges of texts of the presemption of termity does not apply to thom. See IV. 3, 105.

The word ज muaning 'and' is employed in the often. It has the force of applying this rule to some other cases not specially resultanced in the stirm. Thus it will apply to some Kapla Text-and Sitter Text size. Thus स्वस्थापन, केरिएन्स, 'slicery, 'slicery, those who study or know the Kalpa texts announced by Kaiyan, or Kayfin,' So also with regard to Sitter texts: an quita the Sitter promulgated by Palasan,' 'application and article force; 'sbe Biblishian who study' the Sitter promulgated by Palasan,' 'application are market's general sec.

Why do we say 'Chhandes and Brahmupse'? Because the ग्रांचा allix after any other world will have its own significance, pure and simple; as, प्रिणानीचे स्थानस्थान ('क्रीलस्थ व The satra literally means 'his dwelling place.' A place is sometimes named after the people whose habitation it is. Thus the countryof the Sibis.'

१२८२। अङ्ग्रसवक्षा १४। २। ७०॥

विविधाया प्रकृतमर्थ नगरं पैक्शिम् । चन्नारेण मासुन्तास्त्रयोऽर्थाः संनिधाप्यते । तेतः पश्यमाण-वस्त्रयानां चात्रर्थिकार्थं सिध्यति ॥

1282. And lastly a place is named after whatever is found near it.

In this aphorism the word, to which the affix is to be added, is not shown. The word awa must, therefore, be supplied from the last stime. It means, therefore, 'an affix is added to a word in the genitive case in construction, in the sense of not far off,' the whole word being the name of a place. Thus fargeturi argura's "effective IV addisam is the city in the neighbourhood of which the river Vidisa flows.

The whas the force of combining the sense of all the three previous aphorisms with this; so that the four sutras 1279 to 1282 form but one complete sutra and hence the affixes to be taught hereafter are called chaturarthilia or quadruply significant.

શ્રુમિકા શ્રોજ્યો છારા હશા

षाणोपवाहः । कान्नत्,--कान्नत्वम् । नकां तु परत्वास्मतुष् । इञ्चमश्री ॥

1283. The affix অস্ comes after a stem ending in

ত জ, (in the four-fold senses given above).
This of course debars the universal affix আৰু (IV. 1.83 S. 1073).

Thus stranged from same! But from ag we have again the 'twer lkshumath, named after the sugarcanes near it.' Here we add the affix again table in the subsequent stirn IV. 2.8 § S. 1304, which debars with the rule of a subsequent debarring the prior when both are of equal force (1.4.2.8.75). The affix wit governs the six stirts up to IV. 2.77. S. 1289. The difference between yit, and wit consists in the accent. The with is first-action IV. 1. 129. S. 1369.)

१२८५। सतीक्ष्यं बहुजङ्गात् । ४। २। ७२॥

बहुष् अङ्गं बस्य मतुषसारतारहम् नाञ्ण् । सैश्वकावसम् । बहुजिति किम् । प्राहिमसम् । श्रृहुमहर्णं बहुजिति ताहिश्चेषणं यया स्थानमस्यातीयशेषणं ना सुतु ॥

1284. The affix ষয় comes in the quadruple sense after a word which ends in the affix মনুদ্, and whose stem is polysyllabic.

The word 電腦環境: is a compound of 電腦型 meaning literally 'many vowels' f. s. polysyllabic, and of 電腦: meaning 'stem.' A word which,

exclusive of the affix श्रंषु consists of more than two syllables takes the affix श्रुष्ट । Thus विश्वया वाण । Thus विश्वयान्त्रम् ॥

Why do we say after a polysyllable stem? Observe आविकार blank! Here though the word wifing e ds in the affix महा, yet the ung or the stem viz wife is a word of two syllables only linear these words take मन् in forming the names of countries. In fact the word बहुन्य qualifies the word org as it stands without the affix महा, and not the word inclusive of that affix. Therefore managed from - magach by wig !!

१२८४। बहुच क्वेषु । ४। २। ७३॥

सणोऽपवाद । दीघवरमधा निवृत्ता देर्घवरम पूर्व ॥

1285 The affix va comes in the quadruple sense, after a polysyllabic Nomin d stem when a well is to be designated

This debats মৃত্ t Thus হার্যবংগৰ নিগুন জুব ভইব্ৰান 'a nell com pleted by Dirgbavaratra.

१२०६ । उद्वय विषाश । ४ । २ । ७४ ॥

विवास उत्तरे कृत वे भूपालेष्यम्। भवत्वर्थं गारम् । इसेन निर्वृत्तो वासं कृप । उदक् • किय् । इस्टिणद क्ष्रेयनणदाः

1286 The affix any comes in the quadruple sense, after any Nominal stem, in denoting 'a well' situated on the northern bank of the river Vipass

This debats we and it applies to all words whether polysyllabic or not Thus a well completed by Datta

Why do we say on the 'northern bank? Because if a well is situate on the southern bank of the river V pash then the affix way will apply, as and the difference ben; in the accent

११८७ । सङ्कलादिभ्यव्य । ४ । २ । ७५ ॥

सूपब्दि त निवृत्तम् । सङ्कण्य जिवृत्त रा।कुण्यः । पाण्कलम् ॥

1287 The after www.comes after the word 'sankalt'.
S.c. in the above four fold sense

t The debain squit The word सञ्ज is equivalent to समझ कर । Thus

ী চক্ৰম 2 গৰাক 5 বৰণ • 6 বৰণ 5 বৰণ (বৰণ) 6 বৰণ বিশ্বন 8 শিখাৰ (বিখান) 9 গ্ৰহণ 10 শ্ৰান 1 বিশ্বন (বিশ্বন) 9 গ্ৰহণ 4 গ্ৰহণ দিন বিশ্বন। 10 শ্ৰহণ (বিশ্বন) 10 শ্ৰনা দিন বিশ্বন) 10 শ্ৰনা দিন বিশ্বন। 11 শ্ৰনা দিন বিশ্বন १२८८। स्त्रीय सीवीरसाल्वश्रक्ष । ४ । २ । ७६ ॥

स्त्रीलिक्केषु एपु देवेषु वाध्येष्यञ् । सीवीर । दशामित्रण निर्युसा दातामित्री मगरी । साल्य ष्ट्रमार्थरे । व्रान्धिः, मरहरूरी ॥

1288. So also the affix as comes when the place is situate in the lands of the Sauvira, or Salva or of the Eastern people; and the word in these cases is always feminine.

The word triffe &c. are attributes of \$50 HMHH (IV. 2. 67): so also the word होत्। Thus शासामिशी 'the city founded by Dattamura' (in Sauvira). So also warm (in Salva), Arand, (in the Eastern countries).

१२८६ । सुबास्त्वादिभ्योऽण । ४ । २ । ७७ ॥

श्र मोऽपवादः । ध्रुवास्तोरदूरमवं सीवास्तवम् । वर्धः । वार्णवनः । भण्यदृणं नद्यां महुनी बाधना-ซึก เครื่อเลเลีย

1289. The affix आण comes after the words स्वास्त &c. in the four-fold sense.

This debars the affix arm which would have otherwise come by 1V. 2, 71 and 73. S. 1283 and 1285. Thus सवास्तंतरकार्य नगरं - साहास्तवम् ॥ So also बार्ख्यम् । The use of the word अन्य , though its anuvritti came from IV. I. S3. is . for the sake of indicating that this sutra debars 'matup' of IV. 2, 85. S. 1304, in the case of river names even. Thus सीवास्तवी नहीं ॥

1 सुवास्त, 2 वर्त्त, 3 भण्ड, 4 खण्ड (कण्ड), 5 ऐंशकिन् (संवानिन्), 6 सर्पुरन्, 7 शिखान्डिन, 8 सर्व, 9 कर्याय, 10 श्रुकडीकर्ण (श्रुटीकर्ण), 11 क्रुट्यकर्ण (स्ट्राय), 12 ककं, 13 ककम्यमंत्री (कर्कम्य), 14 बीह (ग्रीष्ट and माहि), 15 प्रांट्सक्य 16 वृत् ॥

१२९०। रेक्की । ४। २। ७०॥

राणीशब्दासदन्ताथ प्रया । सुपाओऽपवादः । रीखः ॥ प्राजकरीयाः ॥

1290. The affix we comes after two in the fourfold sense.

This debars wa of IV. 2. 74 S. 1286. This soura consists of one word stuff in the nominative case. As a general rule, all words to which affixes are to be added are put in the ablative case in the sutras. The fact of this exceptional treatment of the word their indicates that this word takes and under all circumstances, whether alone, or forming part of a compound, Thus there surrection in

શ્રદશા જોપધામા ૧૪૧૨ ૧૭૬ ॥

. सन्ताः अस्में (८०४ व्हार्के (२५६ क्ष्में १) कार्कवाक्यम् । ब्रेस्ट्रवम् ॥

1291. The allix an comes in the fourioid sense after a stem having & for its penultimate.

This debars सम् which would have come by IV 2 71 and 73 S 1285 and 1285 Thee कार्योष्ट्रक सुन ,॥ सार्वदेशक ए पार्यवाजनस्य। सेवहुनन ह

१२६२ । पुञ्छप्यत्विलासेनिरदण्यपपिकानिण्ययक्षरकारितव्यस्य अवर्यकुषुयत्रीवानुष्येज्ञास्मसांकथसाः वाचलपत्तकशेसुतद्र ममयदिष्यसङ्कुपुदाहिभ्यः। ४।२।४० ॥

प्ता साहराण साहरा कामस्य प्रतास्त्र । प्रतीक्षणित्वे द्वा । प्रतिकेत दिवेशकरितः
कर । हणानाशित्वरुतः । कार्याधीत्वरः । सामाधित्व कः । प्राप्तकरः । कुराधीत्वरुतः । प्रतास्त्रिः
कर । हणानाशित्व रहः । कार्याच्य । हणाना । विवासित्य हिने । विदे । प्राप्तियि । वा कार्याद्वित्य रहः । कार्याव्य । ताह्याक्षित्य । कार्याद्वाद्व । कार्याद्वित्य । कार्यावित्य । कार्यावित्य । वार्यावित्य कार्याव्य । वार्यावित्य वार्यावित्य । वार्यावित्य वार्यावित्य कार्यावित्य कार्यावित्य । वार्यावित्य कार्यावित्य कार्यावित्य कार्यावित्य ।

1292. In the above four senses are added the

following 17 affixes after the following 17 classes of words respectively:—

च्या कि प्रशास के कि प्रशास कि प्रशास कि कि स्वार्थ कि तो कि स्वार्थ कि तो कि स्वार्थ कि तो कि स्वार्थ कि कि स्वार्थ कि कि स्वार्थ कि स्वार्थ

Note —The above affixes up, do are applied to the above classes of words up it to be added to every one of the above averation words. The first part of the above appearance up to execute a fixe, and the latter part gives the averagement of the state part gives the averagement of states a made by I 3 10.

lassee The allotment or neggment of affixes is made by I 3 10.

The examples of the above are —

(1) व्यतिष्ठणस्य, (2) कार्राभित्रम्य (3) कार्यलैन, (4) कुमुव्हेंच, (5) कार्येज (6) मुखर्चेच, (7) प्रेविंस, (8) अभ्योः, (9) वार्यिय, (10) वाकार्येय, (11) कार्येच, (12) वाकार्येच, (13) कीर्योचीन, (14) सीर्विहर, (15) प्रविष्य (16) वार्यार्थे (17) कीर्योचीन, (14) सीर्विहर, (15) प्रविष्य (16) वार्यार्थे कर्यां (17) कीर्यार्थे ।

Note — The word fifthy will be seen, by referring to the above lasts, to occur in three classes us without? (30), signife (14), and expert? (3) Merceror it is governed by the general disk rang, also in the quadruple sense, according to the opinion of Patanjah. And Scenses it occurs in the evenife class (IV 2 828 E 1991) shown before sucher I 2 51 when further, was formed from fightury and formed from fightury.

(1) । चर्तारच 2 त्राज * 3 हुटज • 4 भाग 5 उत्तर, 6 किरण, 7 साराउच्छ, 8 ओट्टा चन, 9 भोट्टाचन, * 10 रेमतीयन, 12 भावत्रज, 12 भावत्रज, 13 नेतत्रत्य (८६० वेशसास्य), 14 मीनतायन (गी), 15 क्षेत्रतायन, 16 सीसायन 17 सीमतायन, • 18 सीसायन 19 देव्हास्य, • 20 कीमारमा, ⁹21 साजारमा, 29 सामितस्यायान, 28 तमस्येत्, 28 तिमस्, 25 तिमस्, 25 तिमस्, 25 त्यार 27 जारुपन, 28 सारव्यतिय (साम्द्र), 29 तीराम, 30 साराव्यता (साम्), 31 साय्यता (साम्) 38 तिमस्य (साम्), 35 तिमस्य (साम), 35 तिमस्य

- (2), 1 कुमान, 20सि, 3 फीरना कार्यक्ष), वे फेरन, 5 स्थित, 6 कीराफ 7 रेग्यन के स्थित, 0 तीसका, 9 विकास, 11 कुर, 12 फ्रांस, 13 हुंस्थत, 14 कुर, 15 एसर, 15 प्रसर, 16 प्रसर, 17 स्ट्रफ, 18 प्रसर, 19 प्रसर, 20 सुरा, 20 स्थान, 20 सुरा, 20 सुरा,
- (3). प्रमुख्य, 2 मारीप, 3 मारीप्त, 1, 4 मिनीप, 5 निवास, 6 स्वास, 7 मिनपा, 8 निवस्त मिनपा, 8 निवस्त मिनपा, 8 निवस्त मिनपा, 10 स्वास, 10 प्रतिप्त, 11 स्वयुद्ध 12 शास्त, 13 सित, 14 मत, 15 विस्त मारीपा, 10 स्वास, 11 स्वयुद्ध 12 शास, 12 साह, 12 सित, 14 मत, 15 विस्त प्रतिप्ता, 10 स्वयुद्ध 12 साह, 12 सित, 13 सित
- (4). 1 कुनुत, 2 वालंत, 3 न्यांग, 4 त्यांत (इत्यतः, करतः), 5 तत्त्वः, 6 सहर, 7 गर्ध, 8 बीज, 9 गरियम, 19 निर्मात, 9 11 ज्ञाहर, 9 12 कुन, 9 13 मध्य, 9 14 तिर्देश, 15 तथाय, 19 कुनु, 20 विकट्टत, 21 व्यामान, 22 सन्दर्ध, 28 व्यामा, 28 28 व्य
- (5). 1 केशबा 2 पास (पास), शास्त्रस्य, 4 पत्तासा, 6 सीयुसा (पीयुस), 6 पत्तस्य, 7 बार्स, 8 मदा 9 मन 10 कर्रेस, 11 कर्युस, 9 12 स्तूद, 13 सुद्धा, 14 स्थित (विद्या कार्य विद्या) 15 सुद्धा, 17 वर्षस्, 9 18 सुद्धा, 9 19 सह (युद्ध) 20 कर्युस्य, 9 21 बद्धा, 22 सीयासं: 23 बद्धा, 24 स्त्रिया, 9
- भीपातः 23 वर, 24 बंदरहा। (6). 1 तृषा, 2 कड, 3 पुल, 4 यम, 5 दर्ग, 6 पर्छ, 7 सराण, 8 भिल, 9 पुल, 15 फल, 11 सर्जुन, 12 अपर्य, 13 पुरुष्ठ, 14 सल, 15 परख, 16 सुस, 17 जन, 15 लग।
- (१)) मे ब्रुवता, 2 कुकता (कुकता), 3 वायुका, 4 मुकता, 5 विश्वता, 6 व्यंग्रंथ, 7 सक्त (कुक्त), 8 कहुर (कार्क्ट), 9 संकर, 10 वर, 11 हुत, 12 हुत, 13 हुत, 14 हुत, 15 मद्द (कार्ट), 16 पोर्चाप. 17 व्याप. व्यास.), 18 पुण्डा, 12 धर्त, 20 हुत, 13 मद्द (कार्ट), 12 धर्त, 23 हुतरा, 24 सुर, 25 हुत ।
- (8). 1 खरमब, 2 सुस, (slos सुन), 3 कर (स्त्य and रूप), 4 मीन, 5 मन, 6 रूप, 7 सून,
 8 सुर, 9 खण्ड, 10 गम, 11 सिस्ता, 12 सीट (काट), 13 पात (पाप!), 14 कम्द, 15 कान्द्र, 17 गह, 18 सुन, 19 सुन्युत, 20 पीन, 21 सुन, ॥
- (१). 1 सहितः ये कार्यस्त 3 साहरणा. कार्यक्रस्त 5 मीलेव (मीलिंग कर्य मीलिंग), 6 मत, 7 सात (भक्षाल मज, पात), 8 चार (पर्येत), 9 सारकार्क 10 हमार, 11 मार्थीय, 12 करपेत, 13 साहर, 14 दीर, 10 हर, 16 सात, 17 हमीर्यक्र, 18 विंदर (मीलिंग), 19 साहर (स्वार), 26 सहर, 16 साहर, 23 सार , 23 सार, 24 सेहर, 26 सामार, 37 हमें हम
- (10): 1 संवतारा, 2 काल्याह, 3 काल्यार (करलर), ई समीर, 5 सरतेन (सर), 6 सिरंक, 7 सर. 8 समित्रन (तंद्वीम) इपयोद), परंध (स्वयः) घ. 9 जूप (सूध), 10 होस, 11 सह, * 12 सहस, * 13 सहित, * 14 सहस्रक, 15 सरमहर, 16 स्टूर, 17 सहस्र, 18 स्टूर, 19 रू. भ

20 मीर्चै ° 21 विस्त (चिर्स, विस्त ¹) 2° समझ ° 23 सीर् ° 24 प्रकार ° 25 मच ° 26 वल ° 27 रोसन् ° 28 लोसन् ° 29 पुलिन ° 30 छुपरि ° ९) कदिप ° 32 सर्काणक ° 39 बृष्टि * 34 सीधे 85 बागस्ति 36 विकार * 37 मासिका 38 एम 39 विकार, 40 विस्तु ॥

(11) 1 ਬਰ 2 ਚੁਜ਼ (ਕੁਲ) 3 ਜਲ * 4 ਰਲ * 5 ਬਣ * 6 ਲਚੁਜ਼ * 7 ਫਰਲ ਨੂੰ 8 पुल • \$ मुल • 10 चल 11 दुर्ल 12 गन 13 कुल 14 सुल 15 क्र वस ॥

(12) I पस् 2 तुस * 3 तुप * 4 कुण्ड * 5 चण्ड * 6 कामानिका (कामानिक)

7 बन्तिक * 8 थिया 9 शास्ति * 10 पश्चित्र पाय च (०)०० पायायन) 11 कुन्म 12 शीस्त (सामा) 13 सास 14 सकल (सलक) 15 सास 16 समल 17 स्रतिन्यव (स्वन्) 18 रामन 19 सामन 20 प्रस्तिन " 21 मकर " 22 सामक 29 दीर्घ " 24 निवात " 25 पाक " 26 सिंहक 27 बहुध * 28 धुवस्ता 29 हमक (श्रम्का) 0 हिंसक * ९1 मुस्स * 32 विसा । ३३ (श्रिल । ३४ यमक ३५ इस्स ३६ कला । ३७ सवर्षक (सक्टब्रक) ३८ आयम्ब 30 शाहितवाल ।।

(19) 1 क्षणें 2 वसिष्ठ ? कार्य 4 कार्रुत्य (ल्प) ⁵ हुपर (हुपर) 6 कामहुद्ध (स्व¹) 7 पाज्यक्रम 8 स्थान 9 क्राभी 10 क्रती 11 जिल्ला (जिल्ल 12 जीवन्स (जीवनी) 18 क लग्न 14 बाग्यप्रीयत (बाण्डीयत्) १६ बाद * 16 बाम * 17 खानक * 18 चल्छ 19

सन 0 विश्वसा (14) 1 सुनगम 2 समिचिस (चित्त) 3 निमचिस (चित्त) 4 महाचिस " 5 महापुण 8 स्तन • 7 भन 8 ब्याइक (बाइक) 9 प्रक 10 विम 11 वीक्रवायित 12 स्तर्म 18 स्वन

14 शक्तिर 15 जीप 16 स्पार्यस* 17 करा. 18 दिमह* (१९) । मगन्ति 2 मगदिन् 8 मशदिन् (धादिन्) 4 कदिल (कलिद) 5 सारिजन (स्वरिक) 6 गावित (मादव) 7 चुटार 8 महार (माजीर) 9 मन्दार * 10 कोविहार ॥

(16) 1 बसार 2 पलास 3 किसीय के विसदा 5 किसूदा 6 बलाह * 7 स्थूल (स्थूल) 8 विस्ताय 9 विकास 10 विभाग 11 निमान 12 बाह 13 खाहर, 14 शर्थंश 15 विकास 16 विकास 17 मान ॥

(17) 1 क्रमुद 2 नामस 3 स्थकार 4 दशमान 5 साम्बस्य (शास्त्रामि (स्री) 7 शिरीचै है मुनिस्थल (स्प्रत) प कुण्डल 10 कुट 11 मधुकर्ण 12 पाएक र 13 ग्राधिकता 14 बुद्धकर्म 15 कुन्द ॥

१२९७ । जनगरे रूप । ४ । २ । दशा

कनपेरे वाच्य चातुर्ह्यकस्य सुप्रयान् ॥

1293 The name of a kingdom is formed by the lup chann of these affixes, (when the name of the people without the change of number and gender, is at the same time the name of the kingdom)

Note -The words will in bracket in the above shire are added by the reading together of the tilts with stirs I ? 51 S 1299 Dr Otto Bohil ngk the learned ara slator of Papin in German las done so and I think the addition is necessary for the clue dation of the attra. The aphor am I terally means. (The

quadimply significant affix) is clided, when the place (देश) to be named is a kingdom (ऋष्वद)। Thus पेचाठावां विवर्तीत जनपदः विचालाः । So also क्रूस्ट. मस्त्याः, बाह्यः, मस्त्राः, सुत्राः, सुत्रुदः ॥

Why is there no lap-clision of the offix in the following examples: suggests with Kingdom in which there are fig.-trees. 'After mayer de?' Ascanse here the words aftered and After are not name of kingdom, but are used merely as guithout. In fact the phrace affilir is understood here also.

१२९४ । लुपि युक्तयद्यक्तिवचने । १ । २ । ४१ ॥

सुन्य सरि प्रकृतियक्षिद्वयन्ते स्तः। पश्यक्तानां नियासे जनन्यः पश्यासाः। कुरदः। सङ्गाः। यङ्गाः। सन्दिद्धाः ॥

1294. When a Taddhita affix is clided by using the word at the the gender and number (of the derivative word) agree with those of the original word.

Note:—This adita consists of four words: सुदि, 'where there is a rejection by using हुन् '2 पुस्तन्त् 'appropriate to the same.' 3 व्यक्ति. 'gender,' 4. पूपने number.' The form 'yrakti vechane' is daal.

When a Taddlink affix is clided by log then the dariestire 'word restire the gender and number of the primitive word. Note tha difference between the rejection of a Taddlink by asying 'let thore be a gag' and 'let there he a gag' in 'The direct notion of both words is the rejection of the reflix; but a derirative formed by tak rejection may not zetain the number and gender of the original mod g while a derirative formed by lup—sejection does retain the number and gender of the original word.

Thus in the secondary decirative word fighter; menting "a village not far away from fuffer trees" the mescaline geoder and plared number of the oricinal word has been relatined, though made applicable to a village, which is in the sliggidar number and menter geoder; similarly the word descripts is mosculine years in form though applicable to a slopel province.

This stars is not an approved rule; as is mentioned by Papini in 1, 2, 53 following, and is consequently of little practical importance.

Thus গুলাল্য: are a class of Kshatriyas; as such the word is of masuline gender and plural number. The country in which Panchalas live is also called Panchalas; similarly কুল্য, সম্ভাৱ, ক্ষান্ত কলিয়া গ

१२६४ । तद्दशिष्यं संबाधमाण्यात् । १ । २ । ५३ ॥

प्रकारत दश्यमे न कर्नव्यं संदानां बनाणन्याम् »

1295. This (concord of gender and number, of primitive and derivative nouns, and of attributes and

substantives, need not be taught (or approved) because it has the authority of sanjud (or conventional term or idiom)

Note—The agreement between the number and gender of the mones and introduces, of primary mortal streets formed by settlin rejection; is not an approved syntax. The gender and number of particular derivatives or algorithms are not blindly to be fixed by the primary words or the governed relationary in it is a matter more or less of stage or above and no hard and fast rate can be find down for it. This the worl que, which has be formed in weedline plant in the starty applied to female summittee; sentiately any "water" of where for the starty fermions plant in form, as always, fermions plant in form, as always, and the former offices and featers the whole question of application agreement to be deed the proaps and those

The words his Pinkhill, Kannera dr., should not be considered at contains would made by its far elmost a Tackhita slir, but they must be taken as proper soons and appellatures of contain counting, consequently the goals and nomber of such words are fixed by the nature of such words and not by any role of immune.

> १३६६ । सुप्योगाप्रच्यामात् । १ । २ । ५४ ॥ सर्वाद न कर्तकोऽनकार्यकेदावरीतेः ॥

1296 The sutras declaring lup-clision need not also be taught, because of the non-currency of the ctymological meaning of the words supposed to be formed by lup-clision

१२६७ । योगप्रमाणे च तद्भावेड्दर्शनं स्थात् । ११२ । ५५ ॥ वरि हि सामस्यायव्यापस्थदं बेल्यसं स्थानना स्थापे म द्वरेनेत ॥

1297. And if the etymological meaning be held authoritative, then when such meaning is absent, the word also should vanish.

Mate.—This after attengthens the forture site. If it is said that a word hivers retains its olymological meaning in cerrost longuage; then when there is an absence of each stymological meaning, then the word itself eight to runish. But we know, as a matter of fact, that there are words which have altogether lost their edynological sense, and connote a thing different from their reducil meaning. Therefore to explain such words by hys-clitical for this is improper, because they do not retain the meaning of their trimitive words.

It has already been said that words like fuggat do, are not derivative words, but are appollatives. If these words to taken se proving their etymological meaning, that is, as expressing or dependent upon, the sense of the original word, then when there is a loss of the original word signification, the secondary word must also cease to be employed. Thus if Parchkilds he the name of the country in which the Khistriyes called Pafichilds live, then uben they cease to live in this country, it should cass to be called Pafichilds. But we know, as a matter of lact, these are new used without any reference to the people who cone inhabited the countries. These words are consequently not derivative, but their sense is determined by utago. They are what may be called \$28 words.

१२६८ । प्रधानप्रत्ययार्थवचनमर्थस्यान्यप्रमाण्त्वात् । १ : २ । ४६ ॥

1298. The proposition (vachanam) that the meaning of the affix (pratyarths) is the chief factor (pradhanam) in determining the sense of a word should not also be made, (because the authority for the meaning of a word consists in something else.

Note :- The translation according to Kashika is as follows:

(Nonneed be taught) the rule relating to the dependence of the meaning of a word on the principal (pradictum, in a compound) or on the offix (pratycys), because the authority of the meaning (of a word, compound or derivative) consists in something else.

Note: -This sains may be divided into two parts. The first part stating the proposition and ending with the word vachanam. The second part giving the reason. The first part consists of four words; I. Pradhānā; 'Principal in a compound,' As in

the compound tingent 'king's man,' the word rais is Upsasijana and guy: is pradhāna 2 Pratyaya 'affix' 3 चार्च 'meaning' 4, सम्मम् 'word or sentence,'

In the time of Pen us, there were some grammeranes, who held the opunen, that the manning of a word is distermined, if a component word, then by its prompel word, and if a decreasive word then by the sill. Plans constroversts this opinion by declaring that in an insuch as the meaning of a word is fitted by mage and alread, a factor of the temperature of the word is fitted by mage and alread, a fall as which go to form it, or by its principal words, if it is a compound. Because agree Planni, the proof of the meaning of a most is in somathings the that is to say to the mage of a people and not in the suffice to the proof with the proof of the meaning of a most is in somathings the that is to say to the mage of a people and not in the suffice to the proof with the proof of the meaning of grammar, understands of the lead but being a liquid by normal. He brings an official and note it age, not even any person in general. Similarly when told to bring a liquid is being an uppering is brings a worder's child, out a cowherd now a cited in agentation to thrule a fall and the same by grammated raise.

१२६६ कालोपसर्जनं च तुक्वम् । १ । २ । ३७ ॥

करतिताचा राजे प्रकारिकाणांकिता पूर्वार्धेन च सहित विवसीदशस्त्र । विशेषसङ्ग्रस्त्रीतः कितादि पर्वाचार्वे परिमाणित समार्थाकिकस्य समानव । काकाविकतिः ॥

1299. And a rule fixing the meaning of Time (kâla) and Upasarjana (secondary term in a compound) is equally (unnecessary, and need not be taught).

Thus advalana (the period of the current day) has been defined by actent grammarians to be that day which commences with the latter half of the past inglit, and ends with the first half of the succeeding right (that is from midnight to mininght). Similarly unearjana has been defined as an adjective or attributive by the ancients. These also need not be taught; as the meaning of the words like adyatana &c. is also determined by usage

Note—Here Physic controvers the opening of those grammars as who would seem define time and sequence. There has a very surfaces who defined physicia as a times railing to time builded years part, other said a thousand years park deep Years part, other said a thousand years park deep Popus defines that if we are reducidant definitions and reproduces his, for the same reason as green as it provides the previous statement.

The gree another cample The street exist or the tend of the cartest day, has been then defined by some achity as in "the percel of time beginning from the point when one raws for each to raw) from his field, seconding to be have, and eaching with the point when one gove to bed, excerding to will, as called adynams." Others as I from made git to mindepts at the percel of the corneal day. "Similarly other has replie and the "spearfant" to make "that which is not the principal word in a composal." The sage Papan has not thought in thous has white to define such words as upasarjans, in as much as their sense is well understood by all as a maker of usege. Then common people who here never heard of grammar, also know the correct use of tenses. They say: "This is to be done by me to-day, this will be done by at no morrow, this was done by us restercher."

Similarly common people also know the use of the word upacarjans, for they say:—"unany right with structure are secondary or unimportant persons in this house or village," meaning that they are not the principal person. Therefore that which is raite according to the usage of the people is needless to be taught.

Why was not this sites included in the last? What is the necessity of making a separate role of this? The answer is that it is an illustrative sites, and does not exhaust his subject. There are other roles made by former seges which are not taught by Phylic. Thus the following rules of old Rishis are not tought herein, they being supposed to be well-known. "A Bahavith's compound connotes owneablp." "In Drands compounds the sense of both the mimbers of a compound ray principal" "In Arwidthe's compounds the sense of both the mimbers is the mindrative like the principal of the principal with the mindrative site has related in the mindrative.

१३०० । विशेषणानां चाजातेः । १ । २ । ५२ ॥

सुनर्थस्य विशेषयानामपि तद्दक्षित्रवणने स्ता जाति वर्षाविधा। पश्चाता रमग्रीयाः। गोदी मग्रीयो प्रकातः किम । पञ्चाता जनवतः। गोवी मामः॥

इरीतस्यादिपु व्यक्तिः " ॥ इरीतबद्याः फलानि हरीतस्यः ॥

खजितिकाविद्य वचनम् "। खजातकस्य पर्वतस्याद्रमगानि खजितिकां वनागि ।।

मनुष्यद्वति प्रतिषेपः * ॥ मनुष्यतस्थले जुनये विवेषणार्थातः । छनन्तस्य तु अवसीरवर्षः । वञ्चा ग्रनिक्तयः ॥

1300 And of adjectives, (the gender and number are the same as of the word formed by *tup*-elision of the Taddhita and which they quality) except so far as the *jdti* (or kind or species) is concerned; (i. e. when not expressing *idti*).

When a Taddhita is elided by key; the adjectives which qualify such sciondary derivatives agree with them in number and gender. This is a rule of syntax. The quart reafter, again, agai

Note:—Here wave though qualifying Patichalah does not agree with it in number and gender, as it is a noun of class. All attributes of such words formed by the compound राजपुरुषा "king's man," the word rans us Upstarjana and सुरुषा " pradhana 2 Pratyaya 'affix' 3 सुर्थ 'meaning' 4 वकाम word or sentenos'

In the time of Pan to there were soons grammarises who held it is opias on that the meaning of a mord is determined if a compound word, then by its principal word, and if a derivative word the big by the Erne Paining controverts this equivally by declaring that in as much as the meaning of a word as fixed by usage and ident therefore the proofs for the meaning of a word are not to be searched either mit affices which go to form it, or by its principal word if it is a compound. Because any a Painin the good of the meaning of a word is in something else till at to any in the usage of a people and not in the antifixed and A person who has never hast the name of grammar, understands full well when told to thing a Righ portable. He brings as official and not a king not even any principal in general Similarly when the brings a contend which, not a conduct nor a child in grazel nor both. When therefore the same of a word is determined by usage, there is no our to strees for five, the weeke by grammatical fulled.

१२६६ कालोपसर्जने च तुल्यम् । १ । २ । ४७ ॥

वारीताया राषे वकार्येनावानिया पूर्वाचेत्र च शहिता विश्वोऽकासमा । विशेषश्चवसर्वत्र विस्तारि पूर्वाचार्ये पुरेताविस सवान्याकेच्यास समानय । सास्त्रासिक्षेत्र ॥

1299 And a rule fixing the meaning of Time (kâla) and Upasarjaun (secondary term in a compound) is equally (unnecessary, and need not be taught)

Thus advatana (the period of the current day) has been defined by amount grammatians to be that day which commences with the latter hall of the past right and ends with the first half of the succeeding night (that is from midna, bit to midna, bit.). Similarly uposarpana has been defined as an adjective or attributive by the ancients. These all o need not be taught at the meaning of the words like adjustana &c. is also determined by usage.

Not: "Here Playins controvers the opinion of these grammagnas who would run define time and sequence." Thus drive ever surfaces this defined playerfeet as a times relating to time I inhelized grans post, others send a florated great gast de-Papun deliver that there are redundant definitions and reproduction, for the same reason as given in the previous allege.

To give a nobler example. Thus stimes time time of the period of the outset day has been the addend by some Ad layses—"I'll period of time beginning from the point when once rives (or early to use) I can be ted according to the law and only with the point when one period has been deep conductive to the principal of the correct day. Similarly others have explained the 'oppurious' to mean' that which is not the principal word in a component." The sage I may has not thought it what he when to define

such words as upasarjann, in as much as their sense is well understood by all as a uniter of usage. Thus common people the have never beard of grammar, also know the correct use of tenses. They say: "This is to be done by me to day, this will be done by no to morrow, this was done by us yesterday."

Similarly common people also know the use of the word upsarians, for they
tey:—"तवाम मुझे माने सा सम्मेत्र (we are secondary or unimportant persons in this
hone or village," meaning that they are not the principal person. Therefore that
which is valid according to the usego of the propole is needless to be taught.

Wity was not this sites included in the last? What is the necessity of making a separate rule of this? The answer is that it is an illustrative siten, and does not exhaust the antiject. There are other rules made by former sages which are not taught by Phinir. Thus the following rules of old Rishis are not taught herein, they being anyposed to be well-known. "A Baluvith is compound consolve ownership." "In Dranda compound the sense of both the members of a compound are principal" "In Arriffthis's compounds the sense of both the members of a compound are principal" and

१३०० । विशेषणानां चाजातेः । १ । २ । ५२ ॥

सुत्रर्थस्य विशेषणानागपि तहस्त्रित्रयमे स्त्री आसि वर्जायेखा । गरूपाला समग्रीयाः । गोदी समग्रीयो । सज्जलः किम् । पञ्चासः जनपदः । गोदी सामः ॥

दरीतक्यादिषु स्थन्तिः " ॥ हरीतक्याः फलानि हरीतक्यः ॥

सकतिकादियु दचनम् "। स्रजातिकस्य पर्यतस्याद्रभवानि स्रजातिकं दगानि ॥

मञ्चललिव मसियेयः ⁹ स मञ्चल्यलक्षणे जुन्यें विश्वणानां न । जुन्यनस्य ह भवसीरवर्षः । चञ्चा समिक्तयः ॥

1800 And of adjectives, (the gender and number are the same as of the word formed by lup-elision of the Taddhita and which they qualify) except so far as the jdit (or kind or species) is concerned; (i. e. when not expressing jdit).

When a Taddhita is elided by hip; the adjectives which qualify such secondary derivatives agree with them in number and gender. This is a rule of syntax. Thus versari cudium, बहुता, बहुता, बहुता, बहुदान्तवा, ब

Note:—Here Ange though qualifying Petichalah does not agree with it in number and gender, as it is a noun of class. All attributes of such words formed by the lop of a Taddhita agree with their substantives in number and genders provided that each an attribute is not a common noun need as an adjective. Similarly adjustive which do not directly quality such Taddhita formed nount, but do so through the medium of a sounce of class, do not agree in gender and number with the Taddhits word. Thus with a ward trudial ways: the country of Panchalias is pleasant and fattlis! Here the broads tradig and wager quality directly the word ways, and indirectly the noul Taddhiks and therefore do not sures with the latter.

Var:—In the case of the words Harilati &c. the gender only is retained and not the number. As «ξιαμαι. νατιθι-πότησι the fruits of Harataki! Here της is neutre in form, while χθασί is fermine. Here the affix denoting fruit is tup-elided by IV. 3 167. S. 1546 The resultant noon harataki meanine the fuil of harataki agrees in gender only.

VAri — The words ख्लांब देत. retain their number only but not gender, as ख्लांबंद नवादि 'mountain forests i.e, forests in the vicinity of mountains'. Here खानंबा s singular and च्लांगि plaral, but the gender of both is the same vir. neuter. Here the affix is lup elided by IV. 2 & S. 1301.

Vist — Prohibition must be stated in the case of nouns formed by the six clicien of an affix relating to man. Thus the Taddbita affix six (V. 3. 97 S. 2023) is employed in denoting representation by invation. Thus war, means a figure like a horse (in wood or clay or paper). But when the invation is that of a man, this affix is clifted. Thus war means a "old of straw." But when we want to say a doll in the figure of a man, we will have wart+saya (sprayed V. 3. 98 S. 2053)—wavel . Here this word is formed by the elision of an affix relating to man. Therefore Adjectives qualifying this word will not agree in gender and number. Thus way softway, the deliebtid straw force of a man."

१३०१ । घरणाविष्यक्षा । ४ । २ । ८२ ।

भावतपदार्थं सारम्भ' । परशातामनुस्थव नगरं वरणाः ॥

1901. Also after the word परणा &c, the affix denoting locality becomes elided, but the number and gender are not changed.

After the words view and the rest, the quadruply significant affix is clided by gq it. The scope of this rule is in cases of nouns which are not names of kingdoms (or wavel, to which the last rule applies. Thus studenty way at a vicin "the city (not a kingdom) not far from the place Varanh".

Note —The word ज in the solts implies that this rule applies even to words other than those which are given in the list of बरणाई ।। As कहनावारी "a city user to better Haderi tree".

1 बरता, (वरता), 2 जुड़ी, 3 वारमंत्रित , 4 हाम्बी , 5 वार्याची , 6 वर्षी. 7 सामार्थां, 8 मोद (मूर्वे मोदं पूर्वेण मोदे) कारिय मोदे), 9 कारिद्वायाना, 10 जाववरी (जाववरी) जावतर्द), 13 ज्याद् 1, 22 वुट्यर, 8 हे ज्यादा , 26 वुट्या , 15 विक्तु , 15 विक्तु , 16 वुट्या , 16 वुट्या , 15 वुट्या , 16 व

१३०२ । शर्करायाचाः ४ । २ । ६३ ॥

भस्माबासुरविकस्य वा सुप्स्यान् ॥

1302. Optionally after the word शकरा, the quadruply significant affix is lup-elided.

१३०३। टक्छी चाधारा ८४॥

धर्केपाया एवं। स्तः । सुन्धानं १ चाहानं च पाठसामध्यांसादे व्यक्ती । वापरसामध्यांसादे भीस्तानिकोञ्च तस्य सुन्धिकस्यः । चाह् स्थास्य । धर्कस्य । धार्कस्य । धार्कस्य । धर्मनिकस्य धर्कस्यक्रम् । धार्कस्यकः ॥

1303. The affix হল and ত come after the word ফর্মবা in the quadruple sense.

Why do we say "optionally " in S. 1302? The word trike coccurs in the classes spent? (2) and entering (14) (1V. 2.8 S. 1292 classes 4 and 16), and must meccan ify take the affixes even and see, taught therein: for had it not taken those affixes absolutely, their would have been no necessity of inserting this word in those classes. The present rule, therefore, teaches by implication, that the word want takes the general affix qu, besides the above opecial affixe, denoting the atility. And when the word takes this universal affix (1V. 1.83 S. 1013), there the option is allowed, not otherwise. Thus word was well as the subset of the subset o

Thus of the word user there are altogether six forms denoting locality, manely, two formed by this stira, two by the last, and two by the star 1V. 2.60. Thus evit, restire, useffer (formed by ear), untailing (formed by ear), untailing (formed by ear), and untiling (by st).

१३०४। नद्यां मतुष् । ४।२। ८५॥

न्तादुर्रायकः। रञ्जनती ॥

1304. The affix $\# \overline{q} q$ is added in denoting a river in the four-fold sense given above.

When the name of a river is to be designated by something which is found near it, we add the affix नहुष (नत् and ब्यू). Thus दश्यामध्य, मणतावती, भौरावादिती, एक्सपैरती, रहुँनती ॥ See IV. 3.119. S. 1459 by which

732

the হা is lengthened in these words and VI I 219 S 3705 by which the udatta is placed on this vowel See VIII 2 10 S 1898 by which মূল becomes আন ii

Acte — the affix age is not however employed in faithing the errer usines आगीरवी and भगायी which are formed by प्रज् added under 11. 2 68

१३०५। मध्यान्द्रियक्षा । ४।२। वर् ॥

मतुष् स्थाबातुरार्थिक । सनदार्थं सारम्भ । मधुगाम्।।

1305 The affix মনুৰ্ is added to the words মন্ত্ &c in the four senses given above

The origination of this rule is for the sake of what is not arrier As
মুখুমান্ত কিম্মানু কৈ

1 भाष 2 दिया 3 राजाय 4 देखा 5 स्तरंपु 6 वाली 7 क्रीर (क्रिरि)-8 दिम 9 किरण 10 फाम्य (पर्यंग) 11 मत्त्र 12 धार्यांगे - 13 घर 14 प्रस्कों 15 माह्यात 16 वाल्स 17 बायत्वरी 18 घडता 15 स्वरंगता 16 स्वरंगता 16 स्वरंगता 17 21 रहा 22 पान्य 23 सहे (क्रिट्रे शिट्रे 24 रूप 25 स्थासला 26 स्ट्रंस (फास) 27 प्रक 28 रूप (राष्ट्र) 29 तेम 30 स्तुस 31 मत्त्र सार्वाण्ड

१३०६ । कुमुद्गडचतसे ४यो डमतुष्। ४ । २ । ८७ ॥

सुप्रान् । नहुन् । वसस्याम् । काराध्याहस्य इति वास्ये मादुपथया इति वस्यमाणन व अ महिवारचिति वसस्यम् ॥ । ॥ । माहस्यासाम् दशाः ।

1306 The বৰ্চিম হ্মনুব comes after the words হয়ুব, নহ and ইবল in the above four senses, and the final of these words is child before this affix

Thus जुलका नद्वाप, देशस्त्राच In the case of the first two words (kumudvat and nadvat) the w of the affix is changed to w by VIII 2 10 S 1898 and in the case of the last word (vetasvat) by VIII 2 9S 1897

Vart —So also after the word महिए as महिष्मान्।। १३०७। सहसादाहरूसच्। ४। ५। ५८॥

गदुन । पारी जन्मावयासका । शाहल ॥

1307 The মুক্তৰ comes after নহ and যাব in the four senses given above, the final of the words being chied

Thus with and them in The word the means mud and young (See Amerakosha III 3 80).

१३०६ । शिलाया बलका ४ । २ । ८६ ॥

शिखादशम् ॥

1308 The affix ঘলৰ comes after the word शिका in the above four senses

Thus Breggers 'the city Sikha-vala' lit. 'crested as a peacock'.

Note :- The word figger takes query by V. 2. 111 S. 1918 , the affix having the same force as ugu V. 2. 94 S. 1994, ('whose it is' or 'in whom it is'). That should be distinguished from the present, in as much as, the latter is employed in making names of locality, not so the affix taught in Book V.

१३०६ । उस्क्रमाविभयत्तः । ४ । २ । ९० ॥

घरकरीयः ॥

1308. The affix ভ comes after the words বলম্ম &c. in the four senses.

As सन्करियः ॥

1 सन्तर 2 संपत्त 3 सप्तर, 4 विष्यत, 5 विष्यतीस्त, 6 प्रदेशम, 7 सुवर्ण (सुवर्ण) 8 खलाजिन, 9 तिक. 10 कितक. 11 काणका." 12 विवण, 13 विश्वक. 14 चान्यस्थ, 15 काश, 16 सह (शकाश्वह का काश, क्षत्र), 17 अस्त्रा, 18 शका, 19 जन्या, 20 ग्रांबर (काजिन), 21 पार्मम्, 22 सुरुहोश्, 23 स्थान्स (बान्स), 24 स्ववित, 25 शुर्वशास, 26 श्लावनाथ, 27 नयानस्य (भैद: बक्त), 28 कुछ, " 29 वक्ष, 10 कुक्त, " 31 वक्षक, 32 विकिश्रिया, " 88 ध्रमक, 34 भारतप, 85 कल, 86 संपर*, 37 सर्क, 38 सर्स, 39 सर्वित, 40 वैसणक.* 41 दसा. 42 अरण्य, 43 निमान्त," 44 पंगे, 45 निमायक," 46 क्रेक्स, 47 प्रायरेक्टिस, 48 क्रार; + 49 विशाल, 50 देख, 51 बारीहण : 52 खुबुद, 58 द्वासधार, 54 मृत्युवाई,: 55 इन्द्रुवास, 56 निवान्तवृक्षः (निवान्तावृक्षः निवान्तः वृक्षः), 57 मार्डुवृक्षः, 58 सूजद, 59 मन्यः, 60 मञ्चः, 61 मर्श्वनवृक्ष ॥

१३१०। मडादीनां कुष्ट् चा । ४ । २ । ६९ ॥ नडकीयम् ॥ कुञ्चा हर्वस्त्रःच "॥ क्रडचक्रीयः ॥ बच्चक्रलेपम " ॥ सक्सीयः ॥

1310. The augment 5 € comes after the words नड

&c. when the affix a follows in the above four senses. To the words ag &c. the same affix is added, with the insertion -. of a क्वरित the stem. As न्द्र+ कुक्+ छ = मदकीयम्; प्तच्नियम्, &c.

Two Vartikas :- The words word and man belong also to this class. In the case of more the long vowel is shortened, and in the case of सक्षत् the न is clided : e. g. कंचकीयः and सचकीयः॥

रेनक, 2 प्रस्त, 3 किल्ब, 4 देण, 5 देख, 6 देसस, 7 इस, 8 स्ताध, 9 क्रवोस, 10 सूचा, 11 क्रुडचा (क्रुडचाया) प्रस्तवं च, 12 तक्षन् नसोपण ॥

१३९१ । बिल्बकाविभ्यव्हस्य लुक् । ६ । ४ । १५३ ॥

नदायन्तर्गता दिल्लकारथस्तेन्यरकस्य लक् साँद्रत परे । दिल्ला यस्यां सन्ति सा दिल्लकीया । सस्यों भया बैस्त्वकाः । वैश्वकीया । वैश्वकाः । छस्य क्षित्र । छमायस्य प्रायया स्यात्कको मिन्नियां मत । भन्यपा समियोगधिष्टानानिति क्रगरि नियतेत । लग्मद्रमं सर्वजीपार्थं । जोषी दि यगात्रस्य स्थात ॥

1311 The affix w of the bha stems favor &c. is elided before a Taddhita affix.

The tare & c are a subdivision of the Nadidi class (IV. 2 91 S 1310) and the argment as is added to them by IV 2 91 S 1310 After these

words with the sugment withe affix wise ided when they take a secondary Taddhita affix I) us feret eent afen = fereuftet , neut wet (IV 3 53)=

वैक्ष्यका & Sundarly वेषकीया, वेषका ॥

Wit do we say the affix to? The affix to is specifically mentioned

in order to slow that the affix only should be elided and not the augment of a Otherwise of would also have been elided on the strength of the maxim — हानशोगशिव्यनाभग्यनश्वे (or श्रामांच) समशेरस्थभावः (or सराम)। When of the two things which are taught together, one disappears,

then the otler di appears likewise. The He indicates the elision of the tohole affix to and not merely of wit Had the word lopa been used, then a only of a would have been chided because its annumiti is understood from VI 4.140 S 499

Here ends the chapter on Quadrulov Significant affixes.

ग्रथ तद्धितेषु शैविकाः॥

CHAPTER XXVIII.

THE SAISIKAS.

શ્રુશ્રા શેષા કારાદરા

भपत्रप्रदिश्वतुर्व्यन्तारचोऽर्थः श्रेपस्तत्राऽशास्त्रः स्तुः। प्रक्षुपः मृक्षते पाक्षुपं रूपपः। भावणः ग्रह्मः । श्रीपनिषदः पुरुषः । इपदि विधा तार्षताः सन्तवः । उल्युवने क्षुण्ण जीत्त्वालं। गावकः । अन्यस्त्राते शाश्वी रयः। शतुर्भेन्द्रते पातुरं शकटवः। शतुर्वश्वा हरवने पातुर्वशं रक्षाः। श्रेष इति लख्यं श्राधिः कारभ । तस्य मिकार इत्यतः प्रान्त सेवाधिकारः ॥

1312. The affixes taught hereafter, have senses other than those mentioned above.

The suffixes that will be taught now have senses other than those already taught in the previous aphorisms. Let a meaning, other than those of which 'progeny' (IV. 1. 92 S. 1088) was the first mentioned, and the quadruple signification, the last, be called air or the remainder '-and in' that remainder of senses, too, let there be the affix आग &c. Thus चाह्नपं visble 'viz. colour which is apprehen ded by vision' from पशुप; आपणा 'audible' viz. sound, from ऋषणः, सीमनिषदः 'treated of in Upanishad' i. e. soul, दार्पदः from gag, 'ground on a stone' i. e. flour of a tried corn, unge 'ridden in by four persons' viz. a cart; जातुरंगम् 'who is seen on the fourteenth day of the moon' viz. a goblin ; कील्यकः 'pounded in a wooden mortar' viz. awa-less barley : wire: 'drawn by horses' viz. a charlot.

The word येथे is both a vidhi (lakshana) and an adhikara sutra. It is a vidhi sutra in the senses of 'apprehension' as in chakshusha grihyate (apprehended by the eye), "pounding" (as in alakhale kshunna). &c. For

no sutras are taught in these senses.

The regulating influence of the expression चेंचे "in the remainder" extends from this aphorism forward as far as IV. 3. 134 S. 151.1 The effixes &c taught hereafter, do not come in the sense of 'progeny' &c, but they have, every one of them, all the senses of san 'being born' (IV. 3. 25 S. 1393), प्रोत्तः (IV. 3. 101 S. 1481), ज्यागतः (IV. 3. 74 S. 1453) केंद्र निवासः (IV. 3. 87 S. 1467), &c ₹71: &c (IV. 3. 38 S. 1413).

of S. 1497 / S. 1393), or done Note :- Thus with: means "born in Srughna (IV. 3, 25 S. 1393), or done in Sraghas, or bought in Sraghas, or obtained in Sraghas, or skillful in Sraghas (IV. 3. 38 S. 1413), or abundant in Srughus (IV. 3. 39 S. 1414). or suited to Srughna (IV, S. 41 S. 1416), or staying in Srughna (IV, S. 50 S. 1428), or what has come from Staghna (IV & 74 S 1453) or which has its rise in Sright (IV, 4 SIS 1453) arout leading to Srighna (IV 3 Si S 1465) a messing going to Staghna (IV 3 Si S 1465) a gate facing Sreghna of from which go out to Srighna (IV 3 Si S 1460) a book relating to the Hintery of Sright (IV 3 Si S 1467) a much behind to Srighna (IV 3 Si S 1469) a prise whose subjected hours in a Strighna (IV 3 Si S 1469) a prise whose subjected hours in a Strighna (IV 3 Si S 1470).

१३१३ । राष्ट्रावारपाराद्वस्त्री । ४ । २ । ६३ ॥

याण्या क्रमाव्यसी स्तः यथे । साहित । यात्रासारीण ॥ स्वारवारावितृशीतारारि विश्वीमा यति नकत्वय = ॥ शत्रासीया पार्रण पारावारीया । इह म्कृतिर्गि भारतवर्णाश्रम्भाता सरसा उच्यति वेषा गौतारपार्व्यविषया समयनियक्तवस्य वश्चले ॥

1313 The affixes gha and tha are respectively adderafter the words ${\bf v}{\bf v}$ and ${\bf v}{\bf v}$ and ${\bf v}{\bf v}$

The affix, to is substituted for a and to for a (VII 1 2 S 475).

Thus night 'born &c. in a country, narradly 'who or what goes extends to both banks'.

Var.—The affix of comes also when the words war and off at their separately, as well as when compounded invers by e.g. of world's 'belonging to this bank of the inver,' stiffs' belonging to the other bank exception' belonging to the other bank as well as to this.' Here as well a no several of the subsequent aphorisms merely the stems and their appropriate affixes are given, the sense of these affixes and the cases of the moun is construction such as those of being born' de. will be taught hereafter in 1V 3 25 1593 and stores that follow it

Note —There shall now be mentioned derivatives which end with those affires the first where of u u u and the last where of an u q [IV 3 24 1822] mill specification of the original learn to which the application of those affires u appropriate, and their varieties of increaning, such as being produced there-from IV 2.5 S 1237, and the like, shall be mentioned, and the decleromal cases in connection milt which the affires are appropriately applicable.

१५१४। भागाचयञी । ४। २। ६४॥

भाग । सामित ॥

1314. The affixes ৰ and অস্(বি) come after the word 'grāma'

As were and मानीस 'a rustic'

१३१५। कन्वयादिभ्यो दक्षम् । ४। २। १५॥

कुण्यितसम्ब कष्य । तत्र जातादि काष्यकः । नागरकः । मानादिवनुक्ते मानेक्तः ॥

1315. The affix ढकझ (एयक) comes after the words

कांत्रि र्रहर. As कांत्रेयकः, नागरेयकः and if we take the snuvritti of grams from the last

attra, we have पानेयकः ॥ 1 काचि, 2 उम्मि, 3 पुष्कर, 4 पुष्कल, 5 मोदन, 6 कुम्भी, 7 कुण्डित, 8 मगैरी (नगर) ३ माहिस्पती, 10 वर्मती, (अर्थण्यती) 11 तख्या, 12 माम. 18 कुरुवाया (कलाया) यजीपच. 14 इडडी. 15 मन्ति॥

१३१६ ॥ कुलकुत्त्विग्रीवाभ्यः श्वास्यलङ्कारेषु । ४ । २ । ६६ ॥

क्रीक्षेयकः भ्या । क्षीत्प्रेडन्यः । क्षीश्चयकोऽस्तः । कीश्चीऽन्यः । वैवेयकोऽनहारः । वैवोऽन्यः ॥ 1316. The same affix दक्त is added to the words

कुल, कुन्नि and श्रीवा, when the whole words so formed mean respectively, 'a dog', 'a sword' and 'an ornament.'

The force of the affix, as already told above, is to denote '.produce' &c. (IV. 3. 25 S. 1227 &c.): but the whole word has a specific significance. As कीलेवक: - a dog (lit. pertaining to a family); कोचेवक - a sword (lit. emaining in a sheath). प्रेमेशकः = a necklace. When not having these meanings, the regular derivatives from these words are formed by चण् as, कोलः, कोलः and tra: 0

१३१७ । नद्यादि भयो उक्त । ४ । २ । ९७ ॥ मावेयम् । माह्यम् । वारायासयम् ॥

1317. The affix ढक् (एव) comes after the words 'nadî' &c, in the remaining senses (i.c. IV. 3. 25 S. 1227

&c). Thus मारेखं, 'pertaining to a river,' माहेखम 'earthen,' &c. - याराण्सेयम ॥

1 नश्च, 2 मदी, 8 वाराणसी, 4 श्रावस्ती, 5 कीयान्त्री, 6 यनकीयान्त्री (यनकी) ्र कारावरी॰ 8 काराकरी (फारी) 9 खाहिरी, 10 पूर्ववगरी, 11 पाठा (पावा) 12 मास (माया) 13 द्वाल्या (बाल्या) 14 दार्वाक, 15 सेतकी (वासेनकी) 16 दटनाया हुँदे, 17 हाल्या। The word पूर्वनगरी occurs in the above list. Its derivative will be

पैर्तनगरितम ॥ But some say, it is composed of three words इर्-अन-मिर्त and they apply the affix to each of them separately. As वैरियम, वानियम and वेदेवस ॥

१३१८ । दक्षिणापश्चातपुरसस्त्यक् । ४ । २ । ६८ ॥

 क्रिणेत्वाबन्तमध्यम्। वाचिणावः। पाश्चावः। पौरस्तः॥ 1318. After the words 'dukshina', 'paschat,' and

'puras', the affix 'tyak' (%) is added in the remaining senses.

As सांतिकाल 'pertuning or produced in the south', पात्राल 'occidental', पेरस्त 'oriental'

१३१६ । कापिद्याः व्यक्त्। ४ । २ । ६६ ॥

काविषया जातादि काविद्यायन मधु । काविद्यायनी द्राक्षा ।

1319. After the word 'Kapist', the affix 'shphak' is added in the remaining senses; (the feminine being formed by stq IV. 1. 41 S, 498).

Thus काविकाधन मधु काविकाधनी कृत्या 'a liquor'.

१३२० वद्गीरमनुष्येऽण् च । ४ । २ । १०० ॥

चातृ क्लक्। राहुंदो गी । शहुरायण । शमगुष्य इति किम्। राहुदको मतुष्य ॥

1320 After the words is the same affix 'shplank' as well as the affix we is added, in the remaining souses, when the meaning is a non-human being

As राष्ट्रवर की or राष्ट्रवायक भी ॥ Why do we say 'non human being '? Observe राष्ट्रवका महास्व (IV 2 134)

Note —Q. The word age belongs to account foliase (IV 2 138); and when a human be rg us to be described then by IV 2 184; then like it is after way, and when a non-luman being us to be designated, then at wall take area by IV 2 133, then where is the necessity of the present after by which way, is supposed when a non-human being is to be designated? To thus the treft is anything the force of the negative effic in amanual years that of qu, i a supposed when a non-human being the non-human being the war to be a supposed when the supposed is applied to the manual years that of qu, i a supposed when the supposed is not a sum of the word of the supposed when the sum of the word of the wo

The word at 1st the name of a country, it would have taken my under the anterest role IV 1 28 but it as a debated by my of IV 2 128 5 1349 and my is abstract by my of IV 2 128 5 1349 and my is abstract by my of IV 2 188 2 133 and my is abstract by my of IV 2 188 2 133 5 1356, as it has my as peculiarate, the present after debate that and ordered my mod und.

१२२१ । गुप्रासपासुदक्षमतीचो यत् । ४ । २ । २०१॥ दिव्ययः प्राथ्यम् । व्याच्ययः । व्यीच्ययः ॥

1321. After the words 'div', 'prach, 'apach'. 'udach' and 'pratyach', the affix at is added in the remaining senses.

Thus दिव्यम् , प्राध्यम् , अवाक्यम् , स्वीच्यम् (TV. 4, 180 S. 3476) and बास्यम् ॥ When these words are used as Indeclinables, and denote time, they take also be affixes 'tyul 'and 'tyu' e. g. मानतम् (IV. 3, 25). the word approximence onth.

१३२२ ॥ कल्यायाप्रक । ४ । २ । १०२ ॥

कास्थितः ॥

1322. After the word 'Kantha', comes the affix 5 in the remaining senses.

१३२३। वर्णी सका ४।२।१०३ (

As कास्यिकः n

वर्श्वनंदस्तस्य सभीवदेशो वर्शुः सहित्यार्थवाचिक्रस्यात्राह्यम् स्यातः । यथा हि जासं हिमेबेरीहे काम्यकम् ।

1323. To the same stem is added the affix are when it treats about some thing which is to be found in the land of Varnu.

The Varnu is the name of a river, and the country near it is also called Varnu, the affix denoting country being elided by IV. 2, 81 S. 1202 Thus कान्यक्रम् ॥ As in the sentence घषा हि जाते हिमक्स कान्यक्रम् (?)

१३२४ । ब्राह्ययास्यप । ४ । २ । १०४ ॥

क्रोलकाविकेश्य स्थ * ॥ श्रमाऽन्तिकसरार्थयोः । चमाराः । इरावः। सामाः । सारानाः । सपरकः । परिभागनं जिल्ला सपरिहासय ग्रीत्मसिटः ॥ प्रकारमां भगावे दिलोवः • ॥ वानित्योऽयं वेदिपदिलोवियानाम् । हेनेद न । प्रवासीयः ॥

कार्वेदीय होते वस्तत्वय । विरद्धः ।। विकास स्टेट ^क ()

1324. The affix 'tyap' comes after an Indeclinable... in the remaining senses.

This rule is too wide and the following rartikus restrict in

Fart. The affix at is restricted to the following Indeclinables :with near or 'together' to here', in 'where', those that end in a ?? (V. 3. 7 S. 1053) and \(\text{ (V. 3. 10 S. 1957)}\). As \(\text{minister'}\) इत्त्यः हिन्दाः, सम्बद्धः, सम्बद्धः &c.

Why do we say 'its application should be restricted '? Observe:

strates formed from the Indeclinable sait a

Pdrf —The last cowel with the consonant, if any, which follows it, is eshed in the Indechnables when they are Bia. A Artifliper (erfforer) This is an a styl rule because lopa is ordered of the fee sjilable of baits by varinka under IV1 55S 1877. Had the fe elision of the present varinka been universal then there would have been no necessity of the varinka teaching the fe elision of baits?

Thus there is no fe clision of anig and anag when they take the affix is in the same selse. As anight and unreading if

Vårt —The स्वष् is added to the upasarga भि in the sense of fixed ' as, निस्य = सुष्य ।

Vd-t —The सब्द us added to the upasarpa किए in the sense of 'gone As तिरुवा: Chandalas &c who have gone out of the caste' It is thus formed तिस् । Tau Now applies the following softs

१३२४। इस्राचादी तबिते। ८। ३। १०१ ॥

हरवादिया पराय सस्य प स्थासादी क्षत्रित । निगती वर्णाप्रमेश्या निष्टप्रवाण्डासादि ॥ कारण्यास्य ^क॥ शारण्या श्रमनत्व ॥ हरादस्य ^कर्ण हराव ॥

बत्तरादादम् ^क ॥ श्रीत्तराह ॥

1325 प् is substituted for a final स preceded by a short र or उ before a Taddhita aftix beginning with त ।

Therefore the निस् 13 replaced by प before tau Thus we get निप + ना = निष्य meaning one who has gone out of caste such as Chan dalas &c.

hote — The following are the affires h for which it scheme takes place manely सर तम तम् या सा स्वप् मा तिक सर—सावित्य क्षणामा । तम । सावित्य । सहस्य मा सम्बद्ध आहुत्यमा । सम् । सावित्य । सहस्य । सहस्य मा सावित्य । सहस्य । सावित्य सहस्य ।

Vari - The affix or comes after sired e g situati grand forest

Vart -The affix हस्य comes after हर e g दूशका परिका a traveller'

Vari -- The allix चाहम् comes after क्सर e. ए जानताह ॥ १३२६ । ऐपमोक्षा श्वस्तोऽ यनग्स्याम । ४ । २ । १०४ ॥

प्रसार । पत्र वश्याणी रहराज्या । एपमस्यमः । ऐवमस्तमः । सारायमः ।

1326 The after erg is added optionally after the words 'aishamas,' 'hyas,' and 'seas , in the remaining senses

These take optionally ray; in the other alternative they will take पुर् and इप्राम् as taught hereafter.

As ऐदमस्त्यम् or ऐदमस्स्तनम् (IV. 3. 23. S. 1391), हास्त्रम् or हास्तनम (IV. 3. 23 S. 1391); श्रास्त्यम् or श्वस्तनम् (IV. 3 23 S. 1391) or श्रीयस्तिनम् (IV. 3. 15 S. 1385). The word 'svas' takes the augment at atso, hence the above three forms.

१३२७ । तीरक्ष्योत्तरपदादञ्जो । ४ । २ । १०६ ॥

ययासंख्येतः । काससीरम् । पाल्यवासीरम् । धैयक्ष्यम् । सीरक्षम्यान्साविसि नीक्सम् । बहुच्यूर्यान स्याभूत् । चाहरूव्यम् ॥

1327. The affix স্থাব comes after a word ending with स्तर, and the ज comes after a word ending with ऋष्य ; in the remaining senses.

This debars ग्रूण । Thus क्कांक्रतीरम, पालुझतीरम, धेवक्रप्यम् । The words formed by www. take the affix Sig in the feminine (IV. I. 15 S. 470): those in I take the affix zry (IV. I. 4 S. 454). The sutra is not enunciated as तीरकच्यान्तात् ; for had it been so, the affix would apply to बहुक्कव्य also, where इन्द is final, but cannot be called uttara-pada, as 'bahu' is not a pada but is an affix (V. 3. 68 S. 2023). Therefore, we have बाहुक्यबन formed by खण्।। १३२८ । द्क्पूर्वपदादसंख्यां कः । ४ । २ । १०६ ॥

क्रफोऽनवादः। पीर्वशासः। मसंसायां किन्। संसामूलायाः मकृतेर्गा भूत् । पूर्वेपुकामशस्यां भवः पूर्वेषुकामद्यमः । प्रान्तां प्राप्तमगरास्मामिन्युप्तरपदसृद्धिः ॥

1328. The affix of comes in the remaining senses, after a word preceded by another word that signifies 'direction,' provided that the compound is not a Name.

To a stem, whose first member is a word denoting direction. and which is not a Name, the affix \(\mathbf{y} \) is added, forming the feminine in मा । The word अर्थनावाच qualifies the 'base,' This debars प्रण । Thus काता + म = भैत्राला (VI. 4. 148. VII. 2. 117) 'who is in the eastern hall.' Why do we say 'when not a Name'? 'Observe, from the word

पूर्वपुकामधामी (II. 1. 50. S. 727) we have पूर्वपुकामधामें: (VII. 3. 14 S. 1400), The example illustrates, how first a compound of Tatpurusha kind is ne example most set + হয়কালয়নী; "Ishukāmashamī in-the-East'; the formed by the words হুই + হয়কালয়নী; "Ishukāmashamī in-the-East'; the whole being the name of the city. Then when the Taddhita affix is added to this word, the first vowel is not vriddhied, as is the general rule (VII. 2) 117; S. 1075) but the first vowel of the second member of the compound is vriddhied, viz. the letter इ of इन्नतायनी by rule VII. 3, 14, S, 1400,

१३२६। मद्रेष्ट्योऽञ । ४। २ । १०८॥

दिकपूर्वपदादिस्वेत । दिशोऽभद्रासामिति मद्रपर्युदासादादिवृद्धि । वीर्वेनद्र । आपरमद्रः व

1329 The affix অস্ is added to the word uz, preceded by a word denoting direction, in the remaining senses.

Thus प्रितंत्र f के। धार्यस्त्र f के। धार्यस्त्र व के। से Here contrary to the examples in the preceding suits, the initial vowel is violdned by VII 3 13 S 1399 which makes a special exception in the case of the word महा।

१३३० । उदीच्यग्रामाच बह्नचोऽन्तोदात्तात् । ४ ।२ ! १०६ ॥

ग्राम् स्वात् । शेवपुरम् ॥

1330 The affix wa comes in the remaining senses after a word consisting of more than two syllables, having that accent on the final, being the name of a village of the neodles of the North

The governing force of the word दिस् cerses here. The अञ् debars

१३३१ । प्रस्योत्तरपदपलद्यादिकोपथादण् । ४ । २ । ११० ॥

माशिकप्रस्य । पत्तर । वैजीतक ॥

1831. The affix www comes, in the remaining senses after a word ending with new, after the words word &c., and after a word having a penultimate we, whether these words express villages of North folk or not.

This debars the सन् of the last aphorism Thus साहित्यस्य, पाला,

मेलीनक । 1 पत्री 2 परिषद 3 गोरक 4 महिक उसलकीर (मज़कीट), 6 बर्ग्कीट (बाट-कीट) 7 आज़कोट 8 समज़बीट 9 स्वयन्त्रीकर, 10 क्रम्कारीच्या 11 मोही, 12 मीहजी (नेवारी) 15 गोरका, 14 द्वारोग 15 गामती, 16 व्हस्स, 17 दरवान (दरसानि) 18 स्वज़ह्मा 19 (क्रम्कोन व

१३३२। कण्यातिक्यो गोत्रे । ४। २। १११॥

पृथ्यो गीवपस्ययान्तंश्योऽण् स्यात् । कपदी शर्मादि । यात्प्वस्य सावा काण्याः ।

1332 The affix স্বাত্ত comes after the pationymics formed from কবৰ &c

Here the word und does not qualify the sense of the base, nor does it give the sense of the affix. It simply means 'that after a word

ending with the affix which has been ordained after the words Kanva &c., in denoting a Gotra or Family-name; the affix we is employed in the remaining senses." This debars the affix v (IV. 2. 114 S. 1337). Thus tigner, the nopuls of Kanva.

Thus Kanva-class is a sub-class of Gargadi. The Family-name from सुरुष is section प्राप्त is section to this, the affix अपन् is added. क्षाच्य

+ अण् = कार्मेषः (VI. 4. 148 and VI. 4. 152).

१३३३ । इज्रह्मा । धारा ११२ ॥

भोचे स इज सक्तराहण् स्वातः । सक्षाः । गोचे कि.म् । सेतहमेरिकं सेतहमीयम । गोचिन्ह कार्कीयं गहु कीकिकम् । तेनेह न । पार्थिनीयम् ॥

1333. After a Family-name formed by इन्, the

Thus from क्स we have the Patronymic दादि, from which दासा: 'the pupils of Dákshi.' The final ह is elided before आब् by VI. 4, 148. S. 311.

Why do we say 'denoting a family name'? Observe सैत्वर्डीन:

a word formed by \$\vec{v}\$\text{q}\$ of IV. 2. 80, \$S. 1292 not denoting a family, but having the four-fold sense of IV. 2. 68, 67.05. 1280-82. The further derivative from this will be \$\vec{q}\text{region}\$ the will be \$\vec{q}\text{region}\$ from this will be \$\vec{q}\text{region}\$ for \$\vec{q}\text{region}\$ in the same of \$\vec{q}\text{region}\$ of the scriptural gottes or class as mentioned in the list of gottes given in the sacred books: and not worldly gottes, or family descent. Therefore the rule does not apply in \$\vec{q}\text{region}\$ for \$\vec{q}\text{region}\$ in \$\vec{q}\text

१३३७ । न द्याचः प्राच्यभरतेषु । ४ । २ । ११३ ॥

ह्मश्रेरवर्धाऽप्रचारः । माश्रीयाः । काकीचाः । अरतानां माण्यस्येत्रिषु पृयरापानमन्त्रम् माण्यमद्वये भरतानाममञ्जूषा निष्ठम् ॥

1334. The affix we is not however added to a word which, though ending in the Patronymic affix to, consists of two syllables, when it is the family name of Eastern people or of Bharata.

This starta debars काल, which would have come by the last starta. The result is that the words answering to the description given in this aphorism, from the केक्सि derivatives by affix of [V. 2. 148. 2.1337]. This stepher: and words of from, ब्राइट or काली। The word प्राकृ and काली are

Thus প্রত্তীয়া: and কার্যায়ো from, and or কার্যা the word and affili Viddha words as defined in the next rule, and therefore they take ত ॥

Vindona words as deaded.

The Bharatas belong also to the East-Folk or Prachyas. Their separate mention here indicates by Jaapaka or inference, that wherever Prachya is used in these sutras, it does not include the Bharatas. See

11. 4. 66.

१६३५। बृद्धिर्यस्याचामादिस्तदबृद्धमः । १ । १ । ७३ ॥

दस्य सम्मायस्याचा मध्ये बादिनेद्विस्तदग्रहस्य स्थात् ॥

1335 That word, among the vowels of which the first is a vyiddhi, is called vyiddham

This defines the word बुद्धम् । The soura consists of five words ~मूचि
'the vindilin vowel', सहम 'whose,' समाम 'among the vowels,' साहि' is first',

Mit that', you's called vyidoham'

Note—If a word consump of many rowels, his a vyiddli rowel coming
first in the order of words that word is called vyidoham. Thus the words will
ging & have the first word by a ryiddly rowel, it ersore, they are called vyidoham

The word wy idiam has been defined in order to make applicable to fiete peculiar words certain haddens affaces. Thus there as a rule (1V 2 115 S 1237) by which the edit or is added to riddham. Thus rare to refer to added to reddham.

१३३६। स्पदादोनि च । १ । १ । ७४ ॥

बद्धसज्ञानि स्य ॥

1936. The words tyad &c , are also called vyiddham.

Note —The my de have been given in the list of sarranams. These words

Note —The arg &c have been given in the list of satranhms These words
are also called widdham Thus ng + ছ'- মুগুলায় i Bo also মাগুলায়, স্বাধীনা, সাম্প্রিয় বিভাগের ক্ষান্ত কি প্রায়ালী কৈ

१३३७ (बृद्धाच्छ । ४। २ । ११४ ।

चालीय । सतीय । सदीय n

1337 After a word cellad Vriddha, the affix & is added in the remaining senses

The word me does not govern this sûtra. This is a general rule This debars मृत्। Thus from मृत्यं we have पार्मीद (VI 4 148 S 311 and VI 4 152 S 2119) So also सार्वाच मालीय सर्वित ॥

१३३८ । एउ प्राची देशे । १ : १ : ७५ %

्ह् स्वयाणावारेग्नर्र्वाता सांचारेशार्वाचारेगा । एखीवपतीय । गोनवीय । भोजकरीय । पक्ष चार्चा । ऐसीचप्य । सीवस्य । भोजकर्य । पुद्र क्रिया सारिष्टच्य । कार्यक्रम ॥ या वावधेवास सृद्धरा चनस्या ⁸ ॥ नेरहका। दरहरीय ॥ 1338 A word that has the letters ए and को as the

first among its vowels, gets optionally also the designation of yieldham, when it is the name of a country.

As time is a country of the east; it is a yieldham word and we have

सावई+स-पानर्शिय similarly पूर्णाप्यमीयम, भाजकरीय I Alternatively, with the affix क्षम the forms will be मार्गिक, ऐस्तीप्यम, भाजकरीय

Why do we say !having the letters a and ur?? If a simple vowel is first among the vowels, of a word, that word will not be called vriddham: and as such will not take the affix हा । as चाहिन्छमः, साम्यक्तरज्ञः ॥

Vart :- A proper noun, though not coming under the above definition, may yet be regarded optionally as a viiddham. Thus agent + me agentur. for we may have वेपवसा !!

१३३६। भवतप्रकृष्ठको । ४। २। ११५॥

दक = भावस्कः । सबस + इस्त = भवशियः ॥

बक्काक्षयस एकी स्तः । भावरक्तः । जारस्यम् । भवदीयः । वृद्धादिस्यनवन्तः द्वावेश्कानकोव । भावतः । 1339. The affixes 25 and 554 come after the Yriddha word सबद in the remaining senses.

The word was is a Vriddha word, because it belongs to tradadi class (I. 1. 74 S. 1336). This rule debars & of IV. 2. 114. S. 1337. In the affix get, the final et is indicatory, showing that the word were before this affix gets the designation of Pada ve (L 4, 17 S, 230). Thus were

But when the word was is not treated as Vridall a, then it takes the general affix सुन्न; as भावतः t This is the case when बद्दम् is derived by affixing sig to a to

१३४०। काइयादिङ्यप्रजनिही । ४ । २ । ११६ ॥

इकार उपारणार्थः । काशिकी । काशिका । बेदिकी । बेदिका ॥

सापदादिपूर्वपदारकालान्तात् ।। चापदादिसकृतिमधाः,। वापरकालियी । सापरकालिया ॥

1340. The affixes তথ্ and ভিত come, in the remaining senses, after the words with &c.

In the affixes and and say, the gis replaced by gas, the other letters are anubandhas. The form in both cases will be the same, but there is a distinction in the feminine. Those formed by क्षेत्र will take दीव (IV, 1 15 S. 470), the others will take any (IV, 1, 4, S. 454). Thus affigured or स्ताविकती, बैकिसा or बेदिक्ती ॥

Note: - The word again is to be read into this sutra. These words in the list which are not gu will take the affixes, by virtue of being so classified. en ere not ag and Note:—The word देवसा: occurs in the list of words. It gets the designation

of पुर hy I. 1. 75, S. 1888. Thus ध्यामिका:) But when it is the name of of ar by 1. 1. 70. 5. August of a Widdles word. The secondary derivative then will be टेवरूसः ॥

Natt - This affix comes after compound words ending in and and .Varv;— 1810 ama preceded by सावत्, जर्भ and तर्; as सावत्कासिकी or कां, भीर्थकालिकी or कां, तह-कातिकी ० वस ॥ -

1 कार्ति, 2 चेति (वेदी) 5 सावाति * 4 देवात् 5 काच्युत, 6 नेताना (नेताता)
7 राष्ट्रण्य, 8 हसिराक्ष्ट्रं, 9 हुस्तावद, (कुप्तान्द्र), 10 तिरण्य 11 कारण 12 मानावत् (नीतायत्त्र), 13 मार्ग्युत, 15 कार्युत, 15 स्त्रीत्व, 17 प्रत्यात्त्र (नीतायत्त्र), 18 चीयायत्त्र (सिरायात्त्रात्), 19 दुस्ता, 20 क्यांत्र, 21 देवात्त्र 25 तिराव = 23 विश्वप्तंत्र, 24 सार्विष्य, 25 तुमानिष्य, 26 सोमानिष्य, 27 हार्गाव्य, 28 सार्विष्य, 29 कार्याद्व्य, 27 हार्गाव्य, 28 सार्विष्य, 38 सार्वेष्य, 38 सार्य

१३४१। धाहीकप्रामेभ्यक्षा । ४। २ । ११७॥

वाहीकमानवाधियामा वृद्धेभ्यसम्मित्री स्ताः । स्टब्याववाव । कास्त्रीर माम वाहीतमान । कास्त्रीरिकी । कास्त्रीरिका

1341 The affixes ext and fixe come, in the remaining senses, after the Vriddha nords denoting the villages of Vanika

The word बुद्धान् is to be read into this stitra. This deburs the affix ह (1V 2 114 S 1337) Thus काम्लीरिकी or कास्त्रीतिका थ

१३४२ । विभाषोशीनरेषु । ४ । २ । ११५ ॥

एवं ये मामास्तद्वाचिश्यो वृद्धभ्यविद्भाषी या स्त । सीदक्षेतिकी । मीदक्षिका । सीदक्षेतीया ॥

1342. The affixes and we come optionally in the remaining senses, after the Vriddha words denoting Vahika villages situated in Usinaia.

Thus सीरवाँनिकी, सीदर्शनिका and सीरवाँशीया ॥

१३४३ । डोर्देशे ठज् । ४ । २ । ११६ ॥

्र्रम् अवस्य उर्द्या । स्थादकर्षे नेपादकर्षेका । केदण इति झाव । इति किन्। वरणान्त्रीकार्याभवित्तवस्य । विवादकर्षे नेपादकर्षेका । केदण इति झाव । इति किन्। परोक्ताना पादवा । मिन्न व्यावसीकित व्यावस्थान प्रसादकर्षे परणान्त्र वापने । शासिकार्यकः ॥

1348. The affix 32 comes in the remaining senses, after a Nominal-stem denoting a locality and ending at 3.4

The phrase 'quin' does not govern this sutra. For, had it been understood in this aphorism, there would have been no necessity of repeating it in the next.

Thus গ্ৰাহকপুঁজা from নিবাহকার , the long ক্ষাs shortened by VII 4 13 S834 before the affix ক্ষা Why do we say 'denoting a country '? Observe বাংবা 'the pupils of বহু' formed by ক্ষম্ম।

In the previous sutras, the anuvitti of EM and fME both were current, hence the repetition of EM in this sutra, because we could not take the anuvitti of EM from the last sutra, without drawing in the anuvitit of FME!

This sutra being subsequent in order to IV. 2. 114 S. 1337, debars that sutra; and hence in the case of vriddha words ending in a and denoting a locality, 表 is not added, but the au of the present sutra. Thus 机能磁管器: II

१३४४ । बुद्धारमाचाम् । ४ । २ । १२० ॥

प्राप्तेशवाचिनी वृद्धारेवीत निक्षमार्थे सम्रम् । आवक्रजन्युकः । श्राक्रजन्युकः । भेट गमवास्तुः । शामवास्त्रकः ॥

1344. The affix EN comes in the remaining senses, after a -vriddha word ending in T and denoting a locality of the Eastern-folks.

The phrase कोर्वेक is here understood. Thus आवजनस्थः, भाषजनस्थः ॥

The affix an would have been valid by the last sutra also, the present share makes a fram or restriction, showing that the case of words denoting places of East, the rule applies to those words only, which are Vyiddha. Therefore it does not apoly to MERIEM, from which we have THEMERTHEFT II

१३४५ । धन्वयोपधादत्रुष्ठ । ४ । २ । १२१ ॥

धन्त्रविशेषवर्शात्रक्षेत्र वकारितपशक्ष देशवाधिनी वृद्धाहुम्म स्वात् । ऐरविक्षं धन्य ऐरावसकः । साङ्गायकतान्मिच्यत्राची प्रमृद्धवानिस्त्रकेषु प्रथान्ती । साङ्गावककः । सान्मिक्यकः ॥

1345. The affix 37 comes in the remaining senses after a vyiddha word denoting a locality, which has the letter q as its penultimate, and after a vyiddha place-name denoting a waste or desert place.

The words बृद्धान् and बृद्धां are understood here. The word एव means a waste or desert. Thus परिधानकः, देशवतकः are examples of पून ॥ Similarly सर्वित्यस्वकः and काश्यिक्यकः are examples of a penultimate. (IV. 2.80 S. 1292).

् १३४६ । अस्थपुरवहान्ता**श्च** । **४ । २ । १२२** ॥

एतजन्ताकृद्धाहेशकान्दिमां जुन्न् स्थात् । इत्स्यापवादः । माताप्रस्यकः । नान्दीपुरकः । पैक्षुवद्धः । प्रशन्तमस्थानगर्थम् । अन्देशा तन्तरेण स्वित्तम् ।

1346. The affix বুদ comes, in the remaining senses, after a Vriddha word denoting a locality and ending with সহয, মুহ or বহু মু

This debars ह (IV. 2. 114 S. 1337). Thus हालामस्थकः, मान्द्रीपुरकः,

The words ending in at would have taken the affix an by the next sutra also, but as that sutra is restricted to the countries of the East, this sutra is general in its scope,

• १३५७ । रोपधेनो प्राचाम । ४ (२ 1 १२३ ॥

रोपधादीपारा-ताचा मागदवण चि । द्वादुषुम स्थात् । पायसिपुणका । हेस , कासादक ॥

1347 The thin 37 comes in the remaining senses after a Vriddha word denoting a locality of the East-folk, the word having a penultimate 7 or ending in 7

This debuts ह । This वादालकुक्क । So also with words ending

in है। As कारकरी-स्थान बक (VI 4 148) Note — Wiy do we say metry of the Dackfolk'? Observe सामानिशीय formed by हा। The में मा हैन in the sutra is for the sake of distinctness

१३४८ । जनपदतदयध्योद्य । ४ । २ । १२४ ॥

अन्यवनाश्चित्रकारियाचित्रव पृद्धार्युम् स्वात् । बादशकः । वेतार्वकः ॥

1348 The after an end of the remaining senses, after a Viddha word denoting the inhabited kingdom, or a limit of such kingdom

The phrases ৰুৱাৰ and हो are understood here being qualified by sarrys and ন্যৱাই ।। This debars the গদিং ছা ।। This আৰ্থক is an

example of जनवर ॥ Note ----And फीरक्टक and "सामग्राण्क Iron बीपुष्ट and स्थानावन two numbed ted countries are billetintic a of जनवराविंश ॥

The wrift or limit of an inhabted country or wrive must be a country and not a village. Thus is so in order to prevent by antimipation the application of w by $17 \times 137 \times 136$ to words like Parist which is no and desert as wrives in The vord ways means either the boundary of that (ways) or that which stell is a boundary.

१३४६ । श्रयद्वादिष यहचचनविषयात । ४ । २ । १२५ ॥

पद्मार्युद्धाय जनवन्त्रस्यविधायम्। बनवपनविषयाधानिविद्धाः सुत्रम् रहात्। असुत्रारको पृद्धान्तरस्यवस्य । पद्माञ्चानसम् आह्रको । बहुराज्ञानसम्पर्धाः सामनीरकः । बृद्धान्तरस्य प्रतिक्रम् । विद्यान्तरस्य स्वतः । विद्यान्य स्वतः । विद्यान्तरस्य स्वतः । विद्यान्यः । विद्यान्तरस्य स्वतः । विद्यान्यः । विद्यान्यः । विद्यान्यः । विद्यान्यः । विद्यान्यः । विद्य

1349 The affir EN comes in the remaining senses, even after a word which is not a Vriddha, and which is always plural, when it denotes an inhabited country or a limit of such country as well is after such Viddha words.

The words জনবৰ and নুষ্যাই are to be read into the phorism. This debars হা and বলাল নিয়াৰ from sign শুনা and কলিয়া which are non Vriddia

पारतास्प 6 सारकारणं 7, 7 महिरास्त 1, 8 समायतः, 4 सर्तुवाद (सार्तुवार) 5 पारतास्प 6 सारकारणं 7, 7 महिरास्त्र 1, 8 महापारते (तास्परात्ती) 8 महापार्थ 7, 10 महरुरायो 7, 11 सहस्रायो 7, 12 स्वरास्त्र 1, 13 स्वरास्त्र 1, 13 स्वरास्त्र 1, 13 स्वरास्त्र 1, 13 स्वरास्त्र 1, 14 स्वरास्त्र 1, 15 समूर्या 7, 16 स्वरास्त्र 1, 15 समूर्या 7, 18 स्वरास्त्र (सिंद्रपर्य, 18 स्वरास्त्र (सिंद्रपर्य, 18 स्वरास्त्र (सिंद्रपर्य, 19 स्वरास्त्र (सिंद्रपर्य, 18 स्वरास्त्र (सिंद्रपर्य, 19 स्वरास्त्र सिंद्रपर्य, 18 स्वरास्त्र सिंद्रपर्य, 19 स्वरास्त्र सिंद्रपर्य, 18 सिंद्रपर्य, 19 स्वरास्त्र सिंद्रपर्य, 18 सिंद्रपर्य, 19 सिंद्रपर्य, 19 सिंद्रपर्य, 18 सिंद्रपर्य, 18 सिंद्रपर्य, 19 सिंद

१३४२ । नगराःकत्सतप्राधीष्ययोः । ४ । २ । १२८ ॥

नगरसन्दाद्वात्रुम् स्वाकुरसने वार्यान्यं च गम्ये । नागरकभीर सिस्पी था । कुरसनेति किम् । नागर बायाना ॥

1352. The affix gu comes after the word 'nagara' in the remaining senses, when censure or praise is implied.

The word कुलान which is equivalent to किन्द्रज्ञ or blame or censure', and militar which means "ayer " devictity", qualify the sense of the affix

Thus norms 'a thief or a skilful person'. The word literally means 'a town born, or town bred, but by the usage of language, it always denotes a person having the vices or virtues of a town, such as a thief

१३४३ । श्रारण्यानगतुर्थे । ४। २ । १२६ ॥

क्षत्र) कारणकाण्णश्चस्यापयाच् ।)

परवास्त्रायान्त्रायां विद्वारमञुष्पद्वस्ति विश्वति प्राच्यमः "॥ साल्यकः प्राया सप्त्राची श्वामी विद्वारी मञ्जूषो हामी वा॥

या गोनवयु "॥ आर्ण्यका व्यार्ण्या या गोनवा ॥

1353. The affix হুম comes, in the remaining senses, after the word কৰেব, in the sense of a man.

This debars the affix ज of 1325 Vartika. Thus कारप्यूक शहरा 'a forester'

l'drf —it should be stated rather that the affix हुन is added to प्रत्य in the sense of 'a way ''a lesson, or doctrine (Upanishad)' 'a maxim'' 'a phy or game' 'a man' and 'an elephant'. Thus शहरायका परवा, अभ्याय 'दाव दिवार तकता or कहीं। Vârt:—Optionally when the sense is that of cow-dung, वर कारण्याः वर कारण्याः

Note: --Why do we say 'when having these senses'? Otherwise the affix will be up it. As unvert: quat' wild beasts'.

१३५४। विभाषाकुरुयुगन्धराभ्याम् । ४। २। १३०॥

इम् । कोस्वकः । कीरवः । यौगन्धरकः । यौगन्धरः ॥

1354. The affix 34 comes optionally in the remaining senses, after the words 'Kuru', and 'Yugandhara'.

Thus कीरवकः or कीरवें, बीबन्धरकः or बीबन्धरें: म

१३५५ । मद्रवृज्योः कन् । ४ । २ । १३१ ॥ अन्यद्युमेंऽपवाहः । नद्वेष जातो नद्रकः । वृज्ञिकः ।

1355. The affix and comes in the remaining senses, after the words 'madra' and 'vriji'.

This debars सुम्, though the words denote inhabited countries. Thus

१३४६ । कोपधादण् । ४ । २ । १३२ ॥

मादिषिकः ॥

1356. The affix we comes in the remaining senses, after a word denoting a place, and having the letter was its penultimate.

This debars বুম্ in the case of words which denote জনগৰ or inhabited countries. Of course the words which do not denote জনগৰ, will have taken আৰু even without this rule. Thus আৰ্থিকঃ "born in স্থাবিকঃ" So also দাবিধিকঃ গ

Note —The affix बाद will apply oren when the word ends in द, which would have otherwise taken दम by IV. 2. 118 S. 1385. Thus द्वारत: "born in द्वार "!!
The word देश is understood in this salte.

. १३५७ । कच्छादिभ्यश्च । ४ । २ । १३३ ॥

देशवासिभ्योऽण् । सुमावेशपरादः । काण्यः । सैन्यपः ॥

1857. The affix an comes, in the remaining senses, after the words kachchha &c denoting places.

The word देशे is understood here. This debars हुम् &c. Thus कान्छ: सिथकः, वार्णन: &c.

Note: -- The words were &c. are not invariable plural words, because by the next sures, it is shown that these words may signify men and their habits &c. The

word दिशापस occurs in this list. It would have taken स्वाप् by the last stira als because it has us as its penultimate. Its mention in it o list is for the sake of it subsequent stira by which it takes सुम also under certain conditions.

1 क्षत्रक 2 शिन्स 3 वर्षों 4 मन्यार 5 मधुमह, 6 कम्पोज 7 कस्तीर सारव 5 कुरु 10 बाह्यपद (बाणु वाण्ड साण्ड) 11 दीप 12 बादस, 13 बाजसह 1 पिंजापक 15 प्रसार (कुटुन) 16 रहरू ॥

१३५८ । मनुष्यतःस्ययोर्जुम् । ४ । २ । १३४ ॥

सन्द्रायधात्रपाद । सन्द्रे जाताहि याण्यका महन्य । याण्यक हसितम्। महन्य किम १८४०को हो ॥

1858 The affix Ex comes after the words knoholds &c in the senses of born &c when the meaning is a 'man or 'what exists in man'

This debars মৃত্যু Thus বৃশ্চিক a man born in Kutch! ক্যুত্ত কুম্ব মুমিল মুন্দিবৰা । 'His loke or talk is of Lutch or a Kutch laughter'

Why do we say when meaning a man or what exists in man? Of serve आच्छा भी 4 The cow of Lutch

१३४६ । श्रवदाती सारवात् । ४ । २ । १३५ ॥

सार्वकार्यक करकादिला(बुद्दि विद्धे नियमायभिद्द । यपदातावदेति सार्वको ब्राह्मय यपदाती किद्द । सार्व व्यानस्थातम् ॥

1359 The affix হুর comes after the word আল্পা the senses of being boin &c when denoting a man or what exists in man, provided that it does not mean a foot-soldier.

The word ताल which occurs in the कच्छा है class would have taken का by the last sours when the sense was that of a man or some human attribute The present sours makes a restriction. Thus सामुख्य सामुख्यस्य हरिसा अस्तिस्य

The present sura makes a restriction. Thus digital मनुष्य गालुकार्य हरिया अस्थित Why do we say when not meaning a loot suldier? Observe साह्य प्रशास कवारी the Salva foot soldier goes!

१३६०। गोयवाग्योख । ४। २। १३६॥

साल्याद्युम् । सञ्कावाकोऽपवाद । साल्यको गौ साल्यका ववास् । शास्त्रसञ्ज ।:

1360. The affix you comes in the remaining senses of being horn &c, after the words they, when the word signifies 'a cow' or 'a barley gruel'.

This debars প্ৰকৃতি IV 2 133 S 1357 Thus আকুমী নী "the cons born in Salva', আন্ত্ৰিন দলমু 'the barley gruel of Salva', In other cases uc baye ব্যৱস্থা

१३६१ । गर्तोभरपदाच्छः । ४ । २ । १३७ ॥

हेरो । कार्गोऽपवादः । गुक्तगर्तीयम् । स्वतरपद्यद्वणं बहुव्वृर्वीनरासार्थम् ॥

1361. The affix & comes in the remaining senses after a Nominal-stem denoting a place and having the word was as its second term.

This debars क्या । The word होते is to be read into the suitra. This rule being a subsequent one debars the affixes हम् and चित्र of suitra IV. 2. 1117 S. 1341. Thus क्यानार्थि 'born in the world's hole. The word strater is used in the suitra, so as to prevent the application of the rule to a word which ends in unit, but is preceded by the affix क्षा as बहुनवृत्त u. Here क्ष is an affix (V. 3.6 S. 2021) and not a pada.

१३६२ । शहादिभ्यक्ष । ४ । २ । १३८ ॥

कः स्वात । गरीयंः ॥

कुर प्राचार । अस्तियमः । पार्श्वतीयमः । पार्श्वतीयमः । प्राच्यतामा अगावे हिन्दोपस्यानिस्यतां आपरिकतियमः ॥

कुरजनस्य परस्य च ०॥ जगकीयम् । परकीयम् ॥

देवस्य भ * ॥ देवक्रीयम् ॥

स्यस्य च^{्छ} ॥ स्वक्षीयम् ॥ वेशुकादिभ्यद्धण्याच्यः ० ॥ देशुकीयम् । तेनक्षीयम् । कीनस्यन् कीयम् ॥

1362. The affix a comes in the remaining senses after the words gaba &c.

This debars und &c. Thus utilize 'belonging to a cave'. a west with the **Partike.**—The words ugast and utilize the affix any, but before
the affix up the up of up is eliced. Thus upuring a utilized utilizing the
Varitike also indicates that the elision of fir of the Indicelinable as ordained
by the Varitike ander S. 1324 is a rule of limited sope.

Vart:--The augment कुछ is added to जन and पर before the affix छ As अनक्षीयम, परकीयम ॥

Várt:—The same augment is added to the word स्व also as, देवजीवम् ॥ Várt:—The same augment is added to the word स्व. as स्वजीवम् ॥

Part:—The same augment is access to the words and & . No list of such words is given. It is an ब्राह्मियाणा II Thus वैद्युकीयम, वेनसीयम, बीस्तरविद्युक्त प्राप्ताविक्त प्राप्तविक्त प्राप्तविक्त प्राप्तविक्त प्राप्तविक्त स्वाप्तविक्त स्वापतिक्त स्वाप्तविक्त स्वापतिक्त स्वाप्तविक्त स्वाप्तविक्त स्वापतिक स्वापतिक

Note:—In the list of reside occurs the following "ক্যান্ডেন্ আনু আক্.". If means "The word was becomes changed into wear when the affix & is to be added. Thus ব্যাহ্মন্ত্ৰা II But when the sense is that of a Vedeschool or Charapa, the affix way is added instead of year appears II The word ways here

has the restricted sense of 'the middle of the earth', and not any middle grownly. Thus would in means quadrath with So also when the after war is applied in the case of warm is than the case of feating of after 17 2. 2 89 S 1900 and not all the other senses. Thus war grown, was whitever, which warms "the Charanas dwell in the Earth, three in the Vest, and three in the Middle".

े पातु. 2 सम्मास्त, 3 सह, 4 सिन्त, 5 सम्मान्य चाल प्राप्त, 6 स्वार, 7 स्कृ.

6 सू, 9 साप, 10 पूर्वच्य 1 स्वराय्य, 12 साम्य खाल 13 स्वयं सास्त, 14 व्यक्तरार,

5 स्वार, 9 साप, 10 पूर्वच्य 1 स्वराय्य, 12 साम्य खाल 13 स्वयं सास्त, 14 व्यक्तरार,

एक्टमीय (१५४म) 22 साम्यम्य (स्वराम) 25 स्वराप्त, 12 व्यक्तरार, 21 साम्यम्य

एक्टमीय (१५४म) 22 साम्यम्य (स्वराम) 25 स्वराप्त, 12 साम्यम्य, 12 साम्यम्य,

एक्टमीय (१५४म) 22 साम्यम्य (स्वराम) 25 साम्यम्य (स्वराम) साम्यम्य साम्यम्य साम्यम्य (स्वराम्यम्य) 25 साम्यम्यम्य, 13 सीम, 22 साम्यम्य, 25 सीम, 25 साम्यम्य (स्वराम्यम्य), 13 सीम, 23 साम्यम्य, 25 सीम, 25 साम्यम्य (स्वराम्यम्य), 14 सीम, 25 साम्यम्य, 14 सीम, 25 साम्यम्य, 14 सीम, 25 साम्यम्य, 15 साम्यम, 15 साम्यम

१३६३। मार्चा करावेः । ४।२।१३६॥

प्रान्देशशास्त्रिन करादेश्हः स्थात्। स्थोऽपवादः। कटनगरीश्रम्। कटपोधीश्रम्। कटपाधीश्रम्। कटपाधीश्रम्।

1863 The affix \$\overline{\sigma}\$ comes in the remaining senses, after the words beginning with \$\overline{\sigma}\$ denoting the places of the East-folk.

. PAISE-TOIR.

The word देशे is understood here also. The word मासू of the suita qualifies देशे " This debars सन्त ॥ Thus सरमारीवम, सरपार और ए स

१३६४। राष्ट्रः क च । ४। २। १४० ॥

युद्धानाप्रते सिद्धे सरसन्तिवेशिय कारेशमात्र विधीवत । राजवीवम् ॥

1364. The letter ক is the substitute of the final of the word ব্যৱস্থ, when ভ is added

This satra only teaches the substitution of क, for पान would have taken w by IV 2 114 S 1337 Thus पानकीयम् । The word वेसे does not govern this satra, not being appropriate

१३६५ । इद्धादकेकान्तकोपधातः । ४ । २ । १४१ ॥

" का इत प्रवरनाश्योषपाच वृद्धिवाचित्रवर साव । श्राह्मणकी नाम अनवही यथ श्राहता बाह्मपर्व विनत्तव जाती ब्राह्मणकीय । प्राह्मणीयः।

1365 The affix ত comes in the remaining senses, after a Vriddha word denoting a place and ending with মূক or কে, or having আ as its populitimate.

The word $\frac{1}{20}$ must be read into the setra. This debars the $\frac{1}{20}$ of IV. 2. 132 S. 1356 as well as the affixes ordained by IV. 2. 117 and 123. S. 1341 and 1347.

Thus মন্ত্ৰ:-ভান্নতম্প্ৰীয়ৰ ৪ "One born in Brahmanaka--a country where the Brahmana caste live by the profession of arms." হয়:-- আসন্ত্ৰিনীয়ৰ ৪

Note:—The words सामुक्त &c. are also governed by this rule though they end in उस 8 Thus सामुक्तियन, भीयकीयम, प्रश्नेभारतीयम् !!

१३६६ । कन्धापस्रदनगरमामहदोत्तरपदात । ४ । २ । १४२ ॥

संस्मादेवकप्रकोत्तरथवोद्देशवार्यमा मृद्धाच्छः स्तात् । जर्म्|माजंतरप्रातः । राक्षिकर्यागम । वाश्चिकसीयम् । शक्षितगरीयम् । बाज्यामीयम् । शक्षित्रकीयम् ॥

1366. The affix vecomes in the remaining senses after the Vriddha words, having the words kauthé, palada, nagara, grama and brada, as last terms.

This debars the other affixes such as হল্ and নিহ of IV. 2. 117 S. 134t.
Thus হাডিমন্থীয়ন, হাডিমন্ত্ৰীয়ন, হাডিমন্থীয়ন, হাডিম

१३६७ । पर्यताचा । ४ । २ । १४३ ॥

पर्वसीयः ॥

1367. The affix হ comes after the word পৰ্বন in the remaining senses.

This debars सण् n Thus पर्वतीयो गजा "the hill-king", पर्वतीया पुरुदः 'the hill man'.

१३६८ । विभाषात्रमञुष्पे । ४ । २ । १४४ ॥ मनुस्तामिन्नद्वेषे पूर्वताष्ट्वेर या स्वासावेद्वेदण् । प्रवेतीयानि पार्वतानि या प्रवासि । कामनुद्रान

कित्। वर्षनीके महत्त्वः म 1368. The uffix & optionally comes in the remaining

1368. The affix छ optionally comes in the remaining senses after the word पर्वत when it does not denote a man.

Thus परैक्षियानि or पार्वतानि कमानि 'hill fruits'.

Why do we say भागदुष्ये 'not-luman'? Observe पर्वनीके मनुष्यः where there is no option allowed.

१३६६। कुक्रणवर्णाञ्चारद्वाजे । ४।२। १४५॥

भारद्वा जडेशसान्त्रिशासाभ्यां छः । क्षकणीयम् । पर्णीयम् । भारद्वा जे किम् । कार्यक्षम् । दार्जस्

1369. The affix & comes in the remaining senses after 多霉素 and que when denoting the country of Bi-āradvāja.

The word ইয়া is understood here also. The word সংয়োজ does not here mean Gotra, but country. Thus ভূত্মগাহিম and বুগাঁহম ॥

Why do we say denoting country of Bhāradvājas?' Observe

* १३७० । जुप्मदस्मदोरन्यतरस्यां सञ्च । ४ । ३ । १ ॥

भाषकः । यसेऽण् । स्वयार्प्रमाकः वा श्रव स्थानेश्व । प्रस्मदायः ॥

1370 The affix অহ also comes optionally in the icmaining senses, after the words 'jushmad' and 'esmad'.

The regulating power of the word wit ceases. The word windscates that the affix may be by as well. The word optionally shows that the general affix writ may also be employed. Thus there are three affixes will be a supported with the support of th

The words खुमार and सम्बन्ध are Vnddha as they belong to Tyadidic class (1 1 74 S 1336) and would have taken or by IV 2 114 S 1337, the present source enjoins three affixes for each Thus खुमार्न सम्बन्धान्तिक सन्द (IV 3 2 S 1371) श्रीसाका खुमार्न कन्द्रसमूर्त देवन खुमार्ग (VII 1 2)

युक्तदु+सम्प्र-युक्तास-ईन (IV 3 2 S 1371) च्योक्ताक्षीया (VII 1 2 and VIII 4 2 S 475 and 197) So also भारमाका । सरमधीय and भारमाकीन ॥

१३७१ । तस्मित्रकि च यध्माकास्माकी । ४ । ३ । २ ॥

युध्यदस्महेरिताबहेश्यौ रस् सञ्यास च । यीष्माकीण । आरमाकीम । यौष्माक । प्रारमाक ॥

1871 When this affix অল্ is added and when জল্ is added then युप्ताप and অন্সাদ are the substitutes of যুগার্ and অন্সাদ !!

 Λ ate —The pronoun নাইনৰ refers to the visible sfix স্থান্থ and not to the under stood affix মু which was drawn into the last stirrs by the word স্থা

Why does the rule of motual corresponde on (1 3 10 8 1283 200 apply down than he may be my three for the motion and the substitutes? This however is not done because the active are he of rich into two separate aphorisms as (1) neter than the case he do it is not to separate aphorism as (2) neter the properties of the my substitution and the major than the major than the major than the my substitution of the my

As for this rations see the preceit no sutrate g चौष्माकील आस्त्राजील with जाम and चौषमाक aid आस्त्राक with simile

Note -- These bituition does not take [law when to a added as gangle and wender it

१३७२ । तबकममक। वेकवचने । ४ । ३ । ३ ॥

मुकार्ययस्मि।श्रृष्मवस्मदोस्तवक्षममकौ स्तः खञ्चाण प्र । सावकीलः । सावकः । सामकीनः । मामकः । क्रे सः ॥

1372. In expressing one individual, त्यक and ममक are the substitutes of 'yushmad' and 'asmad' respectively, when सन्द and अम follow.

As तावक्षीन: 'belonging to thee,' मानक्षीय: "belonging to me." तावक: and मानक: But when the affix is &, the form will be व्यशीय:, and नहींय: by the following rule.

Mate:—The word queryer a should not be construed as menting the size of the singular number, as the sails g 0 Bosaus the sails g the size allow six six six years eithed (ggs) siter these words, and by rule 1. 1. 68, S. 268 there will not be the application of this rule. This difficulty is, however, got over by explaining the word quaryer as equal to egain (1).

१३७३ । प्रसायोत्तरपदयोद्धा । ७ । २ । ६८ ॥

मपर्यन्तयोरेकार्थशेस्थमी स्तः प्रस्तये इत्तरपदे च । त्यदीयः । मदीयः ॥

1373. व्ह is substituted for युष्म and म for अस्म, when they signify a single individual, even when an affix follows, or a word is in composition.

As व्यशीय, महीबः, with the affix & (IV. 2. 114, S. 1337, I. 1.74 S. 1336). Similarly when a second member of the compound follows. As त्रव पुत्र ;= स्वरुप्तर, मस्त्रः ॥ स्व नायोऽस्य =व्यक्षायः ॥

Note:--When more than one individual is signified, the substitution does not take place, as भुज्यश्चितं (= युज्याकामितं), अस्मर्शकं; युज्यश्चलं (= युज्याकां पुत्रः), अस्मर्शकः ॥

१३७४। श्रघीयत् । ४। ३। ४॥ कर्मः॥

1374. The affix যন comes after the word অই in the remaining senses.

This debars and a Thus were belonging to half?

१३७५ ! पराधराधमोत्तमपूर्वाच । ४ । ३ । ४ ॥

परार्धम् । सबस्ध्यंम् । सधनार्ध्यम् । उत्तमार्थ्यम् ॥

1375. The affix বন comes, in the remaining senses, after the word 'ardha', when preceded by 'para', 'avara', 'adhama', and 'uttama'.

Thus पराद्यांम् . श्ववराद्वीम् , सधमाद्वीम् , सञ्चमाद्वीम् ॥

१३७६ । दिक्पूर्वपदाङ्कत । ५ । ३ । ६ ॥

भावात । पीर्वाधिकम् । पूर्वार्ध्वन ॥

1376 And the affix 33 also (as well as 44) comes in the remaining senses, after the word 'ardha,' when the prior term denotes a direction

By भ्य the aff x धत् is also used. The debars साम !! Thus पूर्ण तस्य or पीनी र्भक्त ॥ १३७७ । ब्रामजनपर्वेयःदेशाद्युठमी । ४ । ३ । ७ ॥

कामेकरकाताचिका जानवेटक्रदेशकाचित्रस दिवप्रवेषद्वावधीलादभ्यक्री सत् । इमेदसाक पापस्य जनवदस्य वापीर्लार्धा । पीर्वाधिका । मानस्य पूर्वासमर्थे भवा द्वान सिद्धमार्थे समास । उत्पापनुष्य १५८१पेन्। धारुकेत्वके दशाद्रव्यनकर्ष सभाव्येत ॥

1377 The affixes and and come in the remaining senses after the word 'ardha', preceded by a word denoting direction, when a particular portion of a village or an inhabited country is meant

The phrase forgavers is to be read into the fitra. This debars us ! This इने सामस्ताक धानस्य जनव स्त ना पीवाधी or पीवाधिका Those verily belong to the eastern half of our village or country The word grains - HIFF प्रशासको भवा and is a Taddhitartha compound

The gh the anuverts of ER was current in this Sutra from the preceding yet it is repeated here for the sake of precision for had the stitra been and statements then the w would have drawn in not only the aff v are but the offix as which is not desired

१३७८ । सस्यास्म । ६ । ३ । ८ ॥

ENSTR 11

1378 After the word was there is the affix # in the remaining senses

The debars अण ।। As संख्या middlemost

१३७९ । असामितिका । ४ : ३ । ६ ॥

मध्यगद्भारकारकारपराय स्याम्बाप्रतिकऽर्थे । उल्लर्थापकर्परीनी मध्या वैद्याकरणः । मध्य शह । मातिहरू मात्रश्चिमित्रर्थे ॥

1379 The affix w comes in the remaining senses after the word 'madhya', the meaning being 'fit' or 'proper'

The word सार्वांतक means equity propriety right fit As लातिनीचे with grid were with the proper piece of wood-neither too long nor too short. भारता बयाकाण the fit Grammarian neither too refined nor too duil

१३८०। द्वीपादनुसमुद्रं यञ् । ४ । ३ । १० ॥

समुद्रस्य समीपे यो द्वीपस्तांद्वपयान्द्वीपस्यानाम् स्थातः । द्वेप्यम् । द्वेप्याः ॥

1380. The affix অহা comes, in the remaining senses, after the word রাঘ, which is near the sea.

Note:—The word fift occurs in the list of Kachelshidi (1V, 2, 132 S, 1557), and wold have taken use; and by solina IV, 2, 134 S, 1358, it would have taken use after a debara both those affixes, when the word fift means ungrays or 'nacch the sea.'

Thus क्षेत्रव or क्षेत्रा, 'living on or relating to an island'. As क्षेत्रं भवलीऽत्रपरिलयकम् ॥

१३८१। कालाङ्का । ४ । ३ । ११ ॥

कावनाचिश्यष्टम् स्वात् । मासिकम् । सांपरक्षिकम् । सार्थग्रानिकः । शेमः पुनिकः । कयं तर्दि सार्थस्य समसीत्तिपद्धवे इति कान्ध्यसः भर्तुवृतीपसरामेति भाषिः, समानकाठीनं माकाक्षित्रनितादि च । सार्यभवा प्रेयेत इति प्रामाणिकाः । सम् कात् हरि यावकाजापिकारः ॥

1381. The affix EN comes in the remaining senses after the words denoting time.

This debars असूध The affix ह which comes after Vriddha words is prohibited by this stira. Thus मासिक्स 'monthly' हांग्सारिक्स annual'. सांवार्षिक्स 'morning and evening," सीनः श्रीरक्ष 'again and again'.

How do you explain the forms चार्ना वार्त कार्य in the following lines of Kālidāsa and Bhāravi चार्यस्त कार्या निर्देशक (Kālidāsa) and चार्डश्रीयसम्प्राप्त (Bhāravi)? Or to forms चार्यस्ता कार्यस्त निर्देशक (Kālidāsa) and चार्डश्रीयसम्प्राप्त unrammatical according to the best authorities.

Note:—The words which denote time even indirectly, also take this affix. As कार्यक्रप्राधिवर्त, जैस्तिवतालिकार ए

The word আলে governs all the subsequent satems upto IV. 3, 25 S. 1393.

१३८२ (आजे शरदः (४ । ३ । १२ ॥

हम् स्यात् । ऋत्वग्रीऽपवादः । सारदिकं श्रान्तम् ॥

1382. The affix ভন্ comes in the remaining senses after the word হাবৰ, when expressing সাবা।

This debars মূল (1V. 3. 16 S. 1387). The word আই means the 'funeral oblation'; and not অহুদাৰ মুখ্য 'a faithful or believing person'. Thus আহিন সংহ' the autumnal 'Sraddha'. When not meaning 'Sraddha', it will be মুখ্যৰ মা

१३८३ । विभाषा 'रोगातपयोः । ४ । ३ । १३ ॥

शारदिक शारदे वा रोग कालपे वा । एलयो किम । शारद दथि ।

1383 The affix হল comes optionally in the remaining senses after the word are when expressing illness or heat

Thus शास्त्रिको or सारदो राग 'the autumnal disease', शास्त्रिक or सारद willy 'the autumnal heat or sunshine'

Why do we say ' when denoting sicl ness or heat"? Observe, wret इपि 'the autumnal curd' This क्य debars the क्यू क्या (IV 3 16)

१३८४ । निशापदीपाञ्चा च । ४ । ३ । १४ ॥

दा उञ् स्यात्। नैशिकम् । नैश्वम् । प्रातिषिकम् । प्राटोषम् ।।

1384 The affix zst comes optionally in the remaining senses after the words 'nith', 'and pradosha'.

This makes optional where by satra IV 3 11 S 1381, the ES would have been obligatory. Thus from or Marke nocturnal, maren or माशेथिकम् ॥

१३८५ । श्वसस्तर च । ४ । ३ । १५ ॥

श्वस्य हा बाद्या स्थापस्य सुद्धावमध्य 🍴

1385 The affix তথ comes optionally in the remaining senses after the word रवस and it takes the augment as i

The word an takes the offix an by sutra IV 2 105 S 1206 This stitra ordains gar ii When free from the scope of these rules it takes to and typl affixes also by IV 3 23 S 1391 Thus स्वय+क्ष्य-क्ष्य now applies the following sutra -

१३८६। हारादीनां च । ७ । ३ । ४॥

द्वार स्वर व्यवस्त्रक्ष, स्वस्ति स्वर स्फायकृत स्वाद सृद भाग, भाव स्व एवा व वृद्धिरेशागरम् । धीवस्तिकम् ॥

1386 Before a Taddbita-affix with an indicatory ₹, w or w the Vriddhi is not substituted for the first vowel after द on द but दे and औ are respectively placed before these semiyowels in are &c.

The following is a list of Dvårådi words -

1 द्वार, 2 स्तर 8 स्ताच्याय 4 व्यक्तिया 5 स्त्रस्ति 6 स्त्रू (स्त्रा), 7 स्क्रधट्टत 8 स्त्रादुष्टु ^{9 स्त्रस्}, 10 स्त्रत् 11 स्त्र॥

Thus श्रास्+तुर्+ ब्ल् = श्रीवस + स्+ इक (VII 3 3 S 1098) = श्रीवस्तिकम् (ephemeral)

Note — As होरे नियुक्त =दीवारिक वीवारपालय from द्वारपाल ।। The Tadad: rule applies bere द्वारपा from १वर, (१६१मधिहमक्तिसम्प)।। So also तीवरीउप्लाद, हीवर्ष

सप्तरमः ॥ ृथिबल्कुनाः from व्यव्यात्म, (व्यव्यामं भयः) सीर्यास्तरमः from स्वस्ति, (स्टस्तीर्गि चाहः), सीरः from स्वस् (स्वर्थयः) u

Some read the word square also in this list, but it is more except, as it would be governed by the last rule, because it is a compound of \$g_{-}\$ warm (grazing, grazing), or it may be a compound of set-ingura, then also it is nanocerousy, as to is expantly monitored, in this list, and therefore when 12 begins a word is would got this possible substitution then also. Similarly therein, from warm, it is required from square the publication is by (VI. 4. 167 S. 1155), while there from any there there is no praktitiblanc (by war IV. 3. 154); three fig. (square in the property of the prop

. १३८७। संधिवेसायृतु नक्षत्रेभ्योऽण् १४।३।१६॥

संधिवलाहित्य कालुम्बा नशकेष्यक कालवृत्तिग्योऽण स्थात् । सन्धिवेशायां प्रथं सान्धिवेशाम् । क्रिप्तम् । वैषत् ॥ संधिवला, संध्वा क्रामायास्या, यद्योशशी, प्रमुदेशी, वार्णवासी, प्रतिपत् ॥' संवस्सरात कलपर्वणीः ॥ सावस्यां कलं पर्वे या । सावस्यां कलन्याः ॥

1387. The affix অপ্ comes in the remaining senses, after the words 'sandhi-velâ' &c, and the words expressing 'scason' and 'asterism.'

The word square is to be read into the solve. All the words must be expressive of time. This charts squ. I be repetition of squ debars to also in the case of those words, which are Vriddha in this list (IV. 2.1145.1337). Thus (1) π/πγήμαν, μποσας. (2) Υαση είπαν (3) παγη, γίνη are examples of sandhiveds, season and asteriors respectively.

1 संचित्रला, 2 संस्था, 6 श्रमायस्था, 5 श्रमायस्था, 6 यार्जस्था, 6 श्रीर्णमासी, 7 प्रामृतर् ॥ Vårt: —The affix श्रम, is added to स्वयस्य when denoting 'fruit' and

' festival,' as सांबरसरं कले or पर्ये ॥ Otherwise सांबरसरिकम् ॥

१३८८ । प्रावृत ग्रव्यः । ४ । ३ । १७ ॥

मावृधेण्यः ॥

1388. The affix ধ্যথ comes in the remaining senses after the word মানুধ্য

Note:—This debers the आण् of the last sours, though 'practish' is a season denoting word. Thus अनुविज्या बसाइका: "the cloud belonging to the traing season"

१३८६ । वर्षाभ्यष्ठक् । ४ । ३ । १८ ॥

वर्षासु साधु वार्षिकं वासः । कालाव्सागृषुक्करपञ्चनानेन्त्रिते साध्वेषे ॥

1380. The affix उन् comes in the remaining senses after the word वर्षो ।

This debars जान of IV 3 16 S 1387 Thus चार्यक्रमगुज्ञपनम् 3 The केब् has the force of sing &c of IV 3 43 S 1418 here

१३६०। सर्वताण् च सत्तापक्षाः धा३। २२॥

हमनादण् स्योत्तलापश्च वदलाकया । चक्रारात्यस्य ऋखणः। हेमनम्। हेमनम्।

1390 The rffix we comes always after the word 'hemanta,' and (before this affix) the letter of 'hemanta' is chided

. Thus हैमनें में or हैमनाम B

. Note —The word Hay is used to show that the often applies in the Obbandas us well as in the Obsaceal I terature

The word शुनन क il take कांग्र by autra IV 3 16 S 1387 का क्षेत्रकों बद्धित कांग्र there is no el on of a three Thou there are three forms क्षेत्रन (IV 3 16 S 1387), क्षेत्रकार (IV 3 21 S 452) and क्षेत्रन क

१३९१ । सायचिरप्रक्रियोऽध्ययभ्यष्टगुट्यसी तुद् च । ४ । ३ । २३ ॥

सायनिकारित्यषष्ठभोऽण्यस्थ्यव जालनाचित्रयहुष्यानी स्तरावास्त्र च । तुर पागविय धानदातम स्थावितवेशम् । वायक्तम्य । चिरत्तन्य । वाह्यमवार्यन्तन् विवासन् । आह्नमहर्यः । प्रवासन् । वायानस्य । विवासन्य ।

थिएपरत्यप्रतिथ्यस्त्रा वस्त व * ॥ चित्रत्रम् । परत्रम् १ पराहित्रम् ॥

श्चर्यादेशाद्विमच ? ॥ शशिवन् । शादिवर्य । पश्चिमच् ॥ श्रन्ताश ? ॥ श्वानिवम् ॥

1391 After the words साथ 'at eve', जिर 'for a long time', माई 'in the fore noon, मन at diwn, and after Indeclinables expressing time, there are the affixes ह्यू and ह्या and ther automatic to हम ।

अधन् and their augment is तुर ॥

The vord बालान is understood here also. Thus साम-स्पु=साम-सन
च्यान-सुर्-समा-मध्यनम् Velong ag to the execute पिरतमम lasting वास्युतनम्
भा at is of the forencom मामानम what is of the culy morn.

The replacement of g by que under VII 1 I S 1217 dates place pure to the addition of the segment ge to the sink because no find it to n . 0 to form 1 be visuant de used by Lun air most in 111 S 10 Ac 114 of them odded first then the after would have been used and the form would have been used in 115 of deep in no min which would have changed by 100 mer u sprey and are simply only as in 115 mer.

As regards Indeclinables the examples are siminate, belonging to the night attended belonging to the day

Vot - The aff x m comes after the words for our (messing in the past year) and unit (meaning in the year before the last). As forces, organ, and unities

Virt:—The affix ভিষ্মু comes after অনু, আর্থি and মুখারু, as, আমন্ আবিন্দু and ব্যান্ত্র ॥

Vårt :--So also after खन्त, as, कन्तिमम् ॥

Note:—The difference between tyu and tyul is in accent. Thus सायवाँन and सर्वेचन, विपत्तेन and विपत्तिन, प्राह्मिन and शक्तिन, प्राह्मिन क्षेत्र कियान क्षेत्र विपत्तिन, प्राह्मिन क्षेत्र क्षितिन, विपत्तिन क्षेत्र क्षितिन, विपत्तिन क्षेत्र क्षितिन क्षेत्र क्षितिन क्षेत्र क्षितिन क्षेत्र क्षितिन क्षेत्र क्षेत्

१३०२ । विभाषा पूर्वाह्मपराह्मभयाम् । ४ । ३ । २४ ॥

व्याभ्यां खुक्युकी वर स्तस्तवोस्तुद् च । पञ्च उम् । पृथाह्नेतनव् ! मपराह्नननव् । प्रकालवने-व्यित्वखुक् । पूर्वोह्नः सोढोऽस्येति विभवे तु पूर्वाह्मतमम् । प्रपराह्मतमम् । मीर्वाह्मिकम् । मारगाह्मिकम् ॥

1892. Optionally after the words पूर्वोह and अवराह, there are the affixes इस and इसल and their augment is तह ॥

In the alternative sq of IV. 3, 11 S. 1381 also occurs. As पुरक्षित्वन, कराष्ट्रितेन with tyu, or वैधिक्षित्वन, जीवसाक्षित्व with than. With tyul we have क्ष्मेंह्रितं ता and क्षम्याक्षितं ॥ The sign of the locative is not elided by rule VI. 3, 17 S. 975. When the compound is such as not retaining the case, allie, because not in the locative case, as when it is analysed by saying वृद्योदन स्वीकेष्ण (IV. 3, 52 S. 1427) then we have, पूर्वोहन्तनं। व्यवस्थाननम्। वैध्योदनिव्यन । क्षम्यानुनिव्यन ॥

१३६३ । तक्र जातः । ४ । ३ । २४ ॥

ससमीसमधीजात्त दल्लेंप्रज्यादयो पादयभ स्तुः । कुन्ने जातः साहः । श्रीसाः । साहियः । कारापारीम इतसदि ॥

1393. The affixes ordained above or here after, come after a word in the 7th case in construction, in the sense of 'born or grown or originated there or then'.

The affixes were &c. η &c. have been taught, but no-particular series was assigned to them. See IV z. gz. S. 1312. This after gives one of the senses, and also declares the particular case in which the stem must be; or which the affix is to be added. Thus gharming η π + π γ - π γ = π γ = π γ. Then y = π γ = π

१३६४ । प्रावृषप्रप् । ४ । ३ । २६ ॥

एण्यस्थापदादः । प्रावृद्धिः जातः प्रावृद्धिः ।।

1394. After the word negt being in the 7th case-affix, there is the affix sq in the sense of produced therein.

This debars ত্ত্য of sutra IV. 3. 17 S. 1388. The y of ay is for the sake of accent. সামুশ্বিদ্ধান: = সামুশ্বিদ্ধা: 'produced in the rainy scason'.

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१३६५। सहायां शस्त्रो सुद्ध । ४ । ३ । २७ ॥

मस्यणाञ्चयातः । शास्त्रका पुर्भविशीया सुद्रविशेषाधः॥

1895 The সাঁম যুদ্ধ comes after the word কৰে in the 7th case pinx in the sense of born, therein the whole word being wards.

Tits debars কাকু of IV 3 16 S 1387 Thus বাবেরর বৃদ্ধি the grass called Saradaka বাবেনর বৃদ্ধি pulse calle! Saradaka

- Note -According to some the word rightst governs all the succeeding afters up to IV 3 38 S 1413

१३९९ ग उपरपद्सी । ७१३। १०॥

सपि हारोज्यम् । हमस्त इसस्यास्त्राकः ॥

1396 Upto VII 3 31 S 1789 inclusive, the substitution of Vriddh will take place for the first vowel of the second member in a compound

L. The is an adhibitar sours and everts governing influence upto VII 3 32 S 25/4, exclusive The phrise of the second member of U = compound should be supplied in all those stirus to complete it is sense. This in VII 3 11 S 15/97 the word ब्यास्ट्राई is ould be supplied. As पूर्वा कि चारणाईकर, प्रदेशना प्रारंजना प्रारंजना प्रारंजना

१३६७। असम्बद्धते । ७ । ३ । ११ ॥

भवववपाणिनः पूर्ववदाह्यवर्षिमाऽपामाहरूपो शृद्धि स्थात् निति जिति किति प्रस्ति प्रस्ति । भरे । पूर्ववर्षिकः । भवदिन्तः । अनवपाकिकः । पूर्वास्त्र वदासु भयः वीवदार्यकः । सत्तावृद्धिमहिमाद वदानामिति नक्तिहिन्नः पूर्ववः । इद्वः स्वा । प्रवयदन्यमादात् ॥

1397 before a I ddhita affix having an indicatory or we very little is substituted for the first vowel of a word denoting serior when it is preceded by a word denoting a part

As पूर्ववार्षिकः from पूर्व + पर्या + उन्ह meaning वर्षायाम् पूर्वः ॥ शवरहेशनः meaning हैमन्तस्यापरः ॥

Note: -- The composition with ye and star de: - takes place by II 2. 1 S. 712 and then by IV. 3. 18 S. 1389 there is उस after बेंगे, and श्रुण after हेमना with the clision of g by IV, B. 22. S. 1390. The Tadanta-viddhi, as a general rule, gloss not apply to compounds, so that a rule made applicable to a particular word, will not apply to a compound which ends with that word; but indanta-videly applies to a word denoting season when it takes an affix causing Vriddhi, and is preceded by a word denoting a portion. We draw this rule from the present sutra, for gard being formed from guer by a wriddhi-causing affix (IV, 3, 22 S. 1390), the affix you willbe applied to unit oven when it is the second member of a compound, the first, member of which denotes a part, (Schligfig uffgurgaung J. 1. 72 Vart. Mababhashya).

Why do we say 'denoting a portion '? 'Observe प्रशेख वर्षाय भवः पंत्रीक्षिक with an (IV. 3, 11 S. 1389) and no vriddhi of the wof w because of the maxim "The Tadanta-vidhi applies, when an affix causing Vriddhi is ordained after a word denoting season; provided that, the word denoting season is preceded in composition by a word denoting a part, and not otherwise." Therefore the vriddhi does not take place here, because the preceding word in composition is not a word which denotes a part of varsha, but is in apposition with it. The tadanta-vidhi applies only when the first member denotes a portion.

१३६८ । समर्वाधीस्त्रमपदस्य । ७ । ३ । १२ ॥

उत्तरपदस्य प्रक्षिः । खपाअवालकः । अर्थपाञ्चालकः । जनपरतस्यंध्योतिते प्रजः। ससर्वार्थितिकान *बरे∗शी ज*नवर+वेति सदस्तविधिः ॥

1398. After स. सर्व and शर्थ, the first vowel of the name of a country gets the Vriddhi, when a Taddhita affix

with an indicatory of, of or of follows. As स्वपञ्चासकः, सर्वपाञ्चालकः, and सर्वपाञ्चालकः, formed with सम (IV 2, 124, S, 1348) read with IV, 2, 125 S, 1349, though the word is not a Vriddha. This sûtra also gives rise to the following suic शस्त्रपंतिक करने की

The tadantavidhi applies to words denoting country, when the first member is स. सर्व, सर्थ or a direction denoting word " Note:-As shown in the above examples, and for direction-denoting words

see the following sutm (1, 1, 72 Vart. Mahabhashya). १३६६ । विशोधमदाणाम् । ७ । ३ । १३ ॥

विम्बाचकाळ्यनपदवाचिनी शुद्धिः । पूर्वपारुचाएकः । विद्याः कि.मू.) पूर्वपञ्चातानामधं पेर्धपञ्चाः सः । अमद्राम्यं किय । पैर्वमद्रः । द्यागविभाग उत्तरार्यः ॥ 1399. After a word denoting direction, the first

vowel of the name of a country, with the exception of #2,

gets Vriddhi before a Taddhita-affix having an indicatory ज्ञ, ए, or क्ष

As quarrantee, (IV. 2. 125, 107) The Tadatta-vidhi applies here, as shown in the preceding aftra. Why do we say 'denoting direction.' Observe quarrantin-quarrante, πε νεη-φάνενταστε in Why do we say with the exception of νεη? Observe quarrantee (IV. 2. 108 S. 1379). The separation of this source from the last is for the sake of the subsequent satte, in which the answirth of "direction" only runs.

१४००। प्राचां स्रामनगराणामः । ७ । ३ । १४ ॥

दिशः यरेपां नगरवाणिनां प्राप्तवाणिनानङ्गानामवयस्य प मृद्धिः । पूर्वेपुदामग्रभ्यो मदः पूर्वेदकानग्रमः । नगरे, पूर्वेशास्त्रप्रपद्धः॥

1400. After a word denoting direction, the first wowel of the name of a town or city in the land of the eastern people, gets the Vriddhi before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory w. W. or will

Thus वर्गमधामधामः "born in Purveshu kamasami", So also चापरेपुकामधामः

গুলিনাভাগুলিক, অ্বতিন্দুৰ্ভিক (IV. 2. 107 S. 1328) These are town names,

principling of methods and the strength of these are city names.

Note:—The word ment in this situs, as well as in VII 3 24 S. 1831 does not
here meen "the centern genementers" but "the cantern countries", honours of the
content 'disputation is thus formed, जार्ग well quagnosity—"rightened in The
compounding takes pince by III. 1, 30 S. 727. Then the affix my is added to it, in
the sense of my art by IV. 2 107 S. 1928 In questionary is a strength of the content of the sense of my art by IV. 2 107 S. 1928 In questionary is the name of ose city. Purta-phile
parta means the Eastern person of the oright Philippters.

१४०१ । पूर्व(हापराहार्द्रासूलप्रदेशपायस्कराद्युत् । ४ । ३ । २८ ॥ पूर्वहरूकः । प्रदाहरूकः । भार्टकः । प्रकारकः । प्रवस्करकः ॥

1401. The offix सुर comes in the sense of 'bern therein' after the words प्योत्न, अपरात्म, आही, मुखा, अहोप, and अवस्थर, the whole being a Name.

Thus বুবারুকান । অন্যাহ্বান । This debars IV. 3, 24 S 1392 So also আইকা । ক্যা । This debars আল of IV. 3 16. S. 1387, চন্দ্ৰকা । This debars হল ভা IV. 3, 14 S. 1384, ছাৰ্ডান্তে, This debars the general with affix

When it is not a Name, the other affixes are employed,

१५०२ । पयः पन्धः च । ४ । ३ । २ ६ ॥ परि जानः पन्धकः ॥ 1402. The affix an comes after the word va, in the sense of 'produced therein', and there by in the room of va, the substitute is var !!

. Thus प्रश्नी जाता: = प्रश्नवह: 'produced in the way,'

This debars the चूण् ॥

१४०३। ग्रमाबास्याया वा १४।३।३०॥

जनायास्यवः । व्यानासस्यः ॥ 1403. The affix द्वन् comes optionally after the word

amâvâsyâ, in the sense of 'born therein'.

This debars खुण् of IV. 3. 16. S. 1387. Thus अमादास्वतः or भागावास्त्रः ।
Note:—This affix बुत्र is applied to the word समादस्य also, on the maxim

nos:—"तांड त्यार द्वा is spined to the word unfirst also, on the maxim एकरेबारिकृतवारसम्बाद "That brick has undergone a change in regard to one of its parts, is by no means in consequence of this change, something else than what is was before the change had taken place". Thus धुनायस्वका or शासायस्व : ii

१४०४। अस्य । ४।३३१॥

ध्यसाथस्य ॥

1404. And the affix walso is added to the word amavasya, in the sense of 'born therein'.

This adds a third affix to the युन and काय already given. Thus अमाशास्त्र, जमावास्त्रकः, जमावस्त्रकः, जमाव

१४०५ । लिन्ध्यपकराध्यां कन् । ४ । ३ । ३२ ॥

सिनासः । सञ्द्वादाणि मनुष्यद्वीत्र च प्राप्ते । अपकरकः । श्रीस्त्रार्गिकीर्रणि प्राप्ते ॥

1405. After the words 'sindhu' and 'apekara', ∠there is the affix करा in the sense of 'born therein'.

The word মিল্ম occurs in the Kachchhâdi class and takes স্কৃত্ and বুজ (IV. 2, 133 S. 1357); and ভাষদ্ধ would have also taken আতু under the general rule. This sûtra debars these affixes. Thus বিনয়ুকা; স্বাধাৰক; ॥

१४०६ । अणजो च । ४ । ३ । ३३ ॥

क्रमात स्तः । सैन्धरः । सायकरः ॥

1406. And the affixes sing and size come respectively after the words 'sindin' and 'apakara', in the sense of 'produced therein'.

Thus मेंकीन and श्रोदरा ह

१४०७ । श्रविष्ठाफरगुन्यसुराधास्यातितिष्यपुनर्वसुहस्तविशाखाषाडाबहुवा लाक । ४ । ३ । ३४ ॥

एन्यो मञ्जूषवानिभ्यः परस्य जातार्थत्रस्यस्यः सुन्दः स्या**त्** ॥

1407 The affix denoting 'boin therein', is clided by luk, after the words 'siavishthû', 'phalgun', 'axunâdhû', 'svâti', 'tishya', 'punaivasu', 'hastû', 'visûkhû', ashûdhû'.

and 'bahulâ,' all denoting asterisms

Note —The temmine affices are also chieded effer these words by I 2 49 8

1408 Thus saftung and -wing produced under Seavabillà 'So also weign wagnu tenfa farm quitig een frung murt ages in The 'Balula' is anothe name of the asterious grimps of the balla' is another as a sit is a Sandahar Drandra shortening

१५०८ । लुक्तक्तिल्लिका २ । २ । ४९ ॥

शक्षित्रहाति संयुक्तजैनस्त्रीयसम्बद्धाः हस्य स्वात् भविहातु जानः भविहः । सन्तानः हस्यवि पिश्वादार्वितीहरूभेशः स्विगाहुनसम्बद्धाःम् ॥ पिश्वादाः जाना पित्राः । रङ्गी । सहिगी साभ्या स्वकारिकस्त्रकीति स्रवित कृते विभावतादस्यक्रीत्मगरसास्त्रकरिष्टः ॥

पान्युत्यप्रशास्त्र दानी यक्तप्यी [®] ॥ स्त्रियामिलेव । 1 फल्युनी । फल्युनी । क्रयादा ॥ -व्यविद्वाताक्षम्या कृष्यक्तस्य [®] ॥ गस्त्रियामपि । क्यावद्वीय । क्यावादीय ॥

1408 When a Taddhita affix is clided by the word lik, there takes place the clision by lid, of the feminine affix also, of the original stem to which the Taddhita affix was added

The word gow defined in 1 i 61 S 260 is twice used in this where a Tadehita affix is chied by the word gow there the femi mine suffix of the pritipatible is also dropped or becomes labe. The word upararjana used in explaining this after by the author should be taken if its popular sense of non-principal secondary, and not the technical unasariana of renumar.

Thus মহিল + (মাসুদ্ধ) – মহিল য়া The Taddhata suffix being lake I, the original feminiane termination মা also becomes lake Therefore the derivative of মাহল (is not a longer word as might have been expected) but actually a shorter word namely মাহল , similarly from কলোনী we have ফলুল ই

PAH —So also the affix is elided after the asterisms एचा देवती and सिंहण when the word is feminine. Thus चित्राचा जाता a woman produced under Chitra will be called चित्रा a So also देवता साहची। The feminine

affix which had been elided after the two words Revatl and Robint, by the present stira 1.2. 49 S. 1408 is reordained by IV. 1. 41, S. 498 because these words belong to the Pippalyadi subdivision of the finite class. The Pippalyadi being an akriftgana contains these words also.

Vart:—The affixes द and अन् come respectively after क्रस्तुनी and त्पादा in forming the Feminine derivatives. As फल्युनी (IV. 1. 15 S. 470)

nd कॉबरहा । The difference is in accent and meaning.

Vår!:—The affix हुण् also comes after 'Sravishthå' and 'Ashâḍhâ,' ven when females are not denoted. As काविष्ठीयः वार्च सापादीयः ॥

१४०६। जै श्रोष्ठपदानाम् । ७ १ ३ । १८ ॥

माष्ट्रपानाष्ट्रसारपबस्त्रा पामांदरची बुद्धिः स्थाजातार्थे भिति श्रिति स्थाति सिति व । मोष्ट्रपत्तृ सातः 'ष्ट्रपत्तो माष्ट्रपत्तः । जे इति किम् । मोष्ट्रपत्तः भयः मोष्ट्रपतः । बहुपप्तनिर्वेशास्त्रपत्रीयोऽदि गृहाते । गृह्रपत्तः ॥

1409. In प्रोग्नंद and its synonyms, the first vowel of the second member gets the Vriddhi, before a Taddhita affix meaning 'born in that time', and having an indicatory द, जा or क्

The word witnesses 'horn', the affixes denoting 'born under that sterism' are meant here. शुक्रकां is the name of an asterism, the day when the moon is there is also called inpart (the affix चान of IV. 2.3. S. 1204 is alided by IV. 2.4. S. 1205.). शिक्षकां आता = श्रेष्टकां चानकाः (भीत जार IV. 3.16 S. 1387). Why do we say 'born in that time'? Observe क्या गिंदावर्गेदा । = मेहस्कां क्षा '! You' of the time'? Observe क्या गिंदावर्गेदा of the synonyms of ग्रेष्टकां क्षा क्षा क्ष का अस्तु कर also to be included. As wifety in

१४१० । स्थानां त्रगोशालखरशासाद्य । ४ । ३ । ३ ४ ॥

the words 'gosala' and 'kharasala'.

एभ्ये जातार्थमस्वयस्य सुद्धं स्थाद् । मोस्पानः । गोधातः । स्याद्याः । विभापा सेनैति ।दुंसकाले हरगरवद्यः

1410. There is luk-clision of the affix denoting "born therein" after a word ending in 'sthana', and after

Thus गोस्थाने जान:=गोस्थानः कावस्थानः गोगालः, सरकालः। The word gos4la and kharas4la in the soura end in a short w because they are Neuter under II. 4. 25 S. 828.

१४११ । बत्सकालाभिजिदश्यसुक्कातभिषको या । ४ । ३ । ३६ ॥

एभ्या जातार्थस्य सुन्धा स्थान् । यस्त्रप्तातं जाती वल्तपातः । यात्तपातंः स्थान्ति ॥ -जातार्थे अतिमस्त्रोऽण्या जिल्लाभ्या " ॥ यात्तभिपः । यात्तभिपनः । यात्रभिपन् ॥ १७ ' 1411 There is optionally luk-clision of the affix denoting 'born therein' after the words 'vatsasila', 'abbuit', 'asyayuk', and 'satablik'

As बस्तग्राते जात =वस्तवात or बाग्यकात जानियन् or काभिजित । मन्ध्यक् or जान्यकुज श्रुविभयक् or शासभियज ॥ The two words बस्तवात and बस्तवात are both to be taken These are all diversities of चहन as used in the next sutra

Vart —The affix stop in the sense of born, is optionally treated as find provided that it be that stop, which being debarted by IV 3 11 S 1381 is reordamed by IV 3 16 S 1387 The affix stop going all stops to IV 4 2 S 1550 by force of IV 1 83 S 1073 but it is debarted by stop of IV 3 11 S 1381 and is re-ordained in IV 3 16 S 1389. Thus stopping are purplied or the IV stop of IV 3 16 S 1389. Thus

१,५२२ । नक्षत्रेभ्यो वहसम् । ४ । ३ । ३७ ॥

जासार्थप्रत्यवस्य बहुत सुक् स्वात् । सहिण । सेहिण ॥

1412 There is diversely luk clision of the affix denoting 'boin therein', after the name of an asterism.

Thus tifem of tifem (IV 3 16. S 1387 person born when the moon is in the asterism of Rohim Aldebaran)

१४१६ कितलव्यमीतकुषता । ४।३।३८॥

स्रोपत्तव । सुद्र कृता सम्य जीतः सुराता वा स्रोप्त ॥

1413 An affix (one of those already taught) comes after a word in the seventh case-affix in construction, in the sense of 'done there', 'obtained there', 'bought there', and 'dexterous theren'

Thus this may mean done in, or bought in or obtained in or skil-full in Srughna

१४१४ । मायसय । ४ । ३ । ३६ ॥

सन्तेष । भूग्ने पायण बाहुस्यन भवति श्रीमि ॥

1414 After a word being in construction in the 7th case, an affix (one of those ordained already) comes in the sense of 'generally found therem'

The word जान neens something less than all i.e. abundant. Tius ' केंद्र ' hat is abundant or mostly to be found in Stughna',= अन्न काल्य आहुन्देव भागत थ Note:—This gattra according to Patanjali, is, superfluous, as it is covered by the more comprehensive saltra মুম্মুখ (1V. 2. 53 S, 1423). If বুমুখু: be explained as মানুহামুখ্য i. o. what sometimes is to be found and sometimes not, still it will make little difference.

१४१५ । उपजान्यकर्गीयनीचेग्रक् । ४ । ३ । ४० ॥

श्रीपञासूनाः । श्रीपक्रामिकः ; मीरपर्नाविकः ॥

1415. The affix Za, comes in the sense of 'generally found there in', after the words 'upajûnu', 'upakarna', and upanîvi', being in the 7th case in construction.

This debars मण् &c. Thus भीषनातुमः सेषयतीयनः भीषयीयिकः ॥ Note:--All these three words of the stire are indeclinable, because they are

Argayiblian compounds. In the satra, they have formed a sandhara Drandra and massaline.

१४१६। संमृते । ४। ३। ४१ ॥

" अप्रे संभवति सीप्रः॥

1416. After a nominal-stem or a word ending in the feminine affix st and sug, being in the 7th case in construction, an affix comes in the sense of 'adapted therein'.

Mote:—Except the word 'ndapted' which is the meaning of the word tirm, all the other words of the safts have been supplied from the previous sphorisms. The word tirm does not mean in this safts 'origin' or 'existence', for the words surfa and my already express that notion. It here means 'saitableace', 'adequous, is, or sprengiffer and supplied for it.

Thus सुद्रे सम्पत्ति=श्लीत: 'what is suited to the country of Srughna', The word तम is understood here also.

१४१७ । केल्याल्डब्स । ४ । ३ । ४२ ॥

केशियं दस्तम् ॥

1417. The affix তথ comes after the word জায় in the sense of 'adapted to that'.

This debars नाण् ॥ Thus केंग्से संभूतं = केंग्सेयं यसम् 'silken clothes.

Note—The word first means 'cocoon'. Given may literally therefore mean to the sill made and cocoon. The word first is however view of the sill made and of cocoon. The word first is however view of stillers. Ner does it mean varied to the shouth, as a sured, though local means 'shouth' also. This ratio would have been more property. Placed efter X. 3. 13. 15. 1514 under the heading of fruit cuber thus of first, as

 In fact after the activa एण्या-दम् (IV 3 159 S 1537) the addition of काणाच would have been more appropriate

१४१८ । कासारसाधुपुष्प्यस्पच्यमानेषु । ४ । ३ । ४३ ॥

हेमून्त सार्धेहमन्त्र प्राकार । वसन्त पुष्ट्यन्ति वासन्त्रः कुन्दलता । शरीह प्रथमने वाहर सर्व ।।

1418 An affix comes after a word denoting time, being in the 7th case in construction, in the sense of 'being good theien', 'flowering theicin' or 'ripening therein'

Thus इसमा साथ = हेवान 'what is good or pleasant in autumn' as देशह बाद्यार । So also बसने पुष्टबानि = सराम्य सुन्तरण 'verral creepers । e which flower in spring So also चाहि बच्चानि = चारार साम्य the grains that tipen in autumn'

Note —This sides teaches the bare and the sense of the affix It does not directly teach the affix. It e above illustrations are examples of the affix and Le The word pushpyatin the sides as the Present Part of he or any of the Directly RU is

१४१६ । उसे च्या ४। ३। ४४॥

हेमन्ते उप्य ते हेमन्ता यदा ॥

1419 An affix comes after a nord denoting time,

Thus हमने क्यमा ≈ हमना क्या the basicy sown in autimin ी व्या शिव्य में Note:—The reparation of this suits from the last, is for the sake of the subsequent sours in which the auturatio of यह only goes, which could not have been the case had this word been replaced in the last often.

१४२०। आश्वयुज्या युद्धा ५ । ३ । ४५ ॥

डमाइकार । सामयनगासम् सामयज्ञासम् ॥

1420 'The affix বুম্ comes in the sense of 'sown' after the word আন্মান্ত্ৰী ম

This debars কয়। Thus স্থানয়ব্দা দ্বানা লগান্দ্ৰকল নাৰা 'the pulse sown in Assayuji Assayuji is the name of the full moon in the Asterism of Assayuji Assayuji and Asvini are the same Some texts read ক্ষিত্ৰ instead of ক্ষাত্ৰ in

१४२१। श्रीध्मयसन्तात्स्यतरस्याम् । ४ । ३ । ४६ ॥

पर्च बत्तवस् । केश्मद्राष् । केश्मम् । वासन्तक्षम् । वासन्तम् ॥

1421. The affix an comes optionally after the words 'grishmal and 'vasuta', in the sense of 'sown therein'.

श्वाद्शुम् । सावस्तरिकम् । सावस्तरकम् । ग्रामहायणिकम् । ग्रामहायणकम् ॥

1425 The affix তথ also (as well as নুম) comes after the words 'samvatsara' and 'Agrahajani' in the senso of 'debt due'

Thus स्वरसर इयप्रज=सावत्स्रोरेक and सावश्सरक । भामदायश्यक or भामहायश्यक

Acts —The word statest occurs in Sandhardian Class (IV 3 16 S 1887 and takes any when fruit or festivity a meant. The present edita enjoins 5: when debt is indicated

१४२६ । ज्याहरति मृग । ४ । ३ । ५१ ॥ 🔍

कालवास्थन समस्याताच्छ्रस्यावत इलार्चे चायादय सा यो व्याइसी सामगर्भेतु । निधाः व्याहारित नेवो पूर्णा नेविक ।)

1426 An affix (like water w dee) comes after twend-in-the 7th case in construction, denoting time, in the sense of 'who then makes noise', and the word so formed refers to a wild beast

Thus বিষয়েন্দ্ৰ তাৰ্থকি ছল = দিয় তে দিয়েক্ক an animal that makes not at night. So also লগের ত গুরুবিক্ক (TV 3 r4 S 1384) habrite that yells r the morning The affix added is হল , in the alternative with লগ , b IV 3 r4 - 5 r384

Acce—Why do we say we a boast? P Observe (epital uniqui) segme it 'oun' a a brad. Here there is no sifts ag. The word capping also means in wander. The Silter navey, betweeture also be translated as. After a word decoming time a silts (1V 1 85 8 10 3) comes an expressing a wild beast who reassent large at that time.

१४२७। तदस्य सोडमः । ४ । ३ । ५२ ॥

काळादिलाव । निवासहरपरितमध्ययम निया सरसेविमस्य निया । मेश्विक ॥

1427 An affix comes after a word in the 1st case in construction denoting time, in the sense of 'this is he habit or endurance'

The word कालात is understood here also तह ±hint क्षेत्रम्=ामान र बण्याल endured or labituated Thus तिथा सम्पर्धकरण्या मध्येण reading b night, तम् सारमाय प्रमय=मेचा or नेशिक a student who is habituated c enured to reading by n gitt The affix is than by IV 2_14 S 1384

१धर⊏। तत्र भद्याध । ४ । ३ । ५३ ॥

पुरे सद सीक्ष ≀ गांडिया ।

1428. An affix comes after a word in the 7th case in construction, in the sense of 'who stays there'.

The anuvitti of আনান্ ceases. The sense of un here is 'existence', and not that of 'birth'; because the sense of 'birth' is taught in the stata সন্
ant: (1V. 3. 25. S. 1393). Thus, তুট সবা=আছে: "who stays in Grephea".
গ্ৰহিষ্ণ।

Note:—The repetition of RM in the ritra, though its nameritti could have been down from the previous sutra, is for the sake of stopping the annufitti of NAME II

१४२६ । विमादिक्यों यत् । ४ । ३ । ४४ ॥

हिश्यम् । वर्ग्यम् ॥

1429' The affix খন্ comes in the sense of 'who stays there', after the Nominal stems হিল্ &c.

This debars काळ and रूप As दिशि भयं = हिद्दशम 'lying in a particular quarter', प्राथम n

Note:—The nords gg and way which colinarily mean 'mouth' and 'the' respectively, have not this mening when this affix is 0 be added. They must refer, to non-corpored or abstract objects. As 'quigard' who stops in the van of the army'. Bequarage 'who stops in the var of the army'. In fact, the words' mushed, and 'glophone' here mean the trust and the 'trust' of nn army. The word army target are the word to formed it in Name. An agazar extention, otherwise where a "graph resident, otherwise who have "graph reviews, otherwise who are "graph" are the start of th

े हिंबू, 2 वर्ष, 3 बूग, 4 तस्त 5 पश्च, 6 पास्त (पास्त्र), 7 दिख, 6 देगा, 9 जानता 10 परित्र, 11 दस्त, 12 सारीज, 15 दस्त, 14 सार्थक, 15 देश, 16 सार्थक, 17 पस्त, 18 सुद्ध, 19 अपन, 20 प्य, 21 पुर, 22 तक्कास्त्रसायाम, 22 स्वार, 24 वेदा, 25 देश (दिवर), 26 जात, 27 शाकास, 28 सदुर्थस ॥

१४३०। श्रीरावयवाद्या । ४। ३। ५९॥

दन्त्यमः। कर्ण्यम् ॥

1430. The affix an comes in the sense of 'what stays there' after a word denoting a part of the body.

This debars कारण्या As इन्हें पुभवच्दन्यम 'dental, i. c. what stays there, कर्ण्यम ॥

१४३१ । प्राचां नगरान्ते । ७ । ३ । २४ ॥

प्राणां देशे भागानेद्रों पूर्ववस्थासदस्य यान्यानदेश्यो पृष्टिशिन स्मिन विनि ए । सुक्रामपेर भव सीक्ष्यतम्बर । दीवनावर । शार्या किया । महत्त्वसम्बस्त वह भन्ने माहबत्यः ॥

1431. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज. म or म्, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowels of both members of the compound, which is the name of a city of the Eastern People, and which ends in the stem नगर ॥

As सीहानागर (= सुदानगरे भदा), पीर्यनागर # Why do we say 'of the Eas tern people'? Observe माहनगर, from महनगर: the city of the Northern people

Note -The word warm of VI 4 1 S 200 governs this sutra also with this difference that it is changed into the locative case here and does not give its genitive termination

१४३२ । अङ्लधेनवलजान्तस्य विभाषितमत्तरम् । ७ । ३ । २५ ॥

कडलाखलास्यादस्य पूर्वपदस्यान्यामारस्यो बद्धिरुत्तस्यवस्य मा जिति जिति किति प ! कुरुवहरी सय क्रीसज्ज्ञहरूम् । क्रीहजाइरूम् । वैश्वधेनवम् । वैश्वधेनवम् । क्रीवर्णवनज्ञम् । स्रीवणवानज्ञम् ॥

1432 Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ख, ज, or ज, the Vriddln is substituted for the first vowel of the compound ending in the stems जड़ल, घेनु and घळज, and optionally for the first vowel of these second members also

. - As वैद्यासमूख्य or कीरुवाहुलय, 'existing in Kurujangala' वैश्वपैनवम् of वैश्वधेष्ठमः सीर्वर्णबस्त्रम् वर सीवर्णबास्त्रमः॥

्र १४३३। इतिकृश्चिकलशियस्त्यस्त्यहेर्द्वञ् । ४ । ३ । ५६ ॥

वर्तियम । की चयम । कतिरार्पेट तथ भव कालरीयम् । बास्तयम् । खास्तेयम् । प्राहेयम् ।

1433 The affix তথ comes in the sense of 'nhat stays there', after the words 'driti'. 'kukshi', 'kalasi', 'vastı', 'astı' and 'ahı'

Thus वर्तियम what stays in a leathern bag', कीशेयम कालसम् what exists in a pot बास्तवम ब्रास्तेयम and बाहवम ॥ बाहियम is the name of a poison The word wifer is a noun and not a verb here. Its use as a Noun is to be seen in phrases like अस्मिक्षीरा मी कास्तिमात्र=धनदान ॥

१४३४ । जीवाभ्योऽण च । ४ । ३ । ५७ ॥

न्यात हारा । विदेशम । विदम ॥

1434 The affer अण also (as well as दुझ) comes after the word 'griva' in the sense of 'what stays there'

This debars यत् (IV 3 55 S 1430) भाषाम अव≕धेरेमस् रा भेतम् ध Note —The word धीया means blood vecsels, and as they are many the word is used to the planal in the sutra

१४८५ । मस्भीराज्यका । ४ । ५ । ५८ ॥ गरभारे भव गामविष ॥

1435. The affix we comes in the sense of 'who stays there', after the word 'gambhira'.

This debars मण्॥ गम्भीरे भनं ≈गाम्भीर्थम् 'gravity', Vari:--So also after पेषाभनः॥ As पांचकत्यम्॥

१४३६। सध्ययीभाषाचा । ४।३।५०॥

परिमुखं भवं पहरिद्वस्यम् ॥ परिमुखादिश्य एवेदयक्षे ० ॥ श्रेष्ट । क्षीपक्षसः ॥

1436. After an Avyayîbhûva compound, the affix are is employed, in the sense of 'who stays there'.

Ishti:—The affix comes only after the Avyayibhāva compounds parimukha and the rest. The affix xx does not come after every Avyayibhāva compound, but only after the words included in the list of qüçquiç as given in the Gayapātha.

Thus परिमुखं भवं = पारिद्वाच्यम् , So also पारिद्वाच्यम् ॥ Not so धीवकुणम् , the word वर्षक्रम not belonging to the class परिद्वाय ॥

े परिवृद्ध, 2 परिवृद्ध, 3 वर्षोह, 4 प्रवृद्ध, तक, 5 भौतेमूल, 6 उपस्पून, 7 वर्रासीर. 8 भारतीर. 9 वर्षार. 10 यत्त्रपत, 11 उपक्रताप, 12 भारतपत, 13 भारतप्त्य, 14 भारतित 15 भारतीत. 16 भारतपत, 17 भारतपत, 18 मारतपत, 19 भारतपत, 20 भारतपत, 21 भारतपत, 22 भारतपत ॥

१४३७ । सन्तःपूर्वपदाहुङम् । ४ । ३ । ६० ॥

. अन्यश्रीभाषाहित्रेष्यः । वेपनितः इति अन्सर्वेदमष् तत्रं भवमान्सर्वेदिमज्ञतः । आन्तर्माणिकस् । सम्बाज्यविद्योक्षस्यक्षे । सम्बार्ग्य भवमाभवासिकस् ॥

1487. After an Avyayfbhava compound, having the word ward as prior term, the affix 5% is employed, in the sense of 'who stays there'.

This debars মাসু । Thus মানবাহিনকার from antar-vesmam which means "In the house". That which exists in the house is " antar vesmikam, 'So also মানবাহিকের ।

Vart: -- So also after the words खण्यात्म, &c as, आध्यात्मिकम्, आधितिकम् भाषिभीतिकम् ॥ The class अध्यात्मावि is Aktiligana.

१४३६ । अनुगतिकादीमां च । ७ । ३ । २७ ॥

एवासुभयवरत्योकः स्वात् आति शिति कितिः च । शास्त्रिरेविकस् । सार्धभौतिकस् । ऐइतिकिकस् । वास्त्रीकिकम् । कस्यासाविककितम् ।

1438. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory অ, আ or জ, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel of both members of the compounds গন্তুফনিত &c. This शापिनेवियम, शापिमीतियम् एहलीकिकम पारलेकिकम्। These words

belong to the Akrit gana of warre &c

Aute -(1) पातुगावरम (= शतुग्रविकाधेवम) V 1 21 and IV 3 120 , (2) पानिहो।इन (=श्रमहोडन पास 1V 4 8 / (3) धामुसावरणम् (प्रमुस्तवरणे विवत V 1 96). (4) जानवायसारित (IV 3 60 formed by हम् from कामुसन्दरसीय शमेत) (5) क्यागारिकार (son of बाह्यारवार). (6) ब्यागाहालम् (= ब्यागिहले भव). Some read this word as प्राथहरू। this will also take क्षण as belonging to विद्युतानी class. As भारवहासा (= प्रस्वत्यात्रान्तेऽस्मित्रप्यायेऽस्ति) Others read this as भारवहासे as मास्यहेतिक (= मस्यहेति प्रदेश जनगरम्) The word भ्रम्य in these is treated like a Pranpadika its case affix is not elided (7) बाब्दीन (= क्यों नहा बावस) It belongs to Bidadi class (B) प्रस्करसाराज्य = प्रेक्ट्समाविक म This belongs to Bahvadi class. (9) eass (a) বুৰন্ধবোৰ The same as above (10) কুবনৰ belongs to Gargadi class its partonymic is বাহেন্দ্ৰর (11) ক্রীবোর্ডার (ভরুত্বব্যালয় মন)। The affix মুম is not added here, because মান্তব্যভ্রার সম্বদ্ধবার মূলের ।।

१६३६ । देविकाशिरापादिस्यवाददीर्घसत्रक्षेयसामात । ७ । ३ । १ ॥

चवा पञ्चाना पृद्धिमामायदिस्य मात् स्वात् भिति शितत किति व्य । दाविकम् । दविकाकुतै भवी क्षाविकासलाः शास्त्रः । विशेषपाया विकारः साध्ययम् । प्रसामादिभ्या वसमा । विस्तितः इत सामाहम् । श्रीवेतात्र भव रापसवद्यः। अथसि भव भावतम् ॥

1439 When a Taddhita affix having an indicatory झ, प or क follows आ is substituted instead of Vriddhi for the first vowels of the following five words -- devika, simsapa, dityavât dîrghasatra, and sievas

Thus विकम (-देशकारा मदम) in नाम्किमुद्दाम् दाविकाकुना शाल्य (=देविका-कुत भव) Similarly शाश्चवभवत (= शिश्चपायाविकार) ।। The word belongs to the Palasadı class (IV 3 141 S 1521) and takes wer or www the difference being in accent. Similarly states from feature (faile se) and stresses (iv क्षेत्रत) and अवस्त (भाव क्षेत्रत) ॥

१४८० । ब्रामास्पर्यमुखीतः । ४ । ३ । ६१ ॥

इस स्थात । प्रव्यक्षेत्रमानात्काव । पारियात्का । साम्रयायिक ।।

1440 After the word 'grama', preceded by 'pari' or 'anu', (the whole being an Avy wibhava), there is the affix zot in the sense of who stays there?

Tie word after an Avyayibhava , is understood here also. Thus वारियात्वर अति शानमानित ॥

१४४१ । जिहामूलाहु लेक्छ । ४ । ३ । ६२ ॥ भिद्रापन्नीयम् । परश्रामीयम् ॥

1441. After the words 'jihvamula', and 'angeli' there is the affix of in the sense of 'what stays there'.

This debars un (IV. 3. 55). Thus forgurblen, ungustant u

१४४२ । धर्मान्साम् । ४ । ३ । ६३ ॥

क्षवर्गायम् ॥

1442. After a word ending with 'varga', the offix is employed in the sense of 'what occurs there'.

As ऋषगींयम . चनगींयम स

१४४३। अराष्ट्रे यत्मायन्यतरस्याम् । ४।३।६५ ॥

पदी पूर्वेग छः । महर्गाः । महर्गाणः । महर्गाणः । भश्यके नित्तः कर्गाणे गर्गः ।

1443. After a word ending in 'varga', but no meaning a 'letter or word', the affixes un and u are optionally employed, in the sense of 'who stays there'.

As मायांक (by मत्) महत्त्रभितः, (by स्त), and महत्रभितः (by स्त) स Why do we say, when it does not mean 'सहत्त्र'? 'For then it takes one affix only i. e. ए. : as कार्योक्षित्त्वं, 'a letter belonging to स्त class!

१४४४ । फर्णललादास्कनलेकारे । ४ । ३ । ६५ ॥

वार्थिका । समादिका ॥

1444. The affix wa comes in the rense of 'what occurs there', after 'karna' and 'laldia', the word denoting an organient.

Thus कविका 'an ear-ring', एटपरिना ॥

Note: - Why do we say 'denoting an ornament' F. Observe arrigg 'what is in the car'.

. १४४४ । तस्य व्यापयान इति च व्याप्यानव्यनासः । ४ । ३ । ६८ ॥ छर्ग व्यवस्य सेवेर क्याः। क्षेत्र । क्यां भवं सीचन्न ॥

1445. After the name of a subject of commentary, an affix comes in the sense of 'fits commentary', as well as in the sense of 'what occurs there'.

Note:—That by which a thing is explained, it or had rapram to not explained in order at management. After soil, a process in the 6th core in construction, the effect will be for a related at regiment at well as against the hater being real into the other by which of que

sacrifice with new (nava) rice is नवयहः। The word चन्न is derived from √यज् with the affix नज् (III. 3. 90. S. 3268). It retains its accent in the compound being a Kṛit-word. नारविकत ॥

This satra refers to words which are not antodatta. The word 'vajapeya' is acute in the middle, because an being a Kridanta-word, formed by ag, retains its accent in the compound (VI. 2. 139. S. 3873).

Note:—The words $\frac{\pi}{2}$ and $\frac{\pi}{2}$ mean generally the same thing i. e. 'a some orifice', but the separato mention of $\frac{\pi}{2}$ implies that the rule applies to yrifine ther than Somm-yrifine, because the word 'kratu' is technically applied to Some-serifice colv. These $\frac{\pi}{2}$ the $\frac{\pi}{2}$

actifies only. Thus पारचारीनक, साधायकः । Note:—The word stoma (स्त्रीम) is synonymous with stuti (स्तृति) "presse". "he sectifies in which Agai is praised is called Agaishtoma. It has sente on the inal by पारिक्ष पारच्या

The word vajapeya is a compound of vaja "a kind of barley-grael" and peya 'a sacrifice in which something is drank". It is formed by un sim of the 'kritya-lyu-o bahulsm' subdivision. The acute is on 3 by VI. 1, 213. S. 2701.

The sûtra is in the plural to prevent the application of the affix to the word-forms 'kratu' and 'yajña' (I. 1. 68 S. 25).

१४४८ । ऋध्यायेष्वेवर्षेः । ४ । ३ । ६६ ॥

प्रतिप्राहरेग्योः लचायका व्यायवेवधानसृत्तिभ्योः भने व्यायवानि चायवावे वय् स्वात् । वसिष्टेग इद्यो मन्त्री वसिष्ठस्तस्य व्यायवानस्तत्व भवे। वा वसिष्ठिको ऽप्यायः । मध्यायेषु किय् । वासिष्ठी ग्रन्छ ॥

1448. The affix set comes after the name of an explainable work called after a Rishi, in the senses of 'occurring therein' or 'a commentary thereon', when it refers to an Adhvava only.

Note: —The word agive is the name of user and those Richis are only meant whose names are in the Pravare list. The word so formed means always an Adhydyn or Chapter of the work. The physics engaquesquartie is understood in this sides, hence the word agive means "a work the author of which is a Richi."

Thus a Vedic hymn first seen by (revealed to) Vasishtha is called by lakshana or indirectly बर्रबाट also. व्यक्तिहरूच व्याप्यानस्तव मरो वा = वासिष्ठकोऽज्यादा "Vasishthika--a chapter containing commentary on Vashishtha".

Why do we say meaning 'chapter'? Observe वासिष्टी हृद्ध ।

१४४६ । पीरोडावपुरोडाशास्त्रम् । ४ । ३ । ७० ॥ पुरोबाधसस्यक्षिते नन्त्रः पुरोबासः स एव पैरोडाशः ततः प्रव । पैरीकाधिकः ॥

3031005 and 'a commentary thereon', after the words 'pau-

therein' and a commencery wholesh, and the words 'pau' rodasa' and 'purodasa'.

The verses on the punication &c of Purodáa 'a sacrifical rice called \$\tilde{q}\$ rate the commentary on such purodáa maintras will be called \$\tilde{q}\$ ratives its femanine will be \$\tilde{q}\$ rativals (1V 1 at 3 495). A book on Purodáa cake is called \$\tilde{g}\$ tarty, a commentary there on will be \$\tilde{q}\$ ratives \$\tilde{q}\$ commentary there on will be \$\tilde{q}\$ ratives \$\tilde{q}\$ commentary there on will be \$\tilde{q}\$ ratives \$\tilde{q}\$ commentary there is formed by \$\tilde{q}\$ ty (1V. 1 41 5.498). The commentary here refers to the maintage of verses relating to Purodáa, and not to the sacrifical terms \$\tilde{q}\$ and the sacrifical terms \$\tilde{q}\$ ratios of the sacrifical terms \$\tilde{q}\$ and the sacrifical terms \$\tilde{q}\$ ratios of the sacrifical terms \$\tilde{q}\$ rati

१४५०। इत्य्सो यद्णो । ४ । ३ । ७१ ॥

ह्यस्य । ह्यस्य ॥

1450 The affixes ag and and come in the senses of 'occurring therein' and 'a commentary thereon' after the word Chhandas

This debars उन्त् of the following stitra As छन्दस्य or छान्यस ॥

१४५१ । खन्झासण्यर्भयमाध्यरपुरधरणनामाख्याताहुक् । ४ । ३ । ७२ ॥ द्वार । १९८७ । पाहुक । फन् । चाहुलेंहुक । बाह्यक्ष । बार्विक । इसाहि ॥

1451. The affix see comes in the senses of 'occurring therein' and 'a commentary thereon', after a word of two syllables, and a word ending in short see and the words 'brahmana', 'rik', 'prathama', 'adhvara', 'puruscharapa', 'nāma', 'ākhyāta' and 'nāmākhyāta', being the names of explainable works.

Note: The word name being a dissyllatio word would have been covered by the first part of the eater, viz. dryach. Its separate enumeration shows that is at the taken singly, as nell as in composition with skibysits

This debars नान and क्या । Dissyllabic —रेटिक पाहुकः ॥ 2, Ending in स्व —चातुरंहक ॥ झाझकित, सार्थका, झायनिका, साध्यक्ति, शेरकर्यक्ति, सानिक, झायबादिक नानायव्यक्तिक ॥

१४५२। मणगयनादिभ्यः। ४ । ३ । ७३ ।

बकानेत्वता । सार्गयन । सीवनिषद । वैद्यासस्या ॥

1452 The affix হাত্ comes in the senses of 'occurring therein' and 'a commetary thereon' after 'the words 'rigavana' &c.

This debars रूप, कब्द and छा। आर्गदानः, श्रीवनियदः, वैयाकरण ॥

Note —The repetition of unit in the sairs, though the amount it of this sain; was carrent from before, is for the sake of provening the application of any subsequent analysis role to the words in this is. This specifical

. १ म्हमबन, 2 परव्यास्थान, 3 हम्मेनान 4 हम्मेनान, 5 हम्मेनियनि, 6 न्यास, 7 पुनतम, 8 तिसम, 9 हमाताल, 10 तिमन, 11 बातुर्वियां, 12 पुत्रवियां, 13 मूलवीं, 14 विका, 16 स्वास, 16 बताब, 17 बताब, 18 सेवसस, 19 सूर्व, 29 स्विनियर्, 21 विविस, 22 विच्या, 28 तिसा, 24 हम्मे विविनी, 25 न्याय ॥

१४५३। तत श्रागतः । ४ । ३ । ७४ ॥

मुद्रादागतः सीद्रः ॥

. 1453. An affix (IV. 1. 83. S. 1373 &c) comes after a word being in the 5th case in construction, in the sense of 'what has come thence'.

Thus हुद्वादावन: - क्षेत्र: ' what has come from Srughna '.

१४४४। ठगायस्थाने ५वः । ४ । ३ । ७५ ॥

श्चल्कसाराया जागतः श्रील्कयातिकः ॥

1454. After a word denoting sources of revenue, there is the affix see in the sense of 'come thence'.

there is the atmx 35 in the sense of 'come thence'.

Note:—The word will means what is the share appropriated by the lord.

The source of wire is called stratum it.

This debars अन् and छ ॥ Thus चील्क्सपानिकः 'what is derived from custom house'.

Note:-The plural in the sûtra prevents Svarupavidhi (I. 1. 68 S. 25).

१४४५ । श्रुषिडकादिज्योदण । ४ । ३ । ७६ ॥

भायस्यानडकद्यादीमां चापवादः । श्रुविडकादामतः शीण्डिकः । कार्यकः । तेथैः ॥

1455. The affix স্থান্ comes in the sense of 'thence come', after the words স্থানিতৰ &c.

This debars हक् स Thus होग्डिकः 'excise-revenue', कार्केणः, तैर्थः स

Note:—The repetition of मूल serves the same purpose as in IV. 8. 78, S. 1452, माभक्तापुनर्त्तेष् ॥ As वेशवान: ॥ 1 शुन्दिकः, 2 कृतकः, 5 स्थण्डिल, 4 वयपान, 5 वयल, 6 सीर्थ, 7 भूति, 8 सून, 9 वर्ताः॥

> ्रथ्यद् । विद्यायोगिसंदन्धेभ्यो सुञ् । ४ । ३ । ७७ ॥ बीपाध्यकः । वैतामहकः ॥

. 1456. The affix ব্ৰহ comes, in the sense of 'thence come,' after a word denoting a person connected through the relationship of learning or family origin.

Persons, related (sambandha) through learning (such as teacher and pupil), or through blood (youl, c. g. father and son) are called feetal flatter.

क्षा ॥ Words denoting such persons take the affix मुग्र ॥ This debars प्य and कृष Thus उपाध्यावसमय अधीयान्यका, 'knowledge derived from a spinitual teacher' So also क्षेत्रिमस्यप् as देशसम्बा' wealth derived from a grand father'

१४५७ । ऋतष्टञ् । ४ । ३ । ७८ ॥

ब्रमोऽप्यार । शैरकम् । भारकम् ॥

1457 The affix হস্ comes in the sense of 'come thence,' after a word ending in short হয়, and denoting a person iclated through learning or blood

This debars कुछ ॥ Thus होतुरागतम् = हेाकृक्ष 'derived from Hotp' So also of 'blood' as ---भावृक्षम ॥

also of 'Diood' as — মাৰ্ক্ষণ is A ste — The লু in Right is for the sake of facility of pronunciation there being no such word ending; in long মুন্ত D

Note —When the words do not denote relationship through learning or blood this affix is not employed. As साधियम् !!

१४४८ । पितृर्येषः । ४ । ३ । ७६ ॥

चाइका शिक्क साल । यस्थेलि क्रोपः । पित्रथम् । पैतकस्य ॥

1458 The affix যব as well as তম্ comes, in the seuse of 'come thence.' after the word ' putri '

Thus विद्यागत = पितृ + कत् = पितृ शिन् । स्व = पितृ श्वास (the pris replaced by R by VII 4.27 and the long f of ft is elided by VI 4.148 S 311)
* paternal—r e wealth inherited from father ' With कम = पैदक !!

१४४६। गोबादद्वधता ४। ३। ८०॥

विवेश्य भागध वेदम्। गार्गम् । दासुम् । स्रीपगरकम् ॥

1459 After a word ending with a patronymic affix, the rule of affix in the sense of 'thence come,' is like that relating to the affix denoting 'its mark'

Note —The word sing in the others does not mean the technical Gotta of Grammer but a descendant denoting sile in general. The affires denoting up to take the July 10 in 10 in

Thus True, minus, wings formed by wing of IV 3 1.27 S 1507 mean not only the mark belonging to the Valdas the Glargyas the Daleshis' but also that which comes from the Valdas &c silvensings subjectives the mark belonging to the decreadants of Upagu So also wives with minus with the same words will also denote come there from as silvensy summa will see the control of the mass as who will also denote come there from as silvensy summa willer.

षकम्, कापरयकम्, नाहायनकम्, धारानणकः) formed by सुद्ध् (IV, 3, 126 S. 1507) Note:—The word बेतु has the force of 'complete similarity' as in क्रांतिकी भूतपृष्ट

Mote:—The word बसू line like force of 'complete similarity,' as in साजिया भवता (IV. 2 34 S. 1237), चरकायो धर्मवस् (IV. 2 46 S. 1255).

१४६० । सञः शुचीश्यरक्षेत्रश्चकुश्चलिनुश्चानामः। ७ । ३ । ३० ॥

नमः पर्या ग्रुष्काविष्ठक्यानामावस्थो एकिः पृष्वप्रस्य हुन्। मिराईः परः। वाक्रीयमः। ज्ञानी पम् । व्यानेश्वर्यम् । व्यनेश्वर्यम् । व्यानेश्वरमः। अध्यसमः। क्षाक्षराजमः। व्यक्रीवरस्य। कानीयुक्तमः। अनेपुरुष्

1460. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory জ, আ or জ, the Vriddhi is always substituted for the first vowel of লুলি, ধৈৰা, কুমান and নিয়ুল when preceded by the Negative particle, but this substitution is optional for the vowel of the Negative particle.

As सहीचम् ा आशीचम् , धनैन्यदंष् or आगिन्यम् , धनैनद्वप ः ग्राधेनद्वपः , असी-सलस or आसीरका , धनिपुणम् o जानिपुसम् ॥

१४६१ । हेत्सम्बर्धभ्योऽन्यतरस्यां रूप्यः । ४ । ३ । ५१ ॥

सनादानवं समझ्यम् । विवनस्थ्यम् । पत्रे महादिवाञ्कः । समीयम् । विवनस्थ्यम् । वेदरस्थ्यम् स्रो | विवनस्थाम् । विवनस्थ्यम् । विवनस्थ्यम् । विवनस्थ्यम् । वेदरस्थ्यम् । वेदरस्थ्यम् ।

1461. The affix रूप denotes that which from something has originated, when it is added to a word denoting 'cause', or to the name of a man viewed as a cause.

The word nger is used meaning 'men as causes' हेतु means cause or instrument. Thus श्रम्भागां न जानस्वार on मंगिर by O IV 2. 138 S. 1402. meaning 'what proceeds from a like cause'. So also Pengerago or Pengery. So of men also 'सुरमाध्या or 'स्प्रमाध्या (IV. 1. 85 S. 1073)' what originates with Penger.

Note; - The word हेतुनाइकेश: is in the pintal in the satis, indicating that avarupavidhi (1.1.68 S. 25) does not apply here.

In denoting big, there is employed the lost unental case as taught in 11, 2, 23, 5,69; and according to the fifthpata in the present latter, the Ablatire case may also be employed in denoting a fig. s. Ot the use of the ablative case in the sense of fig., may be explained by II 3, 23 b, 602.

१४६२ । मयह् च । ४ । ३ । ८२ ॥

सममयम् । विषमभवम् । देवदसमयम् ॥

1462. After a word denoting a cause or a man viewed as a cause, there is the affix 'mayat' in the sense of 'come thence'.

Thus रामनग्रम् , विष्यमग्राम् , वेश्वरसमग्रम् , अ

Note -T1 e χ of $m\chi$ indicates that the fermionise of these words are formed by $\pi(\chi/1V-1)$ is S=470), as querify in The reparation of the siture from the last in for it is take of preventing the application of the rule of mutual correspondence (1.8 198) which would have been the case had the rule stood as $\frac{\pi}{4} \log \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2} \sqrt{2}$. Sustem received in

१४६३ । प्रमयति । ४ । ३ । 🖙 ॥

'सतः' प्रत्येत । हिमयत प्रभवति हैनवसी ग्रहा ॥

1463 After a Nominal-stem which is in the 5th case in construction, an affix (one of those already taught) comes in the sense of 'what appears for the first time'

The word me is understood in the after. The word nearly means what manifests itself or appears for the first time. Thus Gray water water about "The Haimavait, a name of the Ganges meaning about manifest itself for the first time or appears in the Snowy Range, its source being unknown!

Note:—So also पासी 'The Dâradi , e the Indus appearing for the first time in Dardstaff 'The word प्रश्नीत les not the sense of प्रश्नीत because that is modded in तम ज्ञान , it therefore means महाराजें, मध्ममा स्वाम्भते, the source of origina being unknown

१४६४ । विद्यासम्बदः । ४ । ३ । ८४ ॥

विद्यासभवति वैष्टवी महिए।।

1464 The affix w comes, in the sense of 'what manifests itself there', after the words 'vidûra'

This debars काण । Thus विक्रात प्रभवति - वेक्यं 'a kind of gem found at Vidûra'

Acts —The gero as a matter of facts and found at Vadora but in a mountain called apartin () Vadora is the city where the rough stone is would upon in other words it may be set of the die after or ready added to appete when the latter word is replaced by fart, such substitute being only shown in the dates, be appropriate athire (states, being left to enforce to the word Vadora may denote both the city as well as a mountain. If it be and that firer is so mountain brown as Vadora there we say that the Grammann call Valurdays by the same of Vadora as the most last call Bonare by the name of Vadora as the most last call Bonare by the name of Vadora.

१४६४ । तमुच्छति पश्चिद्वतथे । ४ । ३ । ८५ ॥

अभ्र गच्छति साम् प्रमा दृती वा ॥

1465 An affix (IV 1 88 &c) comes after a word, being in the 2nd case in construction, in the sense of 'what

goes thereto', provided that, that which goes, is a road or a messenger.

Thus हामम् गण्डति = म्रेस्प्तः " a road or a messenger that goes to Srughna ". The road may either lead to Srughna, or being in Srughna, be used for going, Note :-- Why do we say प्रायुक्तवा: "manning a road or a messenger.". Observe द्वर्प गण्हाति साथः 'he goes to Srughna for his own sake'.

१४६६ । अभिनिष्कामति द्वारम् । ४ । ३ । ५६ ॥

सर्वित्येव । सुप्तम भिनिष्कामति सीमं काम्यकुरूजद्वारम् ॥

1466. An affix comes, after a word in the 2nd case in construction, in the sense of 'a door which looks towards that'.

Thus क्षेत्रः 'a gate which looks towards Srughna'-as a gate of Kanyakubja.

Note :-- Why do we say द्वारम "when it is a gate" ? Observe सुप्रशमिनिण्कामारी geq: 'a person faces towards Sragban'.

१४६७ । श्रधिकृत्य कृते प्रन्ये । ४ । ३ । ८७ ॥

सदिलेव । वारीरसम्पोषकृत्य कृतो मन्यः द्वारीरक्षीयः । द्वारीरकं भाष्यविति त्वभैदोपचारात् ॥

1467. An affix comes after a word in the 2nd case in construction, in the sense of 'made in relation to any subject', when the thing made is a 'book'.

The word अधिकृत्य means 'aiming at' 'alluding to, referring to'. Thus भारीरक गांधिकत करोधन्यः = धारीरकीयः i. e. a book relating to the saifraka sútras. The form धार्रास्कं भाष्यम् is however more generally employed. Here no distinction is made between the sûtras and the bhashya. Hence the commentary is called sariraka.

१४६८ । शिशुकन्दयमसमद्वन्द्रेन्द्रजननादिभ्यश्कः । ४ । ३ । ८८ ॥

शिष्टर्ता कन्दन विश्वकन्दः समधिकतः इसी प्रन्यः शिशुक्तन्दीयः। यमन्य सभा यमसभग् । क्कीबस्तं निपातमात् । यमसभीयः । किसतार्श्वनीयम् । इन्द्रजनमाहिराज्ञतिगयाः । इन्द्रजनमीयम् । विरुद्ध-भोजनीयम् ॥

1468. The affix w comes in the sense of 'a book made relating to a subject', after the following words in the 2nd case in construction, viz. 'sigukranda', 'yamasabha' and after the Dvandva compounds, and the words "indraianana' &c.

The cord - म (IV , 8, 5 1465) nd माध्यस सुत्ते प्रत्ये should be read into the stitre. This colors . on Thus fortarely 'a book treating of the cying of niants er any a bool relating to the court of Yama' The compound is Neuter irreg 1 rly (nipatana)

Dvandva Compound as 1537 37144 "

There is no list of grantuilly words. They are thritigana and mustbe determined by usage. Thus ब्ल्ह्यमनीटम् विरुद्धभाष्ट्रमायम् &c

Note -The words Pina e mid unun might have been included in the inchaste class Tyminic ii The separate enumeration of these words in the filtre is merely for the sake of amplification

१४६६ । साइस्य नियास । ४ । ३ । ५६ ॥

सर्वे। तियामो पत्र सीच ॥

1469 After a word in the 1st case in construction, an affar comes in the sense of 'this is his dwelling place'

I to -Ti e word or shows that the word to which the affix is to be added in m the omn twee ease were he shows that the meaning of the affix is that for go two case 14314 shows that the first word in construction mat aly dwelling place figur means a country i e photo a person brea (mys antrasm n)

राज्या विश्वासाहरू - क्रीस्य a present dweller of Srughna

१४७०। अभिजनका। ४।३।६०॥

स्प्रोडिभियनाइस्य कीच्र । यम स्वयं यसति सं निवासः । धन पर्वेशवित सीडिभिजन ॥ रमि दिवेक ॥

1470 After a word in the 1st case in construction. an affix comes in the sense of 'this is his mother land'

The difference between fratte and wiferen is this. Where a person lives himself for the present that is his first or dwelling place. Where his ancestors (पानमता) have feed that is his widning rative country fome or ancestral abode. Thus will a person whose ancestral home is in Srughna

Note -The separation of this stirm from the last in for the cake of the sob equents ten m which the appreprit of all t ma only runs

१४७१। आयधकोविस्यद्ध पर्वते । ४।३।६१॥ पदनदाश्चित प्रयागामानी-ननश्चतास्थास्यक्षेत्रं स्टात् । इतितः प्रयते प्रीमानी देवासायप जीविना त हरें नीया । आयुपात किस । ज्ञाना वयत प्रीमजनी थया से सासीत हिजा ॥

1471. The affix we comes after a word denoting mountain, in the sense of 'this is his mother-land', when it is a person who lives by arms.

The word प्राप्तपनीवी means a person who earns his livelihood by arms.
The phress संद्रस्थातिकनः is to be read into the sours. Thus हुद्देशकः वर्षनोदिन्दन्
स्पानुष्यभिवां=हर्वक्षियाः 'the mercenary soldiers whose ancestral abode is
the Hridwold mountain'.

Why do we say স্বায়ুখনীবিশ্য: ? Observe লামৌল ক্রিল: " the Brahmanas whose native place is Rikshoda mountains".

Note:-- Why do we say 'mountains'? Observe, सांकारयका सायुधजीविनः ॥

१४७२ । राण्डिकादिभ्यो व्यः । ४ । ३ । ६२ ॥

क्षण्डिकोऽभिजनेऽस्य बाण्डिक्यः ॥

1472. The affix হ্ব comes in the sense of 'this is his native-land', after the words সভিত্ৰক 'cc.

This debars ऋग &c. Thus काशिडक्य: सार्वसेन्य: &c.

े राण्डिक. 2 सर्वेतन. 3 सर्वेक्स. ७ शक. 5 शह (सह), 6 रस. - 7 शह्स.

१४०३) सिन्धुतस्त्रशिलादिश्योऽणञी ।४) ३ । ६३ ॥

सिभ्द्यादिभ्याऽण् तस्रशिलाविभ्योऽम् स्थादुन्हेऽर्थे । सेन्ध्यः । सक्षणिला वरापी भामिकनोऽस्य साम्राचिकः ॥

1473. The affixes am and am come respectively, after the words 'Sindhu' &c and 'Takshasila' &c in the sense of 'this is his native-land'.

Thus सम्भवः। So also सावाशिकः ॥

Note:—Many of the words comming in the Sindhuclass, are found in the Kanbehhidi calot (IV. 2. 1288, 1887) size. There words would have taken up by sites IV. 2. 1388, 1857 size. The present sites prevents the efficient of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$4. 1868 to those words under circumstances mentioned in aites IV. 2, 134, 8, 1858 when the further significance of updays it added to them.

1 हिस्सू, 2 वर्डी, 3 महान्त्र, 4 कार्योज, 5 साल्य, 6 कस्पीर, 7 सम्बार, 8 किःचिक्या, 9 बस्सा (बस्स), 10 वर्ड् (वर्ड), 11 सम्बन्धा (गहिंका), 12 कुळूम, 13 हिस्सा।

ा तलाविजा, 2 वस्तोद्धरण, 3 जैमेंहर (कैमिहर), 4 प्रांतणी, 5 व्याज , 6 क्रेस्ट्रकर्यी (कर्म्यकोड), 7 सिक्कर्या (सिक्कांड), 8 सक्किया, 6 क्रिक्ट, 10 काण्डवार (क्राण्डवारस), 11 पर्वत, 12 अनुसात, 13 वर्षर, 14 क्रस्त, 15 सराव्या

१४७४ । तृदीशबातुरवमैतीकृचवाराङ्डम्झरडज्यकः। ४ । ३ । ६४ ॥ 🔗 :

तृती क्रमिजनोऽस्य सीदेय । गालातृतीय । वार्मतेय । की पनार्य ॥

1474 After the words तुर्वा, शालातुर, धर्मती, and कुचवार, come respectively the affixes दक, दण, दल, and यक in the sense of 'this is his native land '

This debars अन् त Thus सेहिंग , सातासुरीय , वार्यसेय and की जवार्य !!

१४७४ । अक्ति। ४८४ ।

सीऽस्येत्रनुपर्सत् । भण्यते सन्यते इति मक्ति । बुद्दी मस्तित्त्व सीह ॥

1475 An affix (IV 1 83) comes after a word in the first case in construction, in the sense of 'this is his object of veneration or love '-

The word with in the stitra means 'serving', 'worshipping', or · loving

Thus with minara = with 'a person who is loval to Stuchna'. The anavertte of the word wissen ceases. The words at and use

should be read into the satra. १४७६ (श्राचिक्ताददेशकालाहुक् । ४ । ३ (६६ ॥

क्रपुरा मस्तिरस्य भाषानकः। पाश्चिकः । व्यक्तिसम् । देवदकः। श्चदेशास्त्रिकः । श्रीप्र

1476 After a word denoting a thing not possessing consciousness, but not being the name of a country or time. the affix an is employed, in the sense of this is his object of devotion or love'.

This debars चल , and & also. Thus चपुनामन्तिस्य = चाप्पिकः 'a person who loves cakes' works a

Mhy do we say 'not necessary consciousness'? Ohiere 7474, a Why do we say 'not being the name of a country'? Observe will u Why do we say 'not denoting time'? Observe ath: 'who loves summer'

१८७७ । सहाराजाहरू । ४ । ३ । ६७ ॥

बाहरशक्तिकः ध

बरकालास्त्रिम । देपना ॥

1477. The affix an comes in the sense of this is his object of veneration , after the word HEIGH I

This debars sam u As kingufage, who loves or serves the Maharata The difference between this EW and the ESE of the last aphorism, is in the accent only

१४७= । वासुदेवार्जुनाभ्यां बुन् । ४ । ३ । ६८ ॥ बाहुदेवकः । कर्जुनकः॥

1478. The affix 37 comes in the sense of 'this is his object of veneration', after the words 'Vasudeva' and Arjuna.

This debars छ and खण् ॥ Thus वासुनेयकः, बार्सुनकः ॥

१४७६ । गोत्रक्षत्रियाख्येक्यो बहुलं हुन्। ४ । ३ । ६६ ॥

भागोऽनयादः । परस्थाद्वृद्धाच्छं वाधते। ग्रह्यचुकायनिर्भक्तस्य ग्लीचुकायनकः। माङ्कनकः। बहुकमद्वागित्रः। परिचाने भक्तिस्य पाणिनीयः ।।

1479. The affix gs comes diversely, in the sense of this is his object of veneration, after a word denoting Gotra or a Kshatriya.

This debars হাত্য and জ ৫ Thus: ফ্লীব্ৰনাযদক: 'who loves or serves - &c. Gluchukávani'. Ksbatrivas:—মুফ্লক: ৫

Note: —The word unwai in the sutra indicates that the words should be the names of mell-known or famous Kabatriyas, and not of any hody who is a Kabatriya by profession.

The word बहुल shows the non-universality of this rule. Thus पालिनी अधिकास्त्र = पाणिनीयः n

Note: The word win does not mean here the Grammatical Gotra, but a word formed by a patronymic affix in general.

१४८०। जनपदिनां जनपद्यासर्वे जनपदेन समानशब्दानां यहुनचने। ४.१ ११००॥

जनवर्षमाभियां विश्वां बहुवयने जनवर्षवायां सामान्यतीयां जनवर्वस्य सामान्यतीयां अनवर्वस्य सामान्यतीयां अनवर्वस्य सामान्यतीयां अनवर्वस्य सामान्यतीयां अन्तर्यत्वस्य महात्वस्य अन्तर्यत्वस्य सामान्यतीयां अन्तर्यत्वस्य सामान्यतीयां अन्तर्यतीयां अन्तर्यतीयां

1480. Of words denoting Princes (lit. who are lords of janapada) the base and the affix meaning 'this is his object of veneration' are the same, in every respect, like those of a word denoting kingdom, provided that, the Prince-denoting words have, in the plural, the same form, as the kingdom-denoting words.

**Tots--The words of this star require * detailed analysis. **Stripping etc.

plural of जनवरित्र meaning, 'lord of an inhabited country' i. e. KahatiyAPrinces, बहुवयन 'in the plural', अन्यदेन समान सम्हानां 'the same form as the jamppada denoting word, wavery usq over thing is like jama pada. In other words "after those bears described Kebelrys, proness which in the pland have the same forms as the manuse of the countries the after in the sense of recreation will be the same as will come after a jump and word. Now the offices detoing wifer as regards MTRY words are given in Stiras IV 2 124 S 1348 &c and those after will another bers.

Thus মারা আগবা দক্ষিকাল আনুস্ক formed by মুদ্ম of satta IV 2 125; S 1349 meaning 'who loves the country of Abgás' Similaily গান্ধন, জীৱকা

भेन्द्र । Similarly चहुर संविधा भन्तिस्थ न्याह्न formed by the same affix इस्, with this difference of meaning who loves the Kshatriyas Angas' So सहक सामक &c

चाहक साहक स्ट Why do we say 'of Kshatriyá Princes', (janapadimám) Obsene, पुराका क्राव्या भन्तिरस्य ≃प्रपाता ॥ Here the general affix आगु is employed

Why do we say जनवेदेन समाध राष्ट्राताच 'the word having the same sound as the janpada word '? Thus पीरवी सजा स मॉक्सस्य ≈ पैस्पीय ॥

१४८१ । तेन प्रोक्तमः । ४ । ३ । १०१ ॥

पाणिनिया मोक्त पाणनीयम् ॥

1481 After a word in the 3rd case in construction, an affix (IV 1 83 &c) comes, in the sense of 'enounced by him'

The word আৰু means মাৰ্কিয়াক, preemmently spoken' It should be distinguished from the word স্থা meaning done or made' For the sense of জ্বা has been already taught in the stora স্থান কৰে (1V 3 16 S 1387) Thus বাহিন্দ্ৰ

१४८२ । तिस्तिस्वरतन्तुर्पायुद्धकेषा ग्रह्मम् । ४ । ३ । १०२ ॥

हःन्दाक्षाद्वाणानांति सद्विषयसर । तस्मारया माक्तमभीवत तेतिसीया ॥

1482 The after any comes in the sense of 'enounced by him', after the word 'tittiri', 'variatantu', 'khan-dika', and 'ukha'

Thus Riveling 'those who learn (IV 2 66 S 1278) the Veda

Actor According to Katika the is confined to the Chies dat only. There fore it will not aprily to classical fit has an infession in its port it. The word Chies date is drawn from stira IV 2, 106 S 1486 and infession from IV 2 66 S 1278

१४८३ । काश्यपकोशिकाभ्यास्त्रविद्यां स्तितिः । ४ । ३ । १०३ ॥ कारयवन मानक्षयिते काश्यपनः ॥

1483. The affix was comes in the sense of 'enounced by him', after the words 'Kâsyapa' and 'Kausika,' when denoting Vedic Seers.

This debars **ए** ॥ The च of शिवित is for the sake of Vriddhi (useful in he subsequent stra). This is confined, like the last, to the Vedic works. Thus बहुत्याचींग 'those who study (1V. 2. 64 S. 1274) the Kalpa enounced by Kasyan'

Note:--Why do we say "Vedio Sages"? Observe इदानीस्तरीन गोलकारवरेन हिल्ले-कार्यपत्तिम् "a work enounced by a modern Kåsynpu,--one belonging to he Gotra Kåsynpa; not a Risbi'.

१४८४ । कलापिवैशस्पायनान्तेवासिक्ष्यः । ४ । ३ । १०४ ॥

कलान्यन्तेवासिभ्यः हरिद्वणा मान्तमधीयते वाद्विविद्यः । चैत्रस्यायनान्तेवासिभ्यः, गालस्वियः॥

1484. After words denoting the pupils of 'Kalapi' and 'Vaisampayana', the affix for is employed in the sense of 'enounced by him'.

Note:—This debars sug end ह । There are four words which express papils of Kalapa: as হাইছে, আনন্ধ, নুদন্তন, নামা। There are nine words expressing pupils of Vaisamphyspa: as, আলাইন দক্ষ, ক্ষমান, ভাষাইছ ; লাকুল, আনাক্ষ, ক্ষমান, ভাষাইছ ; লাকুল, আনাক্ষ, ক্ষমান, ভাষাইছ ; লাকুল, আনাক্ষ,

Thus হাইরেবিল: 'those who study (IV. 2, 64 S, 1274) the works mounted by Haridru.' So also ভাকেবিল: য

Note:—The word কাজে: means ব্যালাবেদ: hence ব্যক্ত: means pupils of ব্যালাবেদ: ॥

१४८५ । पुराणप्रोक्तेषु ब्राह्मणुकल्पेषु । ४ । ३ । १०४ ॥

हृशीवान्तात्वीन्तार्थे गिनिः स्यात् । वायोन्ते प्राग्नेन्त्रावेद्द्याद्वाव्यवन्यासे भवन्ति । दुर्शयम् विरामेत्व तृतिमा प्रोग्नाः भारत्युः भारत्यिनः । द्वार्थावनः, द्वार्थावनिनः । व्यत्ये, विद्वेष केताः । विद्वेष व्यत्यः। प्राणिति किस् । वाश्चवन्त्रयानि झाडायानिः आवन्तरायः करत्यः । प्राधि । धारवर्त्वाति वेतानः ॥

1455. The affix \(\text{Ture} \) comes in the sense of 'enounced by him', after a word in the 3rd case in construction, when it denotes a Brahmana or a Kalpa-work enounced by ancient sages.

This saltra further gives the sense of the affix your means "Ancient Sages" equivalent to young of the Brahmana literature, the example is unsuladay, so also from negro-wingles it Kaipa work as afficare in

Why do ue say grownish 'announced by ancient sages'? Observe arrawing anguelph, rurawa weru. The u of these words is elded by VI 4 151 S 1082 'Yajhavalkya &c being sages of modern times. The up frew affire IV 2 66 S, 1278 will not also apply to these, because the word worm un IV 2 66 S, 1278 is restricted to emmisse, of the crosent settre.

१४८६ । शीनकाविभ्यश्चन्दसि । ४ । ३ । १०६ ॥

छन्दस्यभिषेय एथी जिनिः। श्रीनकेन मोक्तमधीयते श्रीमकिनः॥

1486. The affix जिन्द comes in the sense of 'enounced by him', after the words शोनक &c, in denoting chhandas.

This debars g and মাজ ।। Thus তীৰক্ৰৰ নীকেণ্ডবিল = তীৰ্কিন। 'who study (IV 2 64 S 1274) the chiandas enounced by Saunaka' দাস্ত্ৰনীয়ে &c Note —Why do we say 'in denoting Obbandas'? Observe ত্বীৰক্ষিয় । তেওঁ

the orthography of Sannska .

The word অভয়াত occurs in this list. This must always be taken as a compound for affixing this affix. After the single word এক the affix is elided (1V 3 107 S 1487). Thus অভয়াৱাখন মান্যখনিই –আভয়াবিন ॥

े श्लीनक, 2 पात्रवास, 3 पाईतर, 4 पाईत (सार्चत), 5 शालाव (पास्तत), 6 स्त्रास्त्र, 7 स्वस्त्र (स्वस्त्र) 8 स्क्रम् 9 देशस्त्रीन, 10 स्थलातः 11 स्त्रवुत्तः, 13 क्रांचार, 13 क्यांच (क्यांचा) 16 सहस्त्र, 15 स्वस्त्र, 16 सुद्दात (पुरुवावकः, 17 सन्दर्भतः (क्योंचा), 18 महत्त्र, 19 स्त्रस्त्र 29 देशस्त्राष्ट्रन्, 21 सन्दर्भतः ॥

१४८७ । कडचरकाल्लुक् । ४ । ३ । १०७ ॥

शाभ्या प्रोक्तपत्तवस्य तुकस्यान् । कदन प्राक्तमधीयने कहा । व्यस्का ॥

1487. The affix denoting 'enounced by him' is ehded, by luk-substitution, after the words Katha and Charaka'

The world आह would have taken मिन्नि as it is a देशारास्त्रात्वेदावी nord and चरक would have taken the after will in Both are clided. Thus आजा who

study the Chiandas enounced by Katha ' TER &c
Note -The word 'Obbandae' qualifies this sates Observo miss uncarrellent

१४८८ । कलापिने। इष् । ४ । ३ । १०८ ॥

करागिना मोन्त्रभीयमे कताया ॥ मान्त्रस्य दिनोते पद्यक्रमारिशिद्यपर्विकारिकीयुनिवेतिक कामनिन्दर्शन्तिकारिदेश्वविद्यक्षरसम्बद्धवर्दनाद्वयवानाहिन्तः॥

1488. The affix any comes in the sense of 'enounced by him' when the word Kalant

This debars त्यान of IV. 3. 104. S. 1484. Thus क्ष्मपा: ' who study the work enounced by Kalápi '.

Note—The word জ্বন্ধ: is thus formed:—জন্মন্তিৰ্+মত্ত টি Bere comes in force Star VI. 4. 144 S. 579, which declares that হব of জ্বাধিক should be clided before the stabilist affer. This elision is, however, deburred by stars VI. 4, 15/8 S. 1247 which declares that words eading in the affix হব retain their form when stroped denoting a progeny follows. Therefore জ্বাধিক would have retained its হব but for the following Varhala,

Várt:—The हि portion of the following words is clided when a Taddhita follows:—सहस्राचारित, पीटसर्पित, कराभित, क्ष्मिन, विशित, आज्ञांचन, आङ्गांचन, आङ्गांचन, आङ्गांचन, आङ्गांचन, आङ्गांचन, आङ्गांचन, आङ्गांचन, साहस्राचन, सहस्राचन, सहस्राचन, सुवर्षन ॥ Thus हन् being clided, we have क्षात्राचा ॥

The final q with the vowel that precedes it, is dropped before a Taddhita in the following: 1 समझापार [IV. 5, 120 S. 1500.), वीस्वर्धिन-पैक्स (IV. 3, 120 S. 1500.), वेस्तर्धिन-पैक्स (IV. 3, 120 S. 1500.), वेस्तर्धिन-प्रेस (IV. 3, 120 S. 1500.), वेस्तर्धिन-प्रेस (IV. 3, 101 S. 1481.), 5 वैग्रिलिय-प्रेस (IV. 3, 101 S. 1481.), 5 विग्रिलिय-प्रेस (IV. 3, 101 S. 1481.), 5 विग्रिलिय-प्रेस (IV. 3, 101 S. 1481.), 15 विग्रिलय-प्रेस (IV. 3, 1

१४८९ । छवालिनो हिनुक्। ४ । ३ । १०६ ॥ ब्रामिनो प्रेपकारीयने ब्रामनेतिनः ॥

हागलना प्रस्तमधायत हागलायनः

4489. The affix হৈত্তৰ comes in the sense of 'enounced by him', after the word 'Chhagalin'.

The word ন্তৰ্গালৈৰ heing a word denoting the pupil of ফাল্মণী would have taken বিশ্বলি (1V-3, 104 5, 1484). This debars that. Thus স্বোদ্ধাৰণ, 'who study the Chhandas enounced by Chhagail'.

१४६० । पाराकार्यकालिक्यां भिक्षुनटस्वयोः । ४ । ३ । ११० ॥

पाराशर्वेण प्रोप्के भिक्षुमुख्यप्रीयके पाराशिखों भिक्षयः । शैक्सालिनों भटाः ॥

1490. The affix fuffic comes in the sense of 'enounced by him', after the words Pārāsarya and Silalin, the works enounced being Bhikshu-Sūtra and Naţa-Sūtra respectively.

Acte :-- The affix finfer is to be read into the sutra and not ছিন্তুল। The মিন্তুন্ত্ৰে কৰা নৃত্যুত্ৰ are notife treating of the duties of দিন্তুল্ল 'religious mendicante' and নত: 'juggitus, danvers',

Thus प्राप्तार्थ+जिमि=प्राप्तार+जिमि (VI 4 152 5 2119) = प्राप्तारित् the treatise of Parasarya on the duties of Bhikshus' Similarly halibra is

Note -These words of course have the additional sense of 'he who studes the works a enumeed by Pa asarya and Sanialin' See IV 2 66 S 1278 As wrestern Best Series at the According to some it always expresses the relation (signant IV 2 66) and never a firm alone. These are treated metaphonically as Chi ander

Why do we say denoting Bhikshu and Nata Sutras ? Observe प्रसद्भारम् , शुक्तालम् ॥

१४६१। कर्मन्दकुशाभ्य विनि । ४। ३। १११॥

भिक्षणदस्त्रवद्योतिक्षेत्रः । सर्वन्द्रम् भीस्तराधीयते यमन्त्रिन्ती भिक्षतः । स्वास्थितो नदाः ॥

1491 The affix इनि comes, in the sense of 'enounced by him', the thing enounced being Bhikshu Sûtra and Nata -Sûtra, after the words 'Karmanda' and 'Krisasva'

Thus कर्मी देश भिद्य 'the mendicants who study the Bhikshu sûtra of Karmandin' utilified at the actors who study the Nata sutra of Krisasvin' Otherwise min ean and minisagu Sco IV 2 66 १४६२ । तनैकदिकः । ४ । ३ । ११२ ॥

सनाहा सहिजा एवादिक सौरामनी ॥

1492 An affix (IV 1 83 &c) comes after a word in the third case in construction, in the sense of 'in the same direction with that?

The word एक विक means तुल्ब दिया । e a common direction Thus हुदान्त एकदिक = सीशमनी विश्व a lightening literally, that which is in the same direction as tile bill called the Sudaman

Note -The repetit on of my though a could have been supplied by annur the from IV 2 101 S 148) is for the sake of indicating that the amurgitic of the se off which regulated all the preceding ten suites does not extend to this aphorism and therefore the sugarant of IV 2 56 S 1278 which was applied to those afters does not apply here

१४६३ । तसिखा । ४ । ३ । ११३ ॥

स्परादिया*डाण्य्य*याच्यः । पीतुमूलन एकार्थकः पीक्षमूलनः ॥

1493 The affix ਨਾਓ comes in the sense of 'in the same direction with that '

This o days another ffr in add tien to the previously taught and &c w &c Tie o de forned by this aff Lie Indeel nables as it is an affix mentioned; the arad class (I : 37 S 447) Thus ignates in the same direction as Himavat. पीलुम्लश द्वदानव ॥

१४९४ । उरलो यच । ४ । ३ । ११४ ॥

चानासिः । अगोऽप्यादः । तरसा एक विक सस्यः । स्टस्सः ॥

1494. The affix यत् as well as the affix विश्व comes in the sense of 'in the same direction with that,' after the word'डरम्

Thus बरसा एकानिम् = बरस्य or बरस्त: ॥ The सन्ति is read into the satra by force of the word च ॥

. १४९५। उपकाते । ४।३।११५॥

सेनेस्पेय । पाणिनिया उपज्ञानं पाणिनश्चिम् श

1495. After a word in the 3rd case in construction, an affix is employed in the sense of 'discovered by him'.

Knowledge acquired by oneself without being taught is called वपतान i. e. an intuition or self taught knowledge. Thus पाणिमनिष्पप्तातं = पाणिमीयम् स्वास्तवम् 'the law of Grammar discovered by Paqini'.

१४६६ । इत्ते प्रन्ये । ४ । ३ । ११६ ॥

्रषरक्षाचना कृतो वाररूची ग्रन्थः ॥

1496. An affix comes after a word in the 3rd case in construction, in the sense of 'made', the thing made being 'a book',

Thus वरहरिया क्षताः =बारस्याः। त्रहेरलाः 'the verses composed by Vararuchi'. . Note:---Why do we say 'a book'? Observe संचकृतः शासारा 'the palace made

Note :--Why do we say 'a book '? Observe depart sittle? 'the paince made by Takshas'.

That which one originates is called par and is [therefore an 'art', while knowledge of laws do. that already exist, but are discovered for the first time

१४६७। संज्ञायाम् । ४।३।११७॥

by some one, is called उपहार्त ॥

तेनेत्येव । बामन्यार्थाभदम् । मश्चिकाभिः कृतं माश्चिकं मधु ॥

1497. An affix comes after a word in the 3rd case in construction, in the sense of 'made by him', when the whole word is a Name.

Thus দহিলোগি: ভ্ৰমণ = মাহিলেৰ, 'honcy', literally 'made by a'bee',
দহিলো meaning 'a bee', দহিলো + কলে = মাহিলে (VI. 4. 148 S. 311). The anuvi-মা of "দ্বন," does not, of course, apply here. १४६८ । कुळालाविष्टमो सुद्ध् । ४ । ३ । ११८ ॥ वेन इने सप्तासम् । द्वलार्सन् कृत कीलालकष् । बारहकप् ॥

1498 The affix Eq. comes in the sense of 'made by him', after the words Kulâla &c the whole word so formed being a Name

Thus की सालक्ष्य 'a porcelan' lit 'made by a potter'. So also वाहदक्षम्य ॥

ी कुलाज - 2 बहुद्द, 8 पण्डाल, 4 निष्य के कर्मार, 6 सेला, 7 सिरिप्त (सिरिज्य). 8 सीनिय (सिरिक्य) 9 देवराज 10 परिवट्ट (वर्षेट्ट), 11 वर्ष, 12 समुक, 13 इस 14

रब, 15 सन्दुर, 16 क्रान्, 17 कुम्पकार, 18 भगाक, 19 प्रता। १४६६ । अहासमस्यहरपादपादस्य । ४। ३। ११६॥

केन क्रके सकावाम । शहाभि क्रत चौहम् । भ्रामस्म । वाटस्म । यावपस् ॥

1499 The affix gq comes after the words 'kshudra', 'bhramara', 'vatara', and 'padapa' in the sense of 'made by him', the whole word being a Name.

This debars ज्ञाल, there being difference in accent between जान and ज्ञाल । Thus ज्ञालन जनस=धोडन 'honey' lit 'made' by a small bee'. So also जीना, बेंग्रस्म and पाइन्हा

१५०० (सस्येदम् । ४ । ३ । १२० ॥

is not changed to r (\ 111 2 39)

र्परका त स्थल्भा । वहेन्द्रवीणर् च "॥ स्वोड्ड १२ सावहितम्॥ वसीय सस्ते रस् भ व "॥ क्षित्रिये स्वित्र स्वार स्वारमानीशस्य । सावस्वास्तोऽव्यासिक्षः ॥ स्वित्रमायाने वेण्डल् "॥ सावित्रेणी नण्या सावित्रेणी कृष्णः॥

1500 After a word in the 6th case in construction,

an affix (IV 1 13 &c) comes, in the sense of this is his?

The five universals and &c (IV | 83) and the affixes a &c (IV

2 93) come in this sense. Thus availities without, of Upagu'

Note to The affixes, however, do not come, when the word governed
by the possessive case is unset &c. Thus descriptions in a short the three

possessed must be properly, village, kingdom or men

Vart —The verb यह takes न (इज् and हन्ए) and जन् preceded by an
हर As. समेह स्व सामहित्य।

सूर As, कृषेत्र स साधावस्थाः Virt — The affix et comes after कृष्टितः (=कृष्टितंत्रम् 'who kindles the sacred fire' formed by Kup) in the sense of 'sanctuars', and the base gets the designation of ## Applits the name of a Riusk pinest. As widdless "The place where the sacred fire is kept as well the efficiating pread of Aren. The nord work being rested as a Billia and not as a puda, they Vârt:—The affix 'sheṇyaṇ' comes after सिन्धा, in the sense of placing. Thus साधियेको मन्त्र: 'the verses (recited while) placing the fuel on fire', साधियेको (IV. 1.41) ऋक् ॥

१५०१। रथायत्। ४। ३ । १२१॥

रध्ये पक्षम् ॥

1501. The affix यद comes after रघ, in the sense of 'this is his.'

This behars अन् ॥ Thus रथस्त्रेदं रथम् 'belonging to the chariot – i. c. Wheel or the axle',

Note:—The word राष्ट्र is confined to describe the parts of chariot. This rele applies also to compounds ending with राष, ss, प्रामारसम्, समानरवाम् hecame of the Vatikha रामहीताइकेमो साहिसी, effor राष, सीता and इस in applying the affix ap 4 there is tadants.vibit.

१५०२ । पत्रपूर्वाद्यज् । ४ । ३ । १२२ ॥

यशं बाहनम् । कश्चरथस्येदसःश्वरथम् ॥

1502. When preceded by a word denoting 'a draught animal', আ takes the affix অহ in the sense of 'this is his'.

This debars অব্ । Thus আন্তর্থে অর্ক 'the wheel of a horse-cart,
Note:--The word অস্থ means 'that by which enyone goes' or a draughtnnimal, like came). It is formed by the affix pq (1II. 2. 182).

१५०३ । पत्राध्वर्युपरिषदक्षा १४ । ३ । १२३ ।

स्राद्धः ॥ पत्रासारोपः ० ॥ स्राप्यस्येतं वहनीयमाश्चमः । साध्वर्यपमः । पारिषदमः ।)

1503. After a word denoting a draught-animal, and after the words 'adhvaryu' and 'parishad,' the affix seq is added. '

This debars कण्।। The पर्भ means बाह्न ॥

Mar:—When the sense is that of a thing to be carried, then is चाम, added, to a word denoting 'a draught-animal.' Thus स्वस्तारण वस्तीयण,— भागाव 'a load to be or suited for being, carried by a horse.' So also सारव्यंत्रण and वास्तियण ।

१४०४। इतसीराहरू। ४।३।१२४॥

हाजिकम् । सैरिकम् ॥

1504. The affix ভল comes in the sense of 'this is his,' after the words 'hala' and 'sīra.'

800

Thus एम्स्पेरम = एशिसम् । ग्रेस्टिम ॥

१४०५ । ज्ञान्तर्यन्वैरमैथनिकयोः । ४ । ३ । १२४ ॥

काकोल्(केका। पुरसकृषिकिका । वेर दवासुरादिश्य प्रसिपेध * ॥ देवासुरम् ।।

*1505 The affa 33 comes in the sense of 'this is his', after Dyandya compounds of words denoting 'mutual enmity'. or 'matumonial relationship'

This debars ৰাজ and g u Thus of 'enmity' মানীক্ষিকা u Similarly of married couples as, ক্ৰমেক্টাৰিকা ii

Note -The D'andva compounds of words deacting natural enemies will be singular nester by H 4 9 S 913 Their secondary derivatives, however, are feminine

Vart —Prohibition must be stated of the word देवाहार &c. As

१५०६ । गोधचरणाद्वुस् । ४ । ३ । १२६ ॥

कीपगदक्तम् । चरणाद्धर्माद्रायये।दिति यक्तव्यम् * ॥ काटकम् ॥

1506 The affix as comes, in the sense of 'this is his', after the words denoting Family-names or names of Yedin Schools.

This debars क्षण as well as हा । Thus gotra - कीव्यवस्त् ॥

Vdri —The word বাবে which ordinarily means Vedic School, means here duties or doctraces (dharma), and traditions (dharmaya) Thus ক্ষাৰ্থা পৰ্ব বাবেৰ 'বাবেৰ 'the dharma Sútras or the tradition belonging to the school of Kathas'

१५०७ । सहाङ्करस्योग्यञ्चित्रप्रिञासम् । ४ । ३ । १२७ ॥ सेवमर्गनिव कर्तव्यर् ० ॥ वास्, वेद सहाङ्को भाषा दा । वेदस्वलपु । दस्, वार्त । वार्तद्र। इस्, वास । समय । प्रयासन-मोज्यु सालानु समयम् ॥

1507 'The affix বালু comes in the sense of 'this is his', after a Patronymic word ending with the affix আছ, বহা or হয়, the words so formed expressing a multitude, a mark or a sign

hete —The word dig means 'congregation'. The word night and my al ould be distinguished of most means a mark which is the property of the person at discuss a distinguished feature of this person as fluir 'Jécrasing' is a faut of the cland B dat it is Blass being famous for learning. The word my is a not in which is own that the third was marked in the property of sactions as a mark on the confidence of the class of the class and the class and the class as mark to a con-alterning.

to what person or clan that cow belongs. The we though occurring in a person or thing does not belong to that person or thing, as the mark of a cow does not belong to the cow, but the regret is a mark which belongs to the person or thing wherela it is found.

This active debace grap of the last aphorism.

Wart —The word tim 'a cow-pon', should also be read along with the tim &c. Thus the words so formed denote fast things (1) congregation, (2) math; (3) sign, and (4) a hamlet or cowpen. This being so, the rule of mutual correspondence according to order of enumeration (1, 3, 10 S, 128) does not apoly.

Note :—The system could not easier the purpose of Tyddis hore, for all the hydrocals to which this silk is added, how Tyddish by virtue of, the offices why or style of the offices when the product of the world have served the purpose as well, so far as Tyddish is conserved, but we is used to show that the foundine is formed by right (IV. 1.158.470). Thus केंद्री of It further present signation is expended (VI.3. 38.8.49), as and fine expenses—Addisqu. i. o. Reporterchically of test at availed at 10.

१५०८। शाकलाद्वा । ४।३।१२८॥

man 'a mark of the Dakshis?

क्षाल् वेत्केऽर्यः। यदे चरणव्यदश्चम् । धाकलेण श्रीकाशीयते श्रीकलासीयां सङ्गेरङ्की पीची चा शाकलः । साध्यकः। लक्षणे श्रीवसा ॥

1508. The affix we optionally comes, in the sense of 'this is his congregation, mark, sign or hamlet,' after the word waves \mathbb{I}

This dobars बुद्ध। Thus खायतेन धोपराधीयो न धायतमः (IV. S. 101 S. 1481 and IV. S. 54 S. 1274), धायतमा स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त (IV. 3. 126 S. 1506) meaning 'a congregation, &c of the students of the science revealed by Stkein.' When denoting सद्य it will be of the center gender.

१५०६ । छन्दोत्तीविधकयाञ्चित्रवृत्वनटाम् ज्यः । ४ । ३ । १२९ ॥ इन्हीगानां धर्म सामाये या छान्येग्यम् । बीविधकयम् । योशिक्यम् । बाह्यस्यम् । बाह्यस्यम् । बाह्यस्यम् । बाह्यस्यम् । परस्याद्वर्गामायवेशिक्षाः तस्याञ्चयोत्ररण्यात्तम् वर्वेरेदः ॥

1509. The affix of comes in the sense of 'this is his Law or Tradition,' after the words 'chhandoga,' 'aukthika,' 'yājūka,' 'bahyricha' and 'naṭa.'

Note -The anarytic of my do ceases Tie sq debars and and gun The phrase stong sinual from satra IV 3 126 S 1506 is understood here and applies even to the word sizi it

Thus द दोनाना धनों था 🏗 मायो दान्तेत्वन 'the Law or Tradition peculiar to the Chhandoga.' So also कीवियानियम, बाहिक्यम, बाह्यक्यम and मान्यम् ॥

Not having this sense we have कार्याम सलम् 'the family of Chhandoga

१५१०। त उण्डमाणवान्तेवासिष् । ४। ३। १३०॥

दण्डमधाना माणवा दण्डमाखवासेत् शिष्येषु च तुम् न स्थात् । दादा दण्डमाणवा धिष्यादा 1510 The afth মুহ is not used after a Pamily name

when it denotes a 'beginner pupil', and 'a boarder pupil'

The word क्षेत्रंगिका means a little naughty boy (भाजव) the only means of instilling knowledge in whom is the rod (**) or whose principa sign of studentship is the danda' and nothing intrinsic, i e. a mere beg inner The q is changed to का in बाजब by IV 1 161 S 1185 पाने बारिन are pupils or boarders who live in their teacher's houses. The word 'gotra is understood here. Thus great the junior pupils of Dakshi

१५११। दैवतिकादिभ्यव्छ । छ। ३ । १३१ ॥

सस्यविद्यार्थे । सञ्चाद्रपदात । देवसिद्धीत । क्षेत्रवापीत ॥

1511 The affix & comes in the sense of 'this is his', after the words take &c.

All these words end with Gotra affixes and require gra (IV 3 126 E 1506) this ordains के instead. Thus विश्वतिकीय वैजनावीय &c.

1 रेंबविना 2 स्थापिथा 3 क्षेत्रवृद्धि 4 गीरबीवि (भीरपीय) 5 प्रीवृत्तीय (शीर्मीय ि भोदवापि (भीववाहि) 7 केनवाहि॥

१४१२ । कौषिञ्जलहास्तिपदादया । ४ । ३ । १३२ ॥

क्रपिञ्जलस्यापत्मम् इतैव निपातनादण् तवन्तारधुपरण्। कीपिञ्जनः । गोषयुक्तोऽपदारः । इस्ति पावस्यापस कास्तिपक्ततस्यास हास्तिपक ॥

1512 The affix was comes in the sense of this is his! after the words 'Laupinjala' and 'hastipada'

Tits debats बुझ (IV 3 176) Thus कीविक्सल हास्तिपद ।। This sutr is really a Vartika. The word है जन्मन means the descet dant of कुर्विज्ञात । It is formed by us by the n patana of the sattra. To this is again adder was n order to exclude the gradfix Sin larly the son of stends is called हमस्तपुर " It is formed by क्रम and पार clanged to पर by n patana. To हास्तिक is added the affix of this sutra

ं १५१३। श्राधवैशिकस्येकलोपछा । ४ । ३ । १३३ ॥

श्चर्ण् स्यात् । ग्रायर्वेणिकस्थायमायर्वणः पर्म ग्रावायो वा । ग्यरणार् तुञ्जेऽपयादः ॥

1513. The affix zin comes, in the sense of 'this is his',

efter the word 'atharvanika', and the penultimate 'ika' is clided.

This debats इन्ह (IV. 3 126 S. 1500). आवर्षीयकस्वावय्—वापत्रीयो धर्ग

This debars युज् (IV. 3 126 S. 1500). आयर्गविकस्यादम्≔चापत्रीणो धर्म सम्बद्धाना "the Atharvana i. e. the Law or the Tradition of the Atharvanikas ". The phrase चरसाद धर्मोद्यावयोः is understood here. This sutra is also a vartika. Note —The words देवबाह and अहबाह are sidy addits owing to Phit Su IL 14 (वीज्ञहर्यामाय-the trees denoting soft timber trees have acute on the first).

१४२०। अनुदास्तादेखः । ४ । ३ । १४०॥

वाधिरथम् । कादिरयम् ॥

1520 The affix কর comes in the sense of 'modification or part', after a word having anudatta accent on the first syllable.

This debars काण् ॥ Thus वाधिस्थम्, काविस्थम् ॥

Acto — The word दशिश्यम् is an upapada-samésa of कृषि + स्प + क् the स bring changed to a as it belongs to Prishodarudi class, and it is finally some by কৰেবাৰে ক্ৰিনিয়া।

१५२१ । पलासादि ज्यो वा । ४ । ३ । १५१ ॥

पाझाश्रम् । कारीरम् ॥

1521 The affix মহ comes optionally in the senso of 'modification or part', after the words বন্ধায় &c.

Thus नैश्राचम् or पालचीम् so also स्तीरित्म or स्वास्तिम, क्रीरीरम् or स्वास्तिम ॥ Nete —This sotra is an example of prapta and aprapta viblishis To

words प्रशास, स्थित, शिक्षपा and स्थल्त being gravely accented on the first syllable the affix कान् was obligatory by the last aphorism. This makes it optional, and is prapts vibidable. In the case of others it is sprapts vibidable.

ी पकारा 2 सानिर, 3 शिक्षपा अ स्थन्नन (स्थन्यन) 5 पूलाका, 6 करीर, 2 शिरीप 8 सर्वास, 9 निकटन ॥

१५२२ । द्यास्या (३) च्छच्। ४ । ३ । १४२ ॥

ग्रामीक अस्म । विश्वान्तीचि ग्रामीकी सक् U

1522 The affix ব্রে ভন্ comes in the sense of 'itsmodification or part', after the word স্থা ম

This debars बाब् । Thus कामील भारत कामीली हुन्क (1V 1 60 S 515) The feminine is formed by Sit as the affix has an indicatory यू॥ According to Mathlava the anubandha is द and so the feminine is formed in Sit ॥

nava the anubandha is द् and so the feminine is formed in हीयू ॥ १५२३ । मयद्रैतयोभीपायामभक्षाच्छद्नयो. । ४ । ३ । १४२ ॥

मङ्किमात्रास्ययुद्धस्याद्विकारावययवे अस्त्रमयश्रुवास्यमम् । आमक्ष्येत्रादि कि.मू.। श्रीहः स्व । कार्यसम्बद्धाः

1523 The affix মৰহ comes optionally after any base, in those two meanings of "product" and "part', in

ne classical language, when neither food nor clothing is soken of.

Thus क्षाश्ममयम् or क्षाश्ममम '(IV. 3. 134).

Note:--Why do we say भाषाक्षम 'in the classical language , P Witness देश्यः विशेष वा युषः स्यात् ॥

Why do we say 'when neither food nor clothing is spoken of,? bserve सीप्त: सूत: 'a soup made of kidney beans'. स्नागसम् आण्डारम्य', cotton :ess''.

Note:—Why the word qualt: 'in those two meanings' is used in the stdra.

De by context, the words दिवार and quarty were to be read into the stdra?

a use indicates that the special edizes, such as taught in IV. 3. 135 I/108 &c
o replaced the by পৰা । These क्षेत्रस्था or क्षापीवा (IV. 3. 135 S. 1015) तोक्षणबा
लेखिए स

१४२४ । नित्यं युद्धशराद्भियः । ४ । ३ । १४४ ॥

श्राप्तमञ्जन् । शरमञ्जन् ॥ एकाचो निसन् ै ॥ रक्ष्समञ्जन् । वाङ्गञ्जन् । कर्य तर्हि भाष्यमम्म-निति । तस्येवनित्रणणनतास्वार्थे प्यञ् ॥

1524. The affix मचच comes in the sense of its 'product" or "part", when neither food nor clothing is poken of, invariably after Vriddha words, and after we do.

Thus after Vriddha—शासनसम् ॥ After श्राहान words :-- श्राह्मसम् ॥

yet —The affix नसूर, come invariably after mofile of one syllable. Thus हम नसूर, यह सद्य, यह सद्य, यह सद्य, यह सद्य, यह सद्य, यह स्वय, यह स्वयं के उन्यं के अपने क्षार के अपने क्षार के अपने स्वयं के स्

1 सर, 2 वर्म, 3 सर, 4 सुदी, 5 तया, 6 सीम, 7 बल्वज (बल्वज)॥ १४२५ । गोट्य पुरीचे 1 छ । ३ । १४५ ॥

गोः प्ररीधं गोगयम ॥

1525. The affix मयद comes after the word नो in the sense of 'its dung'.

Thus मोश्यम् 'cow dung'.

Note:—'Dung' is neither a modification nor a part of cor. Therefore this reparate situa for it is Why do we say meaning' its dung'? Observe quid-milk. The affix any here comes in the seese of product or part. (IV. 3.160 S. 1588), though strictly speaking 'milk' also is not an 'awayara' or 'wiklan' of its.

१५२६ । विद्याचा । ४ । ३ । १५६ ॥

मबद् स्याद्विकारे । १५७नवे भरम । कथ पैष्टी छरति । सामान्यविपसार्वा तस्वेत्रविरवण् ।।

1526 The affix मयद unvariably comes in the sense of its product or part, after the word far it

This debars पान ॥ Thus विषय पान ॥ Otherwise पान, as पेटी द्वा ॥ the sense of sever # (IV 3 120 S 1500) in a general signification

१५२७ । सहायों फत् । ४ । ३ । १४७ ॥

विद्यादिरोत । विद्यम्य विकासविदेव विदयः । प्रयोऽप्रयः विदयः स्यातः ॥

1527 The affix কৰ comes in the sense of product after the word for, the whole word being a Name

This debars nur II As (Ten II 'cake', (Amarakosha II 9 48).

१४२४ । बीह प्राडाशे । ४ । ३ । १४८ ॥

मयद स्वातः । विस्वाधणाऽपवारः । तीश्विमयः प्रचेडाशः । तेहमन्यतः ।

1528 The affix मयद comes after the word मीहि in the sense of a 'Purodasa'

This debars sig (IV 3 136 S 1516), Thus sifess utility sacred cake made of barley' Otherwise her ii

१४२६ : असलायां तिलयवास्यासः । ४ : ३ : १४६ ॥

तिक्षमयम् । सदमयम् । सज्ञाद्याः त्र सेलम् । धावकः ॥ 1529 The affix was comes in the sense of 'it's

product or part", after the words 'tila' and 'vava'-the whole not being a name

Thus fareque a statem of Why do we say with state of the not being

Name ? Observe क्षत्रम् 'oil,' खावक formed with अन् (बाबाहिन्य अन् V 4.29) १५३० । तालाविष्योद्या । ४ । ३ । १५२ ॥

प्रस्त्यवरपवाद । सालाजनारि • ॥ साक्ष धनु । जन्यत्तालमयम् । ऐन्द्रानुधन् ॥

1530 The affix we comes in the sense of 'its

product or put', after the words 'tala &co' This debars मयद &c Thus साम धन्द्र , बार्टियम एन्द्रायुधम स

t तालाइताचे 2 बाहण 3 इन्द्राविश 4 इन्द्रावृश 5 इहायुप 6 व्यय (वाद चर्म) ? रयामक ह वीदाशा ॥

Vart -The affix stor comes after any when a lov is meant

Thus mis a how made of tala tree Otherwise susum i Note -The words are and square being Viddha words would have taken of 'its product or part', after the words 341 and 354 a

Thus बीराम or शीमक्रम , क्षेत्रिम or कीर्यक्रम म

Note: -- Until her soute on the first splinkle by proportion of (Pick II, 4) - First is finally scale, as a Printipadika

१५३७ । समया द्वम् । ४ । वृ । १४६ ॥

क्रियम् । गमस्य स क्रियम् ।

1637. The affix are comes in the sense of fits product or part', after the feminine word artin

This debars was of IV. 3, 154 S, 1519.

Thus प्रेम्प मामन ' the flesh of a female black deer.' But स्वास स्थान स्थान माम ' the flesh of a male deer', formed by चन्ना ।

१५३८। गोवयसोर्यत्। ४। ३ : १६०॥

क्षणम्। प्रयस्त्।
1538. The affix यम comes in the sense of 'it's
product or part,' after the words यो and प्रयस्त

Thus मध्यम्, पगस्यम् (VI, 1, 79 S. 63).

१५३६। इस्ता । छ। ३, १६१॥

दुर्वधानस्य विज्ञारीऽयश्यो वा इत्यम् ॥

1539. The affix यत comes in the sense of 'its product or part', after the word 'dru.' (meaning "a tree".)

This debars काम (1V. 3. 139). Thus ह + गत् = इन्यम् (VI. 1. 79 S. 63).

१५४० : माने ययः । ४ । ३ : १६२ ॥

होत्थिय । द्वयम् । यीमयं ह्यमं पाप्यमिनि मानार्येकं वयम् ॥

1540. The affix uv comes in the sense of its product, after the word 'dru,' the word meaning 'a measure.'

This debars at 0 As grag, 'a measure.' The world gray and query are three words denoting measure. (Amarakosha H. 9.25).

१५४१ । फले लुक् । ४:३ ! १६३ ॥

विकासद्यन्त्रसम्बद्धाः हुक् स्थान् प्रशे । सामस्यप्रशे क्रमानन्त्रस्य ।

1541. The affix denoting 'product or pact' is clided by lak, when such product or part is 'a fruit.'

Thus we the fruit of Myrr-

of 'its product or part', after the words उँमा and ऊणीं ॥

Thus कीतम् or श्रीमकमः, ग्रीफॅम् or ग्रीणंकसः॥

Note :—Umā has acute on the first syllable by मृत्यभान्यानां प. (Phit II, 4). Urņā. is finally acute, os e. Prātipadība.

१५३७ । पएसा सञ् । ४ । ३ । १४६ व

ऐजेयम् । एसस्य त ऐजम् ॥

1537. The affix हज् comes in the sense of 'its product or part', after the feminine word प्रशी ॥

This debars अञ् of IV. 3. 154 S. 1532.

- Thus ট্টাৰ্থ দালদ্ 'the flesh of a female black deer.' But एकस्य मासस्=हे-सन् 'the flesh of a male deer', formed by স্বস্ ॥

१५३८ । गोपयसोर्यत् । ४.। ३.। १६० ॥

मध्यम् । पयस्यम् ॥

1538. The affix चव comes in the sense of 'its product or part,' after the words यो and प्रस्

Thus भव्यम्, पयस्यम् (VL 1.79 S. 63).

१५३६। द्रोक्षा । ४ । ३ । १६१ ॥

हुर्वृक्षस्तस्य विकारोऽत्रययो वा द्रव्यम् ॥

1539. The affix va comes in the sense of 'its product or part', after the word 'dru.' (meaning "a tree".)

This debars क्रम् (IV. 3. 139). Thus हु +यस्≃हृत्यक् (VI. 1. 79 S. 63).

१४४० । माने ययः । ४ । ३ । १६२ ॥

होस्थिव । हुदयम् । यीतवं हुवयं पाध्यमिति मानार्थेकं, त्रयम् ३०

1540. The affix वय comes in the sense of its product', after the word 'dru,' the word meaning 'a measure'

This debars यह N As दुवबंद, 'a measure.' The words दुवबंद, वेशतई and पाटबंद are three words denoting measure. (Amarakosha II. 9, 85).

- १५४१। फले लक् (४८) ३ (१६३.॥

विकासवयवप्रत्यवस्य लक स्थात फ्रेंग । श्वामलक्याः फ्रथमामलक्षम ।

1541. The affix denoting 'product or part' is elided by luk, when such product or part is 'a fruit.'

Thus manner and - man and + मश्ट हुक् = सामतक 'the fruit of Myro-

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Note: - The fruit is a "product" as well as "part" of a fruit-bearing tree.

१५५२ । व्यक्तादिभ्योऽण् । **४ । ३ । १६४ ॥**

विधानसामध्यात सक । प्लासम् ॥

1542. The affix अप comes in the sense of 'its product or part, it being a fruit,' after the word ' plaksha &c.'

This debars का !! Thus काताव !! So also क्यमेश्व by the following Sûtra.

1 प्रस्तु, 2 न्यमीथ, 3 प्राथस्य, 4 दक्षुती, 5 शिक्षु, 6 हत, 7 सख्तु (कर्कन्युः

१५४३ । स्यप्रोधस्य च केवलस्य । ७ । ३ ।५ ॥

धारय न वृद्धिकागमध । नैयमोधन ॥

कर्कन्त प्रकृत) 8 प्रदेशी ॥

1543. पे is placed before the प् of न्यक्रेथ, instead of Vriddhi, when the word stands alone, and is not a member of a compound, and is followed by a Taddhita affix with the indicatory হা, আ or হা ll

As नेपरीधम (= स्वरीधम्य विकार)।।

Note :-- Why do we say ' when it is alone ' ? Observe व्यवेषधान भवा' शालय'-स्वमाध्यमला । Il स्वमोध is a derivative word (from स्वमोहराति न्वीचैर्गाती वरेडिकंशेने). then it would have been governed by VII. 3 3, this separate sûtra is then for the sake of making a restrictive rule (niyama) with regard to this word. If it, is, h primary word then this stitra makes a Vidhi rule The word way is a manke that the rule of Tadada applies to this section Sec VII 3 8, also

१५४४ । जम्ब्या या । ४ । ३ । १६५ ॥

जन्दराध्वारफलेऽस या स्थात । जान्वयम् । पश्चे कीरम तस्य लकः । जन्दः ॥

1544 The affix sin comes optionally in denoting : fruit, after the word 'iambû'.

This debars सञ् । Thus कम्यू + सर्यू = जान्यय as जान्ययानि प्रश्लाह । Bu when the general affix way is added, it is elided by IV 3 163. S. 1541. A जन्द्र÷क्षञ्च (IV. 3 139) = जन्द्र, as जन्द्रनि फलाने (VI 4 8).

१५४५ । लुप्च। ४। ३। १६६॥

अम्बंबा फलप्रत्यस्य सुप् वा स्थात्। सुपि युक्तवत्। जम्ब्बा फल नम्यू ॥ फलपाकश्रपा-मुपस्यतानम् । श्रीहदः । पुरा । पुष्पमृत्तेषु बहुतम् । ॥ महिकामा पुष्प महिका। जास्या पुष्प शानी। विदार्थ मूल विकारी । बहुलमध्यानेष्ठ । पारजानि पुष्पाणि । साल्यानि मुलानि । बाहुलकाण्याध्याध्यन्तुक् । परेशाकम । करवीरक ध

1545. The affix denoting fruit is optionally clided by lun after the word 'jambu'.

The word or is understood here. The difference between 'luk' and 'lup' clision is that in the case of 'lup', there is concordance of gender and number. See satra I. 2, 51, S. 1294. Thus जम्म + प्रमुख्य जम्म :, as, जम्म पता Optionally जन्मयाः क्लंच जन्यु कलं, वर जाम्बदं ॥

Warr-There is lun-clision of the affix denoting fruit, after the words expressing deciduous plants which wither away as soon as the fuit

ripens : Tious vife:-- vieu: ser: st Vårt - Diversely so when the affix denotes flowers and roots: as, महिकारों प्रज्ये « महिका, नवमहिका आसि : so also विश्वर्थ मुलं = विदायी ॥ आग्रमही । उद्दर्श ॥

In the above example there is concordance. By using 'diversely', this concordance does not sometime take place. As पारलागि प्रवाणि, मलानि मलानि ॥ So अशोकम्, करशीरम्, &c.

१५४६ । हरीतक्यादिभ्यक्ष । ४ । ५ । १६७ ॥

एभ्यः फलमध्यस्य सुप्त्यात् । हरीतस्याक्षेतां विष्ट्रमेष प्रकृतियत् । हरीतस्याः फलानि Riffern: K

1546. The affix denoting 'fruit' is clided by ETV. after the words ' Haritaki' &c.

Here also there is concordance (I. 2, 51 S. 1294), As हरीतकाःफर्ल = श्रीसबीर instead of श्रीसक्तं ॥ So also क्रोबासकी, नखरवानी ॥ According to Pataniali, the concordance is with regard to gender only, the number will be governed by the sense, as स्रीतकी फलं, स्रीतक्यः फलाने ॥

1 हरीसकी, 2 कोशासकी, 8 नखरजनी (नखररजनी), 4 शब्दाण्डी (शादाण्डी), 5 दादी, 6 होदी, 7 श्वेसपायी, 8 पार्श्वपपाकी, 9 द्वाक्षा, 10 काला, 11 ध्याहा (ध्याहक्का), 12 गभीका (गर्ग(का), 18 कण्डकारिका, 14 पिछली*, 15 चिक्रमा (चिक्रमा), 16 बेक्सलिका, 17 वंदी स

१४४७ । कंसीयपरशब्ययोर्यञ्जो लुक् च । ४ । ३ । १६८ ॥

कंसीयपरदान्यदान्यां यभन्ते स्तद्धयतीच लुक् । कंसाय हितं कंकीयम्, सस्य विकासः स्तांस्टम । परश्चे हिलं परशब्दम । तस्य विकार: पारशव: ॥

1547. The affixes us and sus come respectively in the sense of 'its product', after the words 'kansiva' and parasavya', and there is luk-elision (of the wand an affixes of those words).

The word कंसीय: is formed by स (V. I. I), and परशस्य is formed by adding un (V. 1, 2). These affixes to and un are elided when the affixes हम and सम are added Thus सरीय+सम=कंस+सम्=क्स्स so also प्रसाद from प्रसादन , thus प्रसादा+सम्=प्रमु-प्रसाम=प्रसाद स

Here ends the chapter on Pragdivyatiya affixes.

अथ तद्धित ठगधिकार शकरगाम ॥

CHAPTER XXX.

THE AFFIX 300,11

१५४८ । प्राग्वहतेष्ठक् । ४ । ४ । १ ॥

तेहरुतीत्वतः प्राक् उगिपिकियतं ॥ तदांश्वंत माध्यशीदेश्य उपसंख्यानम् * ॥ माश्रव्दः कारि इति य भाष्ट् स माध्यस्त्रिकः ॥

1548. The affix zet comes as a governing affix, in the senses enumerated hereafter up to stitra IV. 4.76. S. 1627.

Note: —This is an adhikâra shira. The affix 505 bears rule from this one forward to the stira 4556 &c

Vart:—After the words সাহাচৰ &c, the affix 'thak' comes in the sense 'he said that' Thus গাহাচৰ হোছে=সাহাচিক্ত: who says 'don't make noise,' আর্থান্তিক: ম This is the case of an affix added to a sentence.

Note:—Thus in the next sitra it is said; "After a word in the third case in construction, in the sense of "who plays, digs, comparer, or is comparered." Now this sitra is incomplete. We must read the word say into it. Thus saidfatefa = srr-[fars, "who plays with bishes—a direct." stra-fars_unifars_("VII. 3. 59 S.1170)

१५४६। स्वागतादीनां च । ७ । ३ । ७ ॥

रिष्य न स्थात् । स्वापसानियाष्ट साधानिकः । स्वाप्तानियः । स्वष्ट्रस्यान्यं स्वाहिः । व्युह्तस्यान्यं स्वाहिः । व्यवस्यापयं व्यक्तिः ॥ व्यवहारेसः प्यति व्यवसानिकः। स्वपन्ने साधः स्वाप्तेस्यः। व्याप्टे साधानिकः ॥ ॥ प्रमुत्तान्वं स्वाद्तिकः। पार्वानिकः॥ व पृष्ठत्वे ग्रुप्तानिकः ॥ ॥ सुक्यानं पृष्कत्वि ﴿वेद्यानिकः । सीस्वाप्तिकः। व्यवसानिकानिकः। वास्त्रतिकः। साधानिकः॥ साधानिकः।

1549. The prohibition and augment taught in VII.

As स्वाविका, (=स्वाविका (=स्वाविका काष्ट्र), स्वाविका, (=स्वयंत्र चरित) स्वाकृ, कार्यः: (sons of Svança, Vyança and Vyada), व्यावस्थितः (Vyavahárepa charati) and स्वावेद्यः (=स्वयंत्र (=स्वयंत्र कार्यः) ॥ The word चन्द्रस्य does not mean reciprocity of action, for then it would have been governed by VII. 3.2.S. 1144. etta being a compound with स्व. would have been governed by VII. 3.4.S. 1366. as it is included in the Dorakdil list, hence its specific mention here. The following is the list of svågatdri words.

I स्थागत. 2 स्थप्ता, 3 स्थूह, 4 व्याह, 5 व्याह, 6 व्यवहार, 7 स्थपति॥

Vart:—So also after सभूत &c in the sense 'he said': as प्रभुतनाइ≈प्र' भृतिकः, पार्गितिकः ॥ These are examples of affixes added to an abyerb.

Vårt:—So also after ग्रस्काम &c in the sense he asks! as मुख्यत कुछति = चीस्त्रामंत्र "Who asks, have you bathed nell". चीखपात्रिक: सीखपात्रिक ॥

Vart.—So also after बरहार &c in the sense of 'be goes to, or commits adultery with ': as परासाय गण्डाव न्यारसाहत , गोहवालिक: ।। The word तत्व bere refers to "wife."

१५४० । तेन द्वीव्यति खनति जयति जितम् । ४ । ४ । ३ ॥

बाचैर्दिन्ति आविकः। अभ्या जनति साधिकः। सप्तेश्वति साधिकः। स्टेकित्वति साधिकः। 1550. The affix ठक् comes after a word in the third

case in construction, in the sense of, 'he plays', 'he digs', 'he conquers' or 'he is conquered'.

Thus वाहेशियाते = धारिकः 'who plays with dice—a dicer', क्रमूल-मति चात्रिकः, कोशार्तिकः, वासवैयतिन्=साहिकः, वाहेतिनय=भाविकसः॥ १५५१ | संस्कृतस् । ४ । ४ । १ ॥

रूप्पर् । सन्द्रुतम् । व । व । व ड्या सन्दर्भ टाधिकम् । मारीविकम् ॥

1551. The affix 34 comes after a word in the third case in construction, in the sense of 'refined thereby'.

The word संस्कृतम् means 'refining or enhancing the quality of a thing'. Thus दक्षां संस्कृते = इतिकास, 'refined or made tasteful by cord'. नातीयकार ॥

Note: —The separation of this after from the last, is for the sake of the next after a, in which the anuratio of cream only runs,

१४४२ । क्षेत्रसक्तेतवादण् । **१** । ४ । ४ ॥

टकोऽपरादः । कुलत्ये सत्कृत सीलत्यम् । तेलिडीकम् ॥

1552. After the word 'kulattha', and after words having a penultimate ज्, the affix अज् is added in the sense of 'refined or prepared therewith'.

This debars दक । Thus जीवस्पन, देशिसीकन, the two latter being examples of words ending in क ।।

१५५३ । तरति । ४ । ४ ॥ उद्धान मतने बीहपिकः ॥

1553. The offix 3% comes after a word in the third

case in construction, in the sense of 'he crosses thereby over the waters '.

Thus काण्डरलंबनतपति = काण्डप्यविकः, खौद्धविकः 'who crosses with a raft'.

१५५४ । गोपुच्छाह्रज् । ४ । ४ । ६ ॥ क्षीवस्टिक्कः ॥

1554. The affix Est comes after the word 'gopuchchha', in the sense of 'he crosses thereby '.

The difference between दक्ष and दम is in the accent. Thus भौगेरिकक: म

१५५४ । नीद्यास्त्रम । ४ । ४ । ७ ॥ माविकः । परिकः । बाहभ्यां सावि बाहका स्त्री ॥

1555. The affix 37 comes after the word of and after bases having two syllables, in the sense of 'he crosses

there with '. This debars इक्॥ Thus माना तगिन = नायिका 'a sailor'. So also after

dissyllabic words: as, घटिकः, so also बाहुका (बाहुक्यां तसनी) in the feminine. Note: - The q in gq in the sutra is not part of the affix, but comes through andhi rules. The feminine of बाहक: being बाहका त In fact the indicatory ए secure in the Fourth book, in satras IV. 4. 9. 10, 18, 53 and 74.

१५५६। चरति। ४। ४। ८॥ मुक्तीयान्ताहरूक्ति भक्तवर्वाद्यर्वदोग्रक् स्थान् । इस्तिना भरति हास्तिकः । शाकटिकः । १प्रा मसयति दाधिकः ॥

1556. After a word in the third case in construction, comes the affix दक् in the sense of 'he goes on by

The word অনেনি means both to go on and to eat. Thus রাকবিক: । शास्तिक: 'who travels by a car or an elephant'. কুনা নক্ষান = হাৰিক: 'who gets on, with

१४५७। आकरीत् छल्। ४।४। ८॥

व्याक्तर्से निकरोपतः । शाकसार्वेति पाशन्तरम् । तेन परीत आकार्यकाः । विश्वास्त्रीय । चाकार्देकी ॥ 1557. The affix go comes in the sense of 'he goes

on, by means there of 'after the word 'Akarsha.' Nete:-This debars সজ্ ৪ The জ্ is for account (VI. 1. 193). The জ্ of en here is a part of the affir, contrary to what it was in IV 4 7 8 155

Thus बाহ্মবুল কৰেন ভনানাকৈ f আক্ৰমিন । আৰক্ষী is a touch stone by which gold is tested Another reading is ভাক্ষমত্ব ।

१५५=। पर्याविभ्यः ग्रन्। ४।४।१०॥

पूर्वेश चरित । वर्षिक । वर्षि

1558. The affix Ex comes, in the sense of the mass on, by means there of after the words 'parpa' &c.

This debars হল; the বু of g বু is for accent (VI, 1 197), and বু for তীর (IV 1 41) Thus বুলিক / বুলিকী কলিক / বুলিফিল্ল । So also ব্যক্ত

1 वर्ष, 2 सभा 3 सम्बद्ध, 4 स्थ, 5 आहर, 6 स्थास, 7 स्थात, 8 सद पद्या

१४५६। ध्वगणाहुअ्च । ४ । ४ । ११ 🏾

चात् अन् 🏗

1559. The affix তম as well as the affix ত্বৰ, comes after the word হৰণা, in the sense of 'he goes on by means there of'.

This debats रक्त

१५६०। श्वादेरित्रि । ७ । ३ । ५॥

ः ऐचन । श्वमस्राध्यस्य सामस्ति । श्वादष्टि । तदाविवेशी चेत्रमेव सारक्षम् ॥ इकारादाविति राज्यव = ॥ धननेन चरति भागनिक । भागनिक्षी । धनस्त्रिकः । धनस्त्रिकी ॥

1560. A compound beginning with খন, and followed by the Taddhita affix মু is not governed by the prohibition, nor takes the augment, taught in VII. 3. 4.

Thus the descendant of areas is analta, so also earlier in The word are is included in the list of Dedradi words VII 3, 4, S 1386 The present stata implies that the role VII 3, applies not only to those words, but to compounds beginning with those words.

VArt —This rule applies when any Taddhita affix beginning with τ follows.

Thus धनयेन चराते = सैंगाविक 'who lives by dogs', / सैंगाववकी ॥ इन् सैंगाविक / धनयिकी ॥

Note —The form uniform is evolved by the breach of rule VII 3.5. Thus write + eqn Here by VII 2.117, in requires the Tyndhich of the up of up in But rule VII 3.4 says that instead of Viridich, the letter of the consecution of up do. The proper form, therefore, would have been cirrufus; in The erregoistic is the waves, explained by asying that the problemac contained in VII 3.6 when applies whom any in followed by TR, 41 lets to to up (clouded by FR at 11).

fact, the rule VII. 3. 4 does not apply, whenever the word way is followed by an affix beginning with the letter ξ is

The prohibition applies, when other Taddhita affixes fellow such a word ending with হয় (an affix beginning with হ): as from হ্ৰালভি we bave হ্ৰালভায় (হ্ৰালভিটিং) #

१५६१ । पदान्तस्यान्यतरस्याम् । ७ । ३ । ६ ॥

म्बोदरङ्गस्य पदशस्त्रान्तस्य प्रवा । भापदस्येदं भापदम् । श्लीवापद्मः ॥

1561. The rule VII. 3. 4 is optionally applied to say followed by va $\ensuremath{^{\parallel}}$

As म्बापनस्थितं=भाषसम् or गीवापनम् ।

१५६२ वेतनीदिश्यो जीवति ॥४ । ४ ॥ १२:॥

वेत्रनेन जीवति वेत्रनिकः ॥धानुष्कः ॥

1562. The affix zo comes in the sense of 'he lives thereby', after the words 'vetana &c', being in the third case in construction.

Thus युत्तेमन जीवसि - वैविषिकः 'who lives upon wages—a menial servant '.

In the case of the word पहुंचण्ड्राति बीतिः applies to the compound, as well as
to the words forming the compound. Thus पात्रुविष्यकः, पात्रुवकः, श्रीव्यकः ॥

1 'वतन, 2 बाहन (बाह), 3 स्वेशतहन (धांदवाह), 4 ध्युर्वण्डः, 5 बाहर, 6 केट (वेस), 7 ग्रावण्डा (उपेच्या, वर्षस्य), 8 त्रयण, 9 व्यवसित (वर्षास्त), 10 ग्राव्य, 11 ग्राव्या, 12 ग्राव्य, 13 व्यक्ति यद, 14 व्यवेडर, 15 स्प्रियण्डण (स्थित), 16 वाद, 17 व्यवस्य, 18 व्यवेडराम, "19 व्यवेहरसः, "20 ग्राज्य ॥

१५६३ वस्तकयविकत्याद्वन् । ४ । ४ । १३ ॥ वरोनन शुन्येन भीषति बीसकाः । कश्चिकतमहलं संपात्तविष्टदीतार्थम् । कय्बिकविकः । कहि-

अरुप हत्या ज्यापा यासका। क्यांवक्रवक्रवक्र संचातविष्टदीतार्थम्। क्यांवक्रविकः। क्रिः हः। विकायकः॥ 1563. The affix उन् comes in the sense-of 'he lives

thereby' after the words 'vasna', 'kraya' and 'vikraya', being in the 3rd case in construction.

This debars কয় ৷৷ Thus খনলৈ ক্ৰীমনি ক্ষমিনক, 'who lives by hire, hireling'. In the case of হুফু and বিক্ৰম the affix is applied to the words separately, as well as to their compound. Thus ক্ষমীক্ষমিক, ক্ষমিক, বিক্ৰমিক, 'a trader'.

१५६६ आयुघाच्छ च । ४ । ४ । १४ ॥

भावत् । सायुधेर्तं श्रीवति श्रायुधीयः । सायुधिकः ॥

1564. The affix vas well as va comes in the sense of 'he lives thereby', after the word 'syudha'.

Thus आयोग जीवति = आयुपीयः (formed by क्ष), or आयोगक (by हव्) 'a mercenary *oldier*.

१५६५ हरत्युरसङ्गदिश्यः । ४ । ४ । १५ ॥

हराहेन इत्यीसाहिकः॥

1565. The affix are comes in the sense of 'he conveys thereby', after the words utsanga &c. being in the third case in construction.

The word guid means 'to take away to or cause to reach another place. Thus wrents an borne upon the hip.'. 1 सामक, 2 उद्भप, 3 अध्युस (अस्पत), 4 अस्पत, 5 अस्पट, 6 पिटक, 7 विटांक.

8 सङ्घ ॥ १५६६ भस्याविषयः सन्। ४ । ४ । १६ ॥

भस्तवा हरति भस्तिकः । विस्थान्तीपः । भस्तिकी ॥ 1566. The affix un comes, in the sense of 'he conveys', after the words 'bhastra &c' being in the third case in construction.

Thus सख्या स्पात = मॅस्स्ट्रिक: " who conveys by means of a leathern bag. a carrier". The feminine will be wisself (IV. 1 41)

Note .- The word was means a pair of leathern bellows by which the iron is heated, or a leathern buy in which grain &c., is carried

1 अस्ता. 2 अरह. 3 बरण (भारण), 4 वीवेमार, 5 वीवेमार, 6 वांसभार, 7 क्योंमार ॥ १५६७ । विभाषा विवधात । ४ । ४ । १७॥

विवधेन हरति विवधिकः । पद्ये दृष्ट् । दैवधिकः । एकदेशदिकतस्याऽनन्यस्याहरिधाश्चि सन । धीवधिकः । धीवधिकी । विदयवीवधवाद्दी समयती वस्त्रीवस्त्रे स्क्रापनाहो काष्टे वर्तेते ॥

1567. The affix Ex comes optionally in the senso of 'he conveys', after the words 'vivadha'. (aud' vîvadha).' being in the third case in construction.

Vart :- A word altered in a portion there of remains the same, Therefore they is also governed by this satta.

In the alternative, the general affix was will apply. Thus दिवधेन आपि = विविधक: विविधिकी, So also वीवधिक र बीवधिकी । When the affix is हक we have देविषक in both cases, the feminine being नेवाधिकी ॥

The word few and slew are synonyms both meaning 'a piece of wood with a loop at each end placed on the shoulders to carry loads, on the road.' firsting meaning a carrier of loads, a pedler.'

१५६८ । अण्कुटिलिकायाः । ४ । ४ । १८ ॥

. कुटिलिका व्याधानां गति विश्वेषः कर्मारोपकरणभूतं सीहं च । कुटिलिकगा इसते भूगानङ्गासमा क्तीटिविको स्थाधः कर्मास्य ॥

1568. The affix অত্ comes, in the sense of 'he conveys', after the word फुटिन्डिका in the third case in construction.

Thus क्रांटिसिकया इसरि मुगोन् व्यापः or (मृगो व्यापं) = कौदिलिको व्यापः (or मृगः) ' a deer which carries (or entices away) into crooked ways' or 'a hunter who hunts

by coming stealthily on his prey.' कुशिलिकवा स्पत्ति भद्गारान् = कौशिक्षिक कर्नारः 'a blacksmith,-who carries burning coals on an iron forge.

The word ক্লবিলিন্দা means 'crooked motion, and the iron-forge of the blacksmiths."

१५६६ । निर्वृत्तेऽक्षग्तादिक्यः । ४ । ४ । १९ ॥

काक्षस्त्रीम नियुत्तमाक्षस्त्रीतकं केरम् ॥

1569. The affix टक् comes, in the sense of 'completed thereby ' after the words 'akshadyûta &c.', being in the third case in construction.

Thus अञ्चयतेन निर्देशस=आज्ञश्रीतकं वैरम् 'enmity--which was growing but

has been completed by gambling. 1 क्षत्रसून, 2 आतुप्रदृत ("प्रहृत), 3 जङ्काप्रहृत, ("प्रहृत), 4 जङ्काप्रहृत, 🕈 5 पारस्वेदम, 6 कण्टकमर्दन, 7 गतातुगत, 8 गतागत, 9 यातोपयास, 10 अनुगत ॥

१५७० । त्रेभीक्तित्यम् । ४ । ४ । २०॥

श्रिपत्ययान्तमक्रतिका चुत्रीयान्तात्रिवृत्तेऽये मण्यात्रिसम् । क्रस्मा निर्वृत्ते क्रविमम् । प्रिवम् ॥ भावप्रत्ययान्तादिमष् वक्तस्यः । पाकेन निवृत्तं पाकिनम् । साधिनम् ॥

1570. The affix my comes invariably after the words ending in the affix 13, in the sense of 'completed thereby,'

The fig here refers to the affix 'ktri' (III. 3. 88). Thus the root sque takes कि and forms पविष, which is not a complete word, but must take the angment मण्, to form a full word. Thus चच्च + क्लि + मण् - पक्लिमप 'what is completed by being cooked'. From दुक्रम we have क्रियम ॥

Note:- The word form in the stire indicates that the affix first never comes singly by itself, all words ending in 'Ktri' are invariably followed by ag also. In fact ung may be regarded as an invariable augment of the affix 'Ktri'.

Vart:-After a word ending in an affix denoting 'condition', the affix इसम् is added. Thus पाकेन निर्देशं = पाकिसम् (पण्ड + पन्न् III. 3. 18 + इसम्), so also क्लिक्क ॥ श्याधितम् नि-नि-न

१५७१ । वर्षामस्ययाचिताभ्यां कपकनी । ४ । ४ । २१ ॥

स्वितिरवेति त्वस्तस्य । स्वयंनित्य निर्वृत्त सावितिरवक्ष् । वाण्यितेन निर्वृत्त वाण्यितस्य ॥

1571. The affixes 'kak' and 'kan' come respectively after the words 'apamitya' and 'yachita,' when the sense is that of completion.

Thus win frame 'debt', and an arma a thing begged for use'.

Note:—The word समृतिश्र is formed from the root η with the prefix $\eta \eta$, and the soft $\eta \eta \eta$ (III 4–10). The $\eta \eta$ is changed to $\eta \eta \eta$, and η substituted for $\eta \eta$ (VI. 4–70). The word is an Indeclinable, and therefore the entryitte of $\eta \eta$ does not run here.

१५७२ । संख्छे । ४ ! ४ । २२ ॥

क्ष्मा ससुष्ट दाधिकम् ॥

1572. The affix zer comes, after a word in the third case in construction, when the sense is 'mixed therewith.'

The world अन is understood here. The word eige means unification, mixing &c. Thus देना समृद - कृष्टिक 's meaned with curd'

Note:—The word 'stackpitam' (IV. 4. 8) and 'sanspattsm' should be distinguished. The former refers to a case where by the combination of two things, a something better is produced, no such idra of bettering is to be found in ungr. ii

१५७३। जुर्णादिनिः । ४ । ४ । २३ ॥

चूर्ने समृद्याः प्राधिनाऽप्रयाः ॥

1573. The affix the comes after the word 'chûrna' when the sense is 'mixed therewith'.

This debars कहा। Thus चूलें सहदा = चूर्किने 5 पूत्रा 'cakes sprinkled with powder'.

१५७४ । सब्गाल्सकः । ४ । ४ । २४ ॥

स्वर्णन समृद्री स्वयः स्वयः । स्वयः वाकस् ॥

1574. The affix zw meaning 'mixed therewith', is elided by luk, after the word 'lavana'.

Thue क्षत्रोज संस्ट चलवड़: 'mixed with salt'. as लवडा स्ट्रा: 'soup mixed with salt' So द्रवण प्राक्त, लवण प्रवागु ([l. 1. 51]).

Note: --The সুজ্ elsion takes place n'un the word ধৰ্ম is used as a noun, and not as an advective

१५७५ । ब्रहादण् । ४ । ४ । २५ ॥

सीड धोरेक्स भ

1575. The affix we comes after the word 'mudga'. when the sense is 'mixed therewith.'

This debars was a Thus the witter rice mixed with mudga pulse'.

१५७६। ज्यञ्जनैरुवसिक्तं । ४ । ४ २६ ॥

इक । ब्रध्मा स्वसिक्तं वाधिकर ॥

1576. The affix 35 comes, after a word denoting a condiment, being in the third case in construction, when the sense is 'sprinkled therewith.'

Thus क्ष्मा स्पासिकं ≈ दाधिकम 'sprinkled with curd.'

Note:-Why do we say 'denoting a condiment'? Observe सदक्षेणे।पश्चिम रेखनः ॥

१५७७ । ब्रोजः सहोदस्थमा वर्तते । ४ । ४ । २७ ॥

श्रीजसा वर्तते सै।जसिकः शरः । साहसिकश्रीरः । साम्मसिको मस्यः ॥

1577. The affix zer comes in the sense of 'it exists'. after the words 'ojas', 'sahas', and 'ambhas' being in the third case in construction

Thus क्षेत्रसा वर्तते = श्रीकासिक: भार: 'a hero' lit. possessed with energy. So also:--साष्ट्रसिकः 'a thief.' आम्मसिकः 'a fish',

१५७८ । तत्प्रत्यञुपूर्वमीपलोमकुलम् । ४ । ४ । २८ ॥

ब्रिसीयान्तातस्मावृतेतः इत्यस्मित्रये ठक स्थातः । क्रियाविधेषणन्यावृतीया । प्रतीपं वर्तते मार्तिविकः । भार्श्वीपिकः । मातिलंतिकः । साजलेमिकः । मातिक्रलिकः । भारक्रिकः॥

1578. The affix zer comes, in the sense of 'it exists.' after 'fpa,' 'loma,' and 'kûla,' preceded by 'anu' and prati," the word being in the second case in construction,

The word सद् shows that the words must be in the second case in construction. The verb san is intransitive, how can it take an object, and how can it be in construction with an objective case? The words in the accusative after the verb वर्तने are not its objects, but are used as adverbs qualifying the sense of the verb, and adverbs are always put in the accusative case. Thus क्यांचे क्यांचे = प्रातीविकः (प्रतिमाता प्राप्त s स्मिन, the ब्या changed to है V. d. 74 and VI. 3 97), retrograde i. c. 'which is unfavourable.' So sur-lifes: 11 'lavorable,' बालिलेमिक: 'inverse' पालुलेमिक: 'direct.' प्राप्तिकृतिक: बालुकांतक: n The two words unfiger and surfliger mean 'unfavourable' and 'favourable.' respectively.

१५७६। परिनुखं च । ४ । ४ । २६ ॥ परिमद्य वर्तने परिमक्षिकः । ज्यान्यारियार्द्धिकः ॥

1579 The affix zer comes in the sense of 'it exists,' after the word 'parmukha,' being in the second case in construction

Thus wifeen with = wife fiers: 'being before the face,' 'being near or present.

The word win the sours implies that the affix applies to other words

also not mentioned As पारिवारिका ।। Note -The word ufter is an Avyayibhava compound (11 1, 12) If qft

has the force of exclusion (I 4.88), then quitaling will mean 'a servant who siners avoids the face of his matter स्वामिनी मुख वर्जियस्वा य सेवको वर्शतः" and if परि means 'all round,' then the word will mean "a servent who is always in the presence of his master-बतः स्वामिनी मुख सतस्त्रसी वर्णते" ॥

१५८० । प्रयच्छाति गर्शम । ५ । ५ । ३० ॥

किसामार्चे किसम संसदश्यति हैरानिका । बैसविकः ॥

ब्द्रयूप्रविभावा वक्तव्यः * ॥ वार्ष्टीवकः।

1580 The affix 25 comes after a word in the second ease in construction, when the sense is 'he gives', the motive being mean

Thus figur surgid - infint 'a usurer who gives for the sake of double. i.e. who charges cent per cent interest. The word lang means farmer for the sake of double'. Similarly wifers in

l'art -The word que is changed to que before this affix As, que

marrie-mifes 'a usurer' 'who gives for the sake of increase'. Or the word wift may be taken as a separate word synom mous with offer a

Note -Wig do me say mith with a mean motire'? Observe ferri uramfin strange '1) a del tor cures doul la"

The word कुसैर means 'interest'. The lending of ten (स्था) on a condition that the borrower will pay eleven (स्वाह्य) after a month is called स्थेत्रहरूप स्था This sidtra debase श्रष्ट स्था The difference between the two affixes स्था and सुप्त is in the accent (VI. 1. og and (cg.) I has कुर्राम्त + श्रद = कुर्तिस्था (स्था मार्क कुर्राम + श्रद = कुर्तिस्था + श्रद = कुर्तिस्था (स्था मार्क कुर्राम + श्रद = कुर्तिस्था + श्रद

१५⊏२ । उङ्खीते । ४ । ४ । ३२ ॥

बदराण्युङहाति बादरिकः ॥

1582. The affix zee comes, after a word in the second case in construction, when the sense is 'who gleans that'

Thus बद्दाण्युक्छति = बाहरिया: 'who picks up jujubes'.

Note :—To pick up every grain (জন) fallen on the ground is called ৰুজন্ত । ংখন । ব্যৱস্থি । ৪। ৪। ১৪ । ১৪

सनाजं स्थति सामाजिकः ॥

1583. The affix \overline{z} comes after a word in the second case in construction, when the sense is 'he aids or protects that'

Thus समाর্জ स्पति = सामाजिकः 'a spectator', lit. 'who aids an assembly by his presence'.

१५८४। शब्ददर्दुरं करोति । ४ । ४ । ३४ ॥

भाव्यं करोसि शास्त्रियाः । शहरिकः ॥

1584. The affix z = comes after the words 'Śabda' and 'dardura', being in the second case in construction, when the sense is "who makes a sound or a croaking".

Thus चन्ने करोति = साहिन्दः 'who makes words' i. e. a grammarian, So बांहरिकः 'who makes a croaking noise like a frog (dardura)' i. e. a potter.

१५८५ । पश्चिमत्स्यसृगान्हन्ति । ४ । ४ । ३५॥

स्टब्स्यस्य पर्यायाणां विशेषार्था च महण्यः । मस्त्यपूर्वाशेषु मीतस्वेद । पस्थितं इस्ति पास्तिकः । शाकुनिकः । मासुर्देकः । मास्त्रियकः । मैनिकः । शाकुनिकः । मार्गकः । हार्रायणकः । सार्द्धकः ॥

1585. The affix set comes after the words in the second case in construction denoting birds, fishes, or wild beasts, when the sense is 'who kills that'.

Thus पश्चिणो दन्ति = पाधिकः 'a bird-killer'. The affix applies not only to the word-forms पश्चि &c, but to words denoting birds &c. (See J. 1. 68).

Therefore we have forms बार्खिन । प्रश्नीत्व in So also uith मन्द्र as, मास्मिक ,

१४८६ । परिचन्धंच तिष्ठाति । ४ । ४ । ३६ ॥

अस्पतिहरीयान्सानिस्ति हन्ति चरवर्षे कक् स्थात्। पंत्यान वक्षियसा ध्याच्य या तिस्रति पारि पन्धिकथीर । परिपाध शन्ति पारिक्षण्यकः ॥

1586. The affix we comes also in the sense of "who stays", after the word 'paripantham', the word being in the second case in construction.

Thus पश्चिम्य तिष्ठति =पारिपन्धिक स पञ्चाल वैजियेला तिष्ठति हो वा पत्यान व्याप्त मिक्षति a thief' lit 'who stays at roads a high way man'

Note — The ¬ in the state indicates that the sense of gfa vote bills' of the last is to be connected with this state by the conjunction 'and'. Thus quart gfa ≈ threfrom:

The phrase being in the second case in construction is inderstood in this attra why has then the word significant construction is not case in the sairs, for a more experiently? No it shows the classical form of the word The word significant in the sairs of the word of the word that the classical form of the word the classical form of the word significant in the sairs of the sair of the sai

१५६७ । माथोन्तरपद्ग्यसुपद् धावति । ४ । ४ , ३७ ॥

হত্যাজাটি মাধ কমা হত্তাৰ । হত্তাৰ খাৰ্ডকাৰ আৰু কৰিছে চ 1587 The affix তক্ comes, in the sense of "who runs", after a word having মাথ as its second term, and after

the words 'padavi' and 'anupada'
Thus a road (mātha) straight like a such (danāa) is called स्थ्यात ।
From it स्थलाय प्राव्हित स्थ्यात्रिक कारण्यात्रिक अभिकार कारण्यात्रिक स्थलाय प्राव्हित स्थ्यात्रिक स्थलाय (स्थलाय प्राव्हित स्थलाय प्राव्हित स्थलाय प्राव्हित स्थलाय स्यलाय स्थलाय स्थला

१५८६ । झाक्रस्टाहरूस । ४ । ४ । ३८ ॥

भारतहार स्वाचाहरू धावसीयये । भाकन्त्र हे खिना रोडनस्थान धावति ब्राक्तिकट ॥

1588. The affix sy as well as sy comes after the word 'akranda', being in the second case in construction, in the sense of 'who runs'

The word super; means 'a place where persons weep' e g a battlefield It also means 'weeping' 'invoking' &c The difference between হজু a ul sur is in the accent Thus আৰু পাৰ্থনি ভ্ৰাহানিক or বাহিন্দুক ি আছিল। 'a person who runs to a place where cross of distress are heard'

१४८८ वदोत्तरपद गुद्राति । ४ । ५ । ३६॥

पूर्वेषवं गुद्धासि वीर्ववदिकः । श्रीःसरपदिकः ।

1589. The affix zw comes in the sense of 'who takes', after a word having 'pada' as its second member, the word being in the second case in construction.

Thus पूर्वपर्व पृष्टपासि = पीर्वपरिकाः, so also बीत्सप्रदिकः ।। Note: --The word उत्सप्तर is used in order to provent the application of the rule.

when qq is preceded by the office ag n

्र५९० मतिकण्ठार्थेललामं च । ४ । ४ । ४० ॥

एभ्यो गृह्णालर्थे बन्ह स्थात् । प्रतिकण्डं गृह्णाति प्रातिकण्डिकः । स्रार्थिकः । जालस्थिकः ॥

1590. The affix ze comes in the sense of 'who takes' after the words 'pratikantha', 'artha', and 'lalâma' being in the second-case in construction.

Thus प्रतिकृष्टं सुरुणांति = प्रातिकाण्डिकाः ॥ So also ष्राधिकाः साताभिकः ॥ Note:—The word प्रतिकृष्ट bere is an Avyayi-blara menning कृष्टं क्लंटं प्रति, and. 20' प्रतिपादः कुण्डं = प्रतिकृष्टः, for to the latter no affix is added.

१५६१ घर्मै चरति। ४।४।५१॥

धार्मिकः ॥ अधर्माद्येति वन्तव्यम् * ॥ ग्राधर्मिकः ॥

1591. The affix zee comes after the word 'dharma', being in the second case in construction, in the sense of 'who, practises that'.

Thus धर्मेन नार्शत = धार्मिकः "religious".

Partika:—It must be stated that the affix হক্ comes after adharma also. As স্বাস্থানিক "irreligious, undutiful"

१५६२ प्रतिपथमेति ठब्ब । ४ । ४ । ४२ ॥

प्रतिषधेमाति प्रातिषधिकः॥

1592. 'The affix হব as well as হকু comes after the word 'prati-patham', in the second-case in construction, in the sense of 'who goes.'

Thus ছরিবর্থনিল - ইরিবথিক। or মন্ত্রিবাধিক "who goes along the road " the হজ causes Vriddhi (VII. 2. 118) whilst হল does not,

१५९३ । समयायान्समधैति । ४ १४ । ४३ ॥ वाषाधिकः । वाष्टिकः ॥ 1593 The affix zecomes after words in the second case in construction, denoting combination, in the sense of

' who assembles there.'

Thus सम्बायात् समर्वाति = साम्यादिक ' who assembles in an assembly ' So also सम्बादिक सामर्विक, सामिकिक ॥

Note .—The word status means combustion collection &c. The word status is a the plant number in the sites, indexing that the sramps right (I I 6') does not spiply, the offic being applied not only to the word form status but to its spronyman also gravity means coming together

१५९४। परिवदी कर । ५१८। ४५॥

वरिषद् सम्बोति पारिषद्य ॥

1594 The affix va comes after the word 'parishad, in the sense of 'who assembles there'.

This debare रुक् म Thus परिषद समेशित = परिषय 'one present in a council, an assessor, a councillor'

१५६५ ! सेनाया वा । ४ : ४ : ४५ ॥

ण्य स्वाप्तस्य बक्रिकेशः । तीनिकां ॥

1195 The affix va comes optionally in the sense of who assembles there, after the word sens.

This debars एक which comes in the alternative. Thus तेवाँ समवेति = तेवच का समिक 'a soldier a member of an army '

क्षेत्र्य कारेकिक 'a soldier a member of an army ' १५९६ । संसामी सलाटक वसु टबी पदयति । ४ । ४ । ४६ ॥

१५९६ । सञ्चाया लखाटबु पत् द्या पदयात । व । व । व६

करत परवास समारिक नेपका । कुक्युरीस्थीन समानाई परनाईसो स्थाने । कीक्युरिको श्रिपुर स 1596. The affix उन् comes in the sense of 'who sees \

that, after the words 'labta' and 'kukkuţi', in the second case in construction, the whole word being a Name

ground, and hence he is called $4\pi q \bar{q} (z_{\rm B})$ ii. The word also means ' a type seits with down-cast eyes.'

१५९७ : तस्य धार्यम् । ४ । ४ । ४७ ॥

n uzenfluurien szánnafluzen n

1597. The affix হয় comes after a word in the sixth case in construction, in the sense of 'its usace'.

The word असी means 'usual,' 'relating to custom'. The word अस्य shows the case of the word. Thus मुक्तस्थलाय भर्म = केल्फ्सानिकः 'the customahouse laws or usages.' So also आकरिका, स्वामक्रम्, नीवनक्ष्म ॥

१५६८ । ऋग् महिष्यादिष्यः । ४ । ४ । ४८ ॥

महिल्या धर्म्य गाहित्रम् । याजमानम् ॥

1598. The affix সূত্ comes in the sense of 'its law', after the word 'mahishi' &c.

This debars thak. Thus महिल्या धर्मी≃माहिल्या 'the usages of queens.' So क्षाज्ञमानम् ॥

ी महिंदी, 2 प्रजापित, 3 प्रजापित, 4 व्यतिकत, 5 विनीविका, 6 प्रमृशेविका, 7 पुरोतित, 8 माणिपाती, 9 प्रजुप्तास्क (असुनास्क), 10 होत् 11 यजनान ह

१५६६ । ऋतोऽञ् । ४ । ४ । ४६ ॥

सत्पेर्यं यात्रम् ॥ मरामिति वत्तरस्य, " ॥ नास्य धर्मा नारी ॥ विश्वसित्। उत्तेदशः न वत्तर्यः "॥ विश्वसित्येर्यं वशस्त्रम् ॥ विभाजसित्तिम्योपसञ्च णाच्यः " ॥ विभाजसित्येर्यस्य प्रमाजिवम् ॥

1599. The affix अन् comes in the sense of 'its law', after a nominal-stem ending in ऋ॥

This debars टक्ष Thus बाहु धेर्गव्= शावम 'the office of a Vâtți, i. e. a pilgrim'.

l'det :-So also after the word मरः As मस्य धर्मा * नारी ॥

Vart:=So also after the word विश्वसिष्, the दृष्ट् affix being elided. Thus विश्वसिष् + अञ्च = वैश्वसिष् ।

l'det:--So also after the word বিমালবিদু its জি affix also being clided. Thus বিমালবিদ্ + সম্= বিমালবদ্॥

१६००। प्रावक्षयः । ४१८। ५०॥

षष्ठवामात्रस्यः स्वादवक्षेत्रवे । बादणस्यादक्रयः भावाणिकः । राजवाहां इत्यदणक्रयः ॥

1600. The affix EV comes in the sense of 'its tax' after a word in the sixth case in construction.

The word जयकम means 'Government tax,' 'price,' wages,' 'rent &c coming from the root शवकी 'to purchase 'Thus शानकम शवकम = भाविष्य ॥

Note — Are not ved (IV 4 47) and want the same? No Dharmya is a legal die and religions, white an arakraya may be a tax exacted from a people by optices on and so transcrissing dharms

१६०१। तदस्य पण्यमः । ४। ४। ५१॥

ध्यपना पण्यमस्य स्थापनिकः ॥

1601. The affix zw comes in the sense of this is whose saleable commodity, after a word in the first case in construction denoting the thing to be sold.

Thus शत्या पण्य सस्य = सायुविक 'a cake vendor'

१६०२। लबसाद्ठम् । ४ । ४ । ५२ ॥

सावधिकः ॥

1602 The affix Ext comes, in the sense of 'this is whose saleable commodity,' after the word 'lavana'

This debars হ'ল, the difference being in accent Thus লব্দ প্ৰমন্ত্ৰ লাহণিক 'a salt vendor'

१६०३ । किसरादिश्य- छन् । ४ । ४ । ५३ ॥

किसर परायमस्य किसरिक । पिरवान्डीय । किसरिकी । किसर वशीर नजर इक्षावि । किसरा-इद्य सर्वे सम्मितन्यविश्वयात्र्यन ॥

स्य सर्वे सुपन्धिकव्यविश्ववात्त्रन ॥ 1603 The affix सृद्ध comes in the sense of 'this is

whose stleable commodity,' after the words 'kisara' ওঁত This debuts হল, ii The word কিবা &c all denote perfumes. Thus কিবাৰ ব্যৱহাৰ ভতিনিকে । কিবালি (IV) 41) ইবালৈ বিশ্বস্থী। The feature e is formed by ইবাছ at the afts has an indicatory ৰ m

1 किया (किया) 2 नदा 3 नजह 4 स्थानल 5 तमा 6 स्थल, 7 नजीत. इ.सि.स. 9 इतिह 10 वर्णी 11 इन्द्रम 12 हरिहायणी॥ All these words denote different kinds of sweet sents

१६०४ । शलासमेऽ यतरस्यामः । ४ । ४ । ४७ ॥

प्रस्थात् पच इकः । चाललुकः । चाललुको । चललुकः । चशाचुकी । ग्रलालः सुगाभिङ्गस्य विवेदः ॥

1604 The affix Ex comes optionally, in the case of this is whose salcable emmodity after the word 'salding

This detars was which comes in the alternative word is a kind of

sweet scent. Thus चानात् पण्यमस्य = धैलालुकाः र बाजालुकी ।। In the alternative with हळ्, बालालुके ;र बाजालुके ।

१६०४। शिल्पस् । ४।४।५५॥

भृतकृषाद्वं शिल्पनस्य मार्वक्रिकः ॥

1605. The affix sw comes in the sense of this is whose art', after a word denoting art, in the first case in construction.

Thus घ्रव्ह्रवादने खिल्यमस्य = मार्गेङ्गिकः " a drummer ", " an expert in playing on mridanga drum".

१६०६। मङ्दुकसर्भरादणस्यतरस्थामः । ४।४) ५६॥

मङ्डुकवादनं शिल्पनस्य माङ्डुकः । माङ्डुकिकः । झार्झरः । झार्झरिकः ॥

1606. The affix way comes optionally in the sense of 'this is whose art', after the words 'madduka', and 'jharjhara'.

This debars उक् which comes in the alternative. Thus मङ्क्षकप भं शिष्य मस्य=माङ्कुक्कः or माङ्कुक्किकः, so also झार्झरः and झार्झरिकः ॥

१६०७। प्रहरणस् । ४।४।५७॥

सदस्येदेव । प्रसिः प्रहरणमस्य आसिकः । धातुष्कः ॥

1607. The affix Eq. comes in the sense of 'this is whose weapon', after a word denoting 'a weapon', and being in the first case in construction.

Thus कास प्रमुख्यमस्य = आसिकः 'a swordsman'. So शहास्त्रः ॥

१६०८ । परश्वधार्ठक्व । ४ । ४ । ४८ ॥

पारश्वधिकः॥

1608. The affix হল as well as হল comes in the sense of 'this is whose weapon', after the word ব্যেষ্য ∥

This affix बन्ध is added by आ, the difference being in accent. Thus पाएआविते: or पाएआपितः n परमध means 'an axe'.

१६०६। शक्तियष्टवेरिक्का ४।४।४६॥ शास्त्रकः। बार्टकः॥

1609. The affix देवन comes in the sense of "this is whose weapon", after the words 'sakti' and 'yashti'.

This debars कक् ॥ Thus शक्ति बहरवायस्य = शाक्तिक, So also बाहीकः ॥ १६१० । सन्ति नास्ति डिप्टे मति, १४ । ४ । ६० ॥

्यूर्य । जास्त नास्त । युष्ट मात्रा पाण्या वर्षणा । हत्र्यक्षणा आस्ति परक्षांक इत्रेष मित्रियंस सः प्राप्तिया । गास्तीपि मनिर्यस्य सं गारिवशः । विद्यतिक मरिर्वस्य सः देशिकः ॥

1610 The affix Eq. comes in the sense of 'this is whose belief', after the words 'asta', 'nasta' and 'dishta',

whose belief', after the words 'usha', 'nüsti 'and 'dishta',

Thus আনিবান্ধে আনিবল 'who beliefes that it is' i e the here after
exists' সালিকে 'whose belief is that there is no here after', an athiest বিভিন্ন

Note —The after does not apply in the sense of helief in general, but to a particular sort of belief. Thus equivalent rich stu sfirster in uniform an Asiaka is he who believes that the threather is Centrary to him is a militar who does not believe in a Hereather. A person who believes what is demonstrated by proof, and nothing class, may also be called \$\frac{1}{2}\text{cm}\$; "a positivate". These various other senses and to be found from determine and results districtive.

१६११ शिलम् । ४ : ४ : ६१॥

'whose belief is that it is fate', a fatalist, for = of 'fate'.

ग्रम्पमद्याः सीवनस्य ग्रापुरिकः ॥

1611. The affix zer comes in the sense of 'whose habit is this', after a word in the first case in construction.

Thus प्रमुपमञ्चल श्रीजनस्य = आसूर्विक 'one whose habit is to cat cakes'

Note—The act of eating and its habit are qualities understood in the sense of the affix

१९१२ । छत्रादिस्यो ण. । ७ । ७ । ६२ ॥

स्ट्रिक्ट स्थानस्थानम् । स्ट्रिक्ट सामान्यस्य स्थानम् ।

1612. The affix v comes in the sense of 'whose habit is this' after the words 'chhatra &c'.

¹ This debars তৰ্গ Thus লগ গালিকৰে = হবে 'a pupil', lit 'whose habit is to cover (chiadan) the weaknesses of the teacher'

Note—The nord error occurs in the list. It must always be prefixed by some unasarra, this given seen graph Ac

According to Palanjui first means 'a popul, because হাত্তেরখনৰ হাত্ত্যা বিচন্দ্রকান বা চালা কি an Umbrells the preceptor covers or protects the pupil because upwards and control is preceptor as an Umbrells 'a protect is proved to a preceptor as an Umbrells' as an Umbrell' as an Umbrell'

े हत 2 किया 3 मधा (युरोह) 4 स्वा (भाष्या सस्या खबस्या) 5 सुपुसा 6 सूर्त 7 जिन्हिया - 8 व्यवस्थात २ व्यवि (ऋषि) 10 कर्षत्र, 11 विभया 12 तपस् 13 सहर 15 स्वतुष्ठ 15 विशिक्षा $^{\circ}$, 16 विशिक्ता (शिविक्ता), 17 भन्ता $^{\circ}$, 18 उदस्थान $^{\circ}$, 19 युरोजा (!) $^{\circ}$, 20 विशा $^{\circ}$, 21 युरा $^{\circ}$, 22 नजू ।

१६१३ । कार्मस्ताच्छीरुये । ६ । ४ । १७२ ॥

कार्स इति ताच्छीच्ये णे टिलोगो निपायते । कर्मशीका कार्माः । मसादिते इसेव सिद्धे भगकार्ये शाच्छीरिको ग्रेप्ता । तेन चौरी तामसीलादि सिद्धम । साच्छीर्च्य किस् । सामेगाः ॥

1613. कार्स is irregularly formed from कर्मेन, by the elision of the final अन, when the sense is 'accustomed to such an occupation or proficient therein'.

This is formed by \mathbf{w} affix (IV. 4, 62 S. 1612). If this is the case, then by VI. 4, 144 S. 679 the form $\mathbf{w}_{i}^{\mathbf{w}}$ is regularly evolved. The fact is, that \mathbf{w} and \mathbf{w} affixes, it has sense of takenholibilia are considered as one, and therefore VI. 4, 167 S. 1155 would have prevented the elision of the final \mathbf{w}_{i} syllable. In fact this proves the existence of the following maxim:— \mathbf{w}_{i} wifes \mathbf{w}_{i} by \mathbf{w}_{i} in \mathbf{w}_{i} and \mathbf{w}_{i} in \mathbf{w}_{i}

१६१४ । कर्माध्ययने उत्तमः । ४ । ४ । ६३ ॥

प्रयानतस्थपर्ये डक् स्वादध्यये वृक्ता था किया सा 'पेथ्ययमान्तस्थार्थः । ऐकान्विकः । यस्याध्यक्ते प्रवक्तस्य परिकासक्षेत्रं विपतिस्थारणस्यं स्युक्तिमेरेकं आतं सः ॥

1614. The affix zw comes in the sense of "this is his act, occuring in study" after a word in the first case in construction, if such a word is an act (karma) which has occurred (vrittam) in study (adhyavana).

Thus एकर-प्यथमधे क्षेत्र नगर = एकडाण्यः 'a pupil who commits one (यहा) croc (क्षम्य) in reading', &c. literal translation being something like 'one errorist'. He whose, in rectation, at the time of examination, there is the occurrence of one mistake or false reading, is called ऐकाश्यक्त । In short, in giving explanatory analysis of taddhita words like ऐकाश्यक्त &c, the whole harms we weard कर्मक्रम कार्यक्र मा be employed.

१६१४ । यहच्युर्वपदाद्रुज्ञः । ४ । ४ । ६४ ॥

मान्विष्ये । बादशान्यामि कमाण्यभ्यते वृत्तान्यस्य बाह्याान्यिकः । बादशापपाटा अस्य आक्षा इत्याः ॥ 1615. The affix zq comes, in the sense of 'this is whose act occurring in study', after a compound having a polysyllabic word as a mior member.

This debart equ ! This "hydraumid कर्ताव्यक्ति हुनाति ताव व्यावनिक् an examine who compile twelve mistakes in his reading." So प्रवेशकाण्य "तहांबालिक हा The word करने in these solicis means the "error", experally in accent, i. e. he who makes an accent महाराष which ought to be uddita,

१ दश्द । दिलं भारताः । छ । छ । दश् ॥

श्रापुषमक्षया हिसमस्मै श्रापूर्विक ॥

1616. The affix zw comes after a word expressing food, in the first case in construction, in the sense of "this is wholesome diet for whom".

Thus प्रपानवार शिवारी = पाएशिक ' He for whom cake is good food ' i e. who eats cakes with benefit, or who is fond of cakes ' So also mæतिक. ारिकेक ।! In analysing these taddhitas, such as बाह्यिक &c, the word हिन or its synonym, and a verb denoting eating should be employed.

Note—The wording and wise (IV. A.51) are noderstood. The word fight governs dains (11. 3. 13, 8. 550 Vet). But the situs a warm for war, however, we have a state of the word sett being as the produce cus, how as last Fire warm should be changed to detro use style fight way; then for whom as third fight way; then for whom as third fight way. however, to record that objection so was after 55, and 60 in this way.

65 दित भक्षा सरस्में बार्स हैं है दीयते नियुक्त ।

१६१७ । तहसी तीयते नियक्तय । ४ । ४ । ६६ ॥

धामने अन निदस दीयते बाढी धामने अनिक ॥

1617. The affix sq comes in the sense of "to whom this is to be given rightfully", after a word expressing the thing to be given, in the first (tad) case in construction, the force of the affix being that of a dative (asmai)

The word शैंबने नियुक्त means नियोगिष i e चन्नाविणीया शीवते 'to be given by appointment or rightfully' Thus बारे आजनवाले नियुक्त शीवले = आयामिशानिका 'a Brāhmana always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at danger'

Acts — Some say that the word farrer means farr 'always' According to them survives would mean significantly fluid 'to whom always cakes are given '

१६१८ । आणामांसीयनाहरुन् । ४ । ४ । ६७ ॥

ष्याग्राः नियुक्तं शीयतेऽसी स्थाणिकः । स्थाणिकी । मांसीदनमपृथं संयासिदगृदीसार्थम् । मांस्यर-निकः । मांसिकः । मोदीनकः ॥

1618. The affix হিচন comes in the sense of 'to whom this is to be given rightfully', after the words সান্য and বাদীকন য

This हिड्यू debass हज् ॥ The ४ of हि is for the sake of pronunciation, to द indicates that the feminine is formed by और (IV.I.15). Thus stray देश्यमले श्रंत्रे = आलेक्षा है, आधिकी 'who is entitled to get rice gruel'. So also iddirens: ! मार्थिसिकी ॥ The affix हिट्यू applies to मार्थ and खेरन separately uso. (But any cannot be applied to लेक्ष्य as it would cause Vriddhi (VII. 2. 117) which हिट्यू does not). Thus सेम्बर्स स्टिट्यू च्योक्षिक: f, विद्वित्ति ॥ With crt the form would have been शैरसिका: which is not wanted.

Moto-—The difference believen way, and Rang is in access, the formest having oddston on the final (VI, I. 1885) the latter on the initial (VI, I. 1875). The leminims of way and framy will beth be formed by 1874 (IV, I. 187). Now the sake way recombine framy both in secuel (VI, I. 197) and in feminine (IV, I. 18). Why was not any used instead of fram, for it would have produced exempt the same form? True, as reparts the words were and within the Alix way might have been employed instead of fram if

The words आचा is Past Participle (का) of आ 'to cook.' The आ is not changed to आ as required by VI.1. 27. This is an anomaly. The nighthi at is changed to at (VIII. 2. 43). The form आका is also found, as in VI. 1. 36, and the regular form is क्षेत्र सौंपर (VI. 1. 27).

१६१६। सक्तादणस्यतरस्याम् । ४।४। ६५॥

पद्में इक्ष् । भक्तमस्ये नियुक्तं दीयते भक्तः । मास्तिकः ।

1619. The affix sin comes optionally after the word bhakta, in the sense of 'whom this is to be given rightfully.'

This debate टक्स which comes in the alternative. Thus मकतमें शेर्यक्र नियक्तक भारता। In the alternative मासिक्क 'a regularly fed' 'i. e. a retainer."

१६२०।तत्र नियुक्तः । ४ । ४ । ६६ ॥

शाकरे नियुक्त शाकरिकः॥

1620. The affix 3% comes, in the sense 'of appointed there,' after a word in the seventh case (tatra) in construction.

Thus লাক্ষা বিশ্বকা≔ আক্ষিকা ' a superintendent of the mines ' Note :—The word স্বাধিসুকা is a Tapparasha compound formed by 1 i 1, 10 S 723 The word mynkts here has a different meaning from that in IV 4 66 S 1617 hence its repet tion here

१६२१ । ऋगारान्साटडन् । ४ । ४ । ७० ॥

देवागारे निव्रक्तो हेवागारिक ॥

1621 The affix তব্ comes in the sense of "appointed there," after a word ending with 'agara'

This debars रुद्ध। The difference is in accent and want of Viiddbii Thus हेवागर विश्वक = देवागरिक ॥

१६२२ । ऋष्यायिन्यदेशकालात । ४ । ४ । ७१ ॥

निषिद्धतेशकालयाच्यकार्डकः स्वार्ध्यकारिः शनकानेऽभीतः समावानिकः । वर्तुदरजामधीते चा तर्वेषिकः ॥

1622 The affix set comes in the sense of 'who studies there,' after a word in the 7th case in construction, denoting in improper place or time

The word ब्लोगस्ताम means the time or place of study which is prohibited by secred institutes सम्मादित means one who studies. Thus स्थापन
स्थीन-स्थापनित who reads in a funeral ground. So also चतुरस्वाचीत = भाग्न
देखिल who reads on the 14th lunar day

hote —Why do we say improper time and place? Observo স্থান্তবাধি পুরান্তবাধি ॥

१६२३। कठिनान्तप्रस्तारसस्थानेषु न्ययदरति । ४ । ४ । ७२ ॥

सप्रस्य । यद्यक्तिने व्यवद्यात् वासकतिनिकः । वशा वस्यः कठिना सन्मि दशः स वद्यक्रितस्स सि देशे शः विधा वयात्रस्या सा त्रवेषातातन्त्रस्य । प्रास्तासकः । सस्यानिकः ॥

1623 The affix sw comes in the sense of "who transacts business there in," after compounds ending in 'kathina and after 'prastari and 'sansthana,' being in the seventh case in construction

Thus ব্যৱস্থানী আহ্বানীৰ নাজসাহনিক whose occupation is in a bamboo thicket or who does what is proper to be done in such a place i e মান্তিনইয় বা ফিলা হলানুট্যা লা ন্ত্ৰায়ন্ত্ৰিটিমি ৷ So also জন্মানিক আন্থানিক ॥

१६२४ । निकट यसित । ४ । ४ । ७३ ॥

नैकारको निशु ॥

1624 The affix Ex comes in the sense of 'who dwells, after the locative word 'unlata'

Thus सिकट यसि = मैकार्टकः 'an ascetic, because a sannyasi lives near the city, and enters the city only for the sake of begging, but does not live therem."

Note: ...This rule applies in forming egithele, deucling such person, who are allowed under the Shored Institutes, to dwell near burnan labilities. Thus surgeages are those actesion who are ordained to dwell in fossets, at least two rolles away fro a burnan labilitations, 我我没有了 are these satesias who are allowed by the rule of their (other this ware funnan labilitations).

१६२५ । ब्यावस्थात् छल् । ४ । ४ । ७४ ॥

आवस्ये वसति सावसयिकः । विस्तान्त्रीष् आवस्यिकी । स्राक्षपांत्रपर्वारेर्भस्त्रादिग्यः क्रसीदस्त्रासः।

ग्रायस्थारिकसराहेः पितः पडेले ठमीधकारे ॥ . पडिति सुपद्केन विश्वित इत्वर्धः । प्रव्यास्त् सुन्तः ॥

1625. The affix দ্বৰ comes in the sense of 'who dwells there,' after the word 'Avasatha' in the seventh case in construction.

The ψ of age is for accent (VI. 1. 193 S. 35%), the υ is for π̄ψε (IV, 14 S. 498). Thus আપατὰ ψεθία πινατάτατα who dwells in a house' i. c. a house-holder as opposed to an ascetic. The feminine will be surquiffed in So far was the scope of π̄ψ as ordained in IV. 4. 1 S. 1548. Henceforward other affixes with be ordained:

The q of get here is a part of the saffix contrary to what it was in satra 17.4.4.7 S. 1555. To remove the doubt where q is the part of an affix, and where it is not, the following momenonic verse has been composed: "प्यानवर्षी प्राप्त पित्रप्ति का कुरित्रप्तापात अपवध्यात क्रियरीय विकास के किया किया है। In the six satras 17.4.4.9, 10, 16, 31, 74, and 53, S. 1557, 1558, 1566, 1581, 1625, and 1659, the affixes have indicatory 'sh' i. e. they are part of the affix.' Though the situres are six, the number of affixes taught therein is seven. Here q being qq, the femiliation is formed by \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$\tau(17.1.4.4.1).

Here ends the chapter on Thagadhikara.

अध तद्धित प्रान्धितीय प्रकरगाम् ॥

CHAPTER XXXI

PRAGGHITIVA AFFIXES

१६२६ । प्रारिधताद्यतः । ४ । ४ । ७५ ॥

सर्वेशेस्त्रविद्यसः हाक यत्रधिक्रियते ॥

1626 In each aphorism from this one forward to 'tramu hitam' (V 1 5 S 1665), the affix vs bears rule

Note —Thus in the next suita बद्दांते रथयुष्पश्चाह्न we must read the affix यह ॥ राज प्राय पावहम् ॥

१६२७। तहहति रचयुगप्रासङ्गम् । ४ । ४ । ७६ ॥

रधं कहात रखा । ग्रन्य । गरवाना दननकाल स्कम्प यनुकालमासक्यत स गरसङ्ग (स सदात मासङ्ग्यः ॥

1627 The affix un comes in the sense of 'what hears it', after the words 'ratha', 'yiga', and 'prâsanga', being in the second case in construction

Thus एव प्रशिव चेंदम what bears a car a carriage horse Similarly कुँच 'a yoke bearing ox मास्तव 'being trained in a break मास्त्रव is a place of wood placed on the neck of colts at the time of breaking

Auts —The rade appl est compounde anding with raths, as extract it. See IV 3 121 123 8 1501 1503 also. That which certies will be called certiest or significant extract or significant extraction tract up will got the after up to IV 2 120 8 1500 and with IV 3 141 8 1501 its spenal metal on here and cales that the affix will come error after DI vgs componeds and will not be elded by IV 8 8 1 8 1609.

Then it will suffice Prove a The indicates with applies to this word as we have shown under IV 3 192 6 560. The word yet I as been already formed by the lyri affic (111 1 121 8 2873) that grad files from the present in account, when the word taken the negative part of for this was by very and it is by ag and therefore by TV 1 2 180 3 3900 wiggled will be finally section when formed by ag it. The word gry most mean the port on of a car for the application of this rule and not acycle of the obs. Therefore non the way of grift way might give no do. Therefore no not here yet grift way might give no do.

१६२८। धूरो यहत्रको । ७३७) ७०॥

इति चनि शेर्व प्रति ॥

1628. The affixes यद and दम् come in the sense of 'what bears it', alter the word 'dhura' in the second case in construction.

Thus धूरं बहारि = धूर्मः (formed by क्यू) the lengthening ordained by VIII. 2.77 S. 354 is prevented by the next sutra, because धूर is a Bha-stem, or भेरेंग्र (formed by क्यू VII. 1.2 S. 475) 'a beast of burden'.

Note:—This sites might have stood as মুদ্ৰা কল্ ব, for বস্তু would have been read into it from IV. 4, 75. S. 1626.

श्दरहान भ कुर्लुरामा दारा ७६॥

मस्य क्राईसेबो(पधाया दीघों न स्वातृ । घुयैं: । धौरेव: ।)

1629. The lengthening of the vowel does not take place under VIII. 2. 77. S. 35 \pm , when the Nominal stem ending in τ or τ is called Bha (i. e. when a τ follows), and also not in τ and τ is

Thus पुर्वः (पुरं बहात IV. 4, 77. S. 1628 or पुरि सापुः) ॥ Or भीरेवः with

Note:—Why bare we qualified the word म by saying that it must end in र् or ब्? Observe महिद्दीला, महिद्दीते ॥ For here the stem which ends in मृश्न not Blu, and the stem which is Blu does not end in यू but m मृ॥

१६३०। सः सर्वेषुरात्। ४।४। ७८॥

सर्वेद्यवं बह्नशीति सर्वप्रशीणः॥

1630. The affix 'kha' comes in the sense of 'what bears it', after the word 'sarva-dhurâ', being in accusative construction.

Thus सर्वश्रुतं वहति = सर्वश्रुतीयः (VII. 1. 2 S. 475).

Nets—The affix of applies to other compounds also ending in yet of, a wrightner, deplied: in The road seign in a compound a faulth yet (I. + 98.789), the sundstales of being added by V. 4.74.8, 940. The word vet being included by V. 4.74.8, 940. The word vet being including the whole compound would be femiliate by II. 4.26.8, 912. The word vetyord in the after abound not be alicen, therefore, as regulating the gender, for though it is in the momenting gender, the after course after the femiliane word. In fact wright in the after abound to achieve as a committed term or pertipulsable vequal to origing it.

१६३१। एकधुराल्लुक्चा । ४।४। ७९॥

एकपुरं दशते एकधुरीयाः । एकधुरः त

1631 The affix 'kha' comes in the sense of 'what bears it', after the word 'cka dhura' in the second case in construction, and the affix is optionally clided also

The clision is optional Thus एकप्रमुख्यति = एकप्रश्रेष or एकप्र ।।
Acts --The compounding is tadditiaths (एका प्रस्त प्रश्नेति) to which is added
the sand acts प्रका directly sife is

१६३२ । शकराद्या । ४ । ४ । ८०॥

धकर बर्गन भाकरा है। ॥

1692 The affic আৰু comes in the sense of 'what bents it,' after the word অন্ধৰ in the second case in construction

Thus store great = smare 'an ox'; e what bears a car

Acco —The scould be evolved by सस्यद्ध धण এক আজনেন আছু লাজেই । The spec fication indicates that tackants vichi applies bore, as ই মুখেই বছরি —ইমুখাই , and the sfir is not slided (1V 1 88 S 1989)

१६३३ । हलसीराइडक् । ४ । ४ । ६१॥

इल पहित हाजिया । सेरिक ॥

1633 The aftix 3% comes in the sense of 'what bears it', after the words 'hala' and 'sîra', in the 2nd case in construction

Thus इने वरसि = हासिन्ह 'a ploughman' सैरिक्ट a plough ox'

१६३४। सक्षायों जन्या। ४।४। दर्श

जनी वयु सा वहति प्रापयति जाया।।

1634 The affix va comes in the sense of 'what burs it after the word 'jant,' being in the 2nd case in construction, the whole word being a Name

Thus স্থাবিদ্ন = মাধ 'a friend of a bridegroom fem সংস্থা a brides maid The word স্থাবি means 'bride' সদ্যা bt. means 'what bears the bride t e who entries the cos bride to the bridegroom at the time of play &c.

Laidasa has used it in the sense of the bearers of the vehicle in which the bride goes. As main sense of the bride goes.

१६३ : । चिध्यत्यध्युषा । ४ । ४ । ८३ ॥

दि । व्यातादि । वर्गीक्षर्यं वस्त्याम चम्मत्रं भन्नं वरणम् । पाने । वश्वाने पद्मा चम्मा

1635. The affix va comes in the sense of 'what pierces it', after a word in the accusative case in construction, provided that, it is not a bow, with which anything is pierced.

Thus पादी विश्वासि = गुँगाः (VI, 3, 53, S, 991) मर्जसः, ' what pieces the feet' i. e. pebbles,

Note: —Why do we say "provided it is not a how, παρμι"? Observe qu'il Pouff appu, no affix in odded here. This exclusion of app indicates that the not opporting must be not as not to be done by a how δφ. Therefore the note does not apply to cases like these with fample, αργαφίται

१६३६ । धनगणं सञ्घा । ४ । ४ । ५४ ॥

वृद्धन्तभेतन् । धर्न तरधा धन्यः । गणं तरधा गण्यः ॥ 🔭 🔸

1636. The affix यद comes in the sense of 'who obtains it,' after the words 'dhana,' and 'gaṇa,' being in the second case in construction.

Thus धर्म सम्पा=धैन्द्रः so also नैक्दः ॥ सस्य is formed from $\sqrt{\pi \chi}$ by तृत्, hence it takes the accusative.

स्यं करण जासः॥ १६३७ । क्षान्यारणः । ४ । ४ । ८४ ॥

1687. The affix বু comes in the sense of 'who obtains it,' after the word সূত্ৰ, in the second case in construction.

Thus अन्ते त्रप्या = व्यातः ' fed,' ' who has obtained food.'

१६३८ । बरांगतः । ४ । ४ । ८६॥

यदयः परेष्ठातच्यारी ॥

1638. The affix we comes in the sense of 'gone,' after the word vasa, 'control' being in the second case in construction.

Thus बंद्यमुद्धः = ग्रैंग्यः ' come under control' i. c. subdued i. c. a dependant or servant. यदाः = सत्य प्रकार मां प्राप्तः i. c. परिकारानुमानी ॥

१६३६ । पदमस्मिन्टश्यम् । ४ । ४ । ≒७ ॥

पदाः सर्दमः । मातिसम्ब इत्यर्थः ॥

1639. The aftix va comes after the word 'pada,' in the sense of in it is visible,' being in the first case in construction.

Thus पर हर्षणसंस्था नया करेस 'mud literally soft mud in which foot mart can be seen at every step. It describes mud which is neither very hard nor very fluid but having sufficient consistency to take the impression of the find:

Note —So TEN THEY dust for in it also the impression of foot can be seen it also means "the foot path. The word द्रम्म means grad द्रम्म in a having the force of the keten affer "ya in the incres of the keten affer "ya in the little of the little of the keten affer "ya in the little of the keten affer "ya in the little of the little of the keten affer "ya in the little of the li

१६४५ । मुखमस्यायहिँ । ४ । ४ । ६८ ॥

धावहरामावर्दं उत्पादन सहस्यास्तितावर्दं । मूलमावर्दि वया ते मूल्या स्ता ॥

1640 The affix at comes in the sense of 'whose root is eridicated,' after the word 'mula,' being in the first case in construction.

Case in construction.

The word भागाई from √वृद्ध to uproot, means uprooting = उत्पादने॥

मुख्येषामावाई = मृद्धा a kind of pulse e g मामा दशा ॥ These cereals cannot be

larrested without aprooting the whole plant.

Note — According to Padamanian the word should be wriff and not wriff with an end not by it

१६४१। सक्वायां घेत्रच्या । ४।४।८९ ॥

पेड एक्स्य प्रमाणको यह प्रस्यब स्मार्थे निवासने सङ्ग्राम् । पेत्रव्या बन्धक स्थिता ॥

1641 The word ইনুম্বা is irregularly formed, being a Name

This word is formed by adding पुत्र and त्र to चेतु । It has notite on the final चेतुत्तवा कार्या to the final चेतुत्तवा them to a creditor in this charge of a debt or as a pelogic to assuity the debt from her milk it is also chief diagram. As चेतुत्तवो त्रका स्थापन !! See Amarakesha II 9 72 चेतुत्तवा स्थापन ।

१६४२ । सहस्रतिमा सञ्जूके इय । ४ । ४ । ६० ॥ गृहपतिर्धेत्रमानक्षेत्र सञ्जूको गाईपकार्योग ॥

1642 The affix we comes in the sense of joined

with', after the word 'grahapata' in the third case in construction

The word guhapate means 'sacrificer' Thus मुहब्रिया घड = नार्मुबर 'the Garbapatya Fire': i e a Fire particularly consecrated by the House-holder

Nete -The word units of the last a tracke libe real into it thus migrati means a particular lite and not every thing rolating to a quart to The first to

which husband (grilapati), together with or joined with his wife, performs marrifee is called Garbapadya. That sacrifice cannot be performed in Dakshinegai. Or that fire in which Gribapati bymas are recited is called Garbapatya.

१६४३ । नैवियोधमीवियम्लम्लर्सातातुजाध्यस्तार्यतुल्यमाप्यवध्यानास्यस-मसमितसम्मितेषु । ४। ४। ६१ ॥

भराभवस्य सम्प्रकृति । व्यवस्य तुल्या वयस्यः । धर्मण प्राप्यं धर्ममू । विवेश प्रष्टो विद्याः । ग्रन्न भावाः सार्ये नाष्ट्रम् । वयसाः तुल्या वयस्यः । धर्मण प्राप्तः स्वत्यः । स्वत्यः । प्राप्तास्यं मूल्यम् । मूल्यः । स्वत्यः । सीत्याः सामसं सीत्यः चेषम् । तुल्याः समितं तुल्यम् ।

1643. The affix यत् comes after the words तो 'a boat', चयम् 'ago', धर्म 'merit', तिप 'poison', मूल 'a root', मूल 'cupital', सीता'a furrow', and दुला 'a balance', in the senses respectively, of "to be crossed", "hke,", "attainable", "to be put to death", "to be bent down", "equivalent to ", "united with" and "equally measured".

The words in the above must be all in the Instrumental case in construction, for the sense of the affix shows that they should be so. Thus:---

 नावा तार्यय=वार्यय 'water'' a river', literally, what can be crossed by a boat.

- 2. वयसा सुरुवा = वयस्यः 'a friend', lit, one alike in age.
- 3. धर्मेश माध्यम्=धैम्येम् 'what is attainable through dharma'.

Not: —Could not this form have been croived by the not stirs unierth (IV. 6, 92 S. 1641)? No, খাঁৱৰ formed by that aphorism means 'what is consistent with dharma' 'what is just'. The present খানী refers to the 'fruit', the other tot his 'est'.

- विदेश वद्धाः = विक्याः ' who deserves to be put to death by poison'.
- मृत्रेवानास्यम् = मृत्यम् "price" lit, or "to be overpowered or bent by the root".

Mote:—The word भाषाव्य (which is formed from the root नम् 'to bow' by the affix जाबू contrary to rule III 1.98 8.2844 which required and). means sign-refered which ought to be over-powered'; hence ज्यान means the price, worth, can', because raticles like: cloth' & or are produced by the out-lay of slock or capital (मून); 'price' being a thing which, because it is capital plus profit, is superior to capital, and clus by price or multyma, the capital of "white is over-powers".

6. भूकत सुना = मून्य: 'purchasable' lit, 'equivalent to capital' e.g. cloth

 मूलन सनः = मूल्यः 'purchasable' lit, 'equivalent to capital' e. g. cloth परः i. e. equivalent acquisition resulting from the employment of capital.

7. हीतवा स्थितं =सीक्षं 'a field', lit. 'measured out by furrows' according to Dr Ballanty ne.

Note —The word stiffen is equivalent to titte 'united with' according to Editiki tilly therefore, literally means 'a ploughed field' : e 'what is united with furrows —The affix will apply also to words cading with tillen, o g vivelies require the control of the

8 तुलवा समित्=हुस्यप्' equal'ht, 'meted out by the balance' समित means सनान सहय।

१६४४ । धर्मप्रथयेन्यायादनपेते । ४ । ४ । ९२ ॥

धर्माद्वपेत धर्म्यम् । पश्चम् । शर्म्यम् । स्वाट्यम् ॥

1644 The affix va comes in the sense of 'not deviating therefrom', after the word 'dhaima,' 'pathin,' 'arthin' and 'nyana' heing in the ablative case in construction

The ablative construction is inferred from its employ ment to the solvia itself. Thus प्रवेतवनन के प्रतेष just' 'not deviating from ment!' Similarly वैद्यह्म, गुलिक्ष्य व्याव्यवनन तन् एया न तु सम्पन्नेत्रयया 'wholesome diet,' बैंप्यूंस् ति , नेत्व्यम्' just, suitable

Acc.—The word ERRI (IV 4 69 S 1641) governs this sairs also, and hones the derivatives must have the above meanings

१६४५ । छन्दसो निर्मिते । ४ । ४ । ६३ ॥

छन्त्रसा निर्मित छन्त्रस्यम् । इच्छवा कृत्रमितार्थे ॥

1645 The after an comes in the sense of 'mide,' after the word 'chandrs,' being in the Instrumental case in construction

Thus छन्द्रसा निर्मित न्छन्द्रस 'made at will The word छन्द्रस is here synonymous with दृष्ट्रा 'will wish desire fancy' &c, and does not mean 'metre or Veda'

१६४६। उरसोऽणच १४ । ४ । ६४ ॥

शासन । उस्सा निर्मित प्रत्र शीरस । उस्स्य ॥

1646 The affix লফ as well us ব্য comes after 'uras,' in the 3id cuse in construction, in the Sense of 'made.'

The πq is drawn into the stra by the particle $\pi r = \pi \cos r \pi t \hbar \pi = \sin \theta$, when soon not an adopted soon for produced through the lonis. With $\pi \pi t$ the form will be given in These words denote son and not anything produced from the lon, because the word $\pi \pi \pi t = \pi t$.

१६४७ । हृद्यस्य प्रियः । ४ । ४ । ६५ ॥ इसो देशः । हृद्यस्य दक्षेक्षति हृद्यक्षः ॥

1647. The affix অব comes in the sense of 'loved,' after the word 'hyridaya,' in the genitive case in construction.

The construction is shown by the aphorism itself. Thus great fur= ইনা (VI. ২. ০১. ০৪৪) 'r deseant to the heat' e.g. দুলী ভাল এব কাল n

Note:—But we cannot say हता: युक्त: the word संज्ञायाँ (IV. 4. 99 S. 1641) governs this salars also, and thus restricts the meaning of the word.

१६४⊏। बन्धने चर्षी। ४। ४। ६६॥

एक्कश्चर्यात् प्रधम्साहरूथमे यत् स्वाहेवेऽभिधेये । हर्कस्य बन्धनं हत्तो वशीकरणमन्त्रः ॥

1648. The affix यद comes in the sense of a bond, after the word 'hridaya', being in the genitive construction, when the word denotes a 'hymn'.

The word बुस्सब्द is understood in the stira. The word बुस्स gives the sense of the affix and is qualified by the word खूरि u. That by which a thing is bound is called बन्दर्स u. The word खूरि means here the Veda or the Vaidie bymn. Thus खुस्सब बुस्सब्द्रिय चूरिय: 'the Mantra by which the heart of another can be irrought under one's control', i.e. a wiffrest ward.

१६४९ । मतजनहत्नात्करणजल्पकर्पेषु । ४। ४। ६७ ॥

भवं ज्ञामं बस्य करम्। भारः साधनं धा महाम् । जनस्य जल्पो जन्मः) इतस्य आपों इत्याः ॥

1649. The affix and comes after words 'mata', 'jana', and 'hala', in the sense respectively of 'means', 'gossip', and 'drawing', the words being in the sixth case in construction.

Thus मतस्य करणं = मैदार 'the means of acquiring knowledge'. Mata means knowledge. चनस्य जल्दा = कैस्या 'a rumour'. इतस्य जर्प: = इतस्य ploughed'. Not: := 50 also शिहरूब: चिहरूब: फिर tadania vidhi applito स्परीसाहरूपये गरियो ॥

१९४० तत्र साधः । ४ । ४ । ६८ ॥

जावे साधुः सद्याः । सामग्रु साधुः सामन्यः । वे चाभावकमैयोधिते प्रकृतिभावः । क्रमंण्यः । क्राण्यः ॥

1650. The affix va comes after a word in the locative construction, in the sense of 'excellent in regard hereto'.

S 1154) 'conversant with the Sama-Veda' So also अनुष्य, प्राप्य &c. The engy here means प्रशिव, or बांग्य 'expert' and 'fit', and does not mean वस्त्राच्या 'a benefactor or a good person'

Thus mru ung: = murd (The un remains unchanged by VI. 4 168

Note —When the sense is that of 'good', the autra स्से हितस (V.15) will apply.
१६५२ । प्रतिज्ञालाविष्यः स्त्रम् । ध । ध । ६६ ॥

मिजन साधु प्रतिश्वनीन । साधुगीन । सार्यजनीन । वैश्वजनीन ॥

1651 The affix राज्य comes in the sense of 'excellent

in tegard thereto, after the word 'pratijana' &c
This debats বৰু ৷ Thus ব্যৱসা আছু = মানিস্থান (VII । ২ 5 475)

'suitable against an adversary' or 'who is excellent for every person'. So also অনুদান আৰম্ভান, ইমান্ত্ৰনান ম

also सायुगीन सार्वक्रमान, कैश्वक्रमीन ॥ १ म्रांतक्रम १ इत्युग 3 स्तुग, ४ सत्रपुग ६ वर्षुण ६ वर्षुम, 7 वरस्यक्रम, ८ सम्बद्धकान १ मर्वक्रम १० विश्वकान, 11 महाजान, 12 प्रत्यक्रम ॥

१९५२ । मकाएषु । ४ । ४ । १०० ॥

भन्ने मध्यमे भानत सालय ॥

1652 The affix w comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto', after the word 'bhakta',

This debars यत्। Thus, भक्ते साध्य = भाकता सालय 'rice,' lit suitable or excellent for food'

१६५३ । परिचदो वय । ४ । ४ । १०१ ॥

परिषदः । परिषदः हनि दोनदिमाभाग्योऽपि । पारिषदः ॥

1658 The affix we comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto', after the word 'parishad' (as well as w)

This debars $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}} \in \mathbf{H}$ thus $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}) = \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}})$ to the affix $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}$ is also employed here by the method of splitting up a single sutra into two Thiss' (1) areast and (2) on $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}$. Thus $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}) = \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}) = \mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}}(\mathbf{x}_{\mathbf{q}})$ one versed in the affairs of a council, 'a minister'

रदप्र। कथादिज्यसकः । ४ । ४ । १०२ ॥

कयाया साधुकाधिक ॥

1654 The affix 35 comes in the sense of 'exceellent with regard thereto', after the words 'kathû' &c.

Thus with legate theleto, atter the words 'Aathâ.' &c.

Thus with any - 本版 [4元 (布里 + 本元 - 元里 + ** 文 VI 4 148 S 311) =

Tiv + 支不 (VII ~ 116 S 2282) 'a narritor of stories'

1 कथा, ² विकथा, ³ विश्वकथा ०, ⁴ संकथा *, ⁵ विकण्डा, ⁶ कुष्टविट् (कुष्ट विट फ़िटचित्) 7 जनवाइ, 8 जनवाइ, 9 जानीवाव * (!) 10 वृत्ति, 11 संग्रह (सद्ग्रह), 12 सुस् 13 मस्त, 14 आयुर्वेदः॥

१६५५ । गुडादिक्यष्ठञ् । ४ । ४ । १०३ ॥

गुड साधुगीडिक इन्तः। सानुको बदः॥

1655. The affix ES comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto', after the words 'guḍa &c.'

This debars यत् u Thus हुई सामु: = गाँडिक: 'sugar-cane' lit. 'excellent in making sugar'. साक्तकः 'barley' lit. suitable for making saktu.

1 ग्रज, 2 क्रल्माय, 3 सबतु, 4 जपूप, 5 मांसीवन, 6 इक्ष, 7 वेख, 8 संमान. 9 संघात, 10 संकाम *, 11 संबाह, 12 प्रवास, 13 निवास, 14 उपनास ॥

१६५६ । पथ्यतिथिवस्तिस्वपतेर्द्वन् । ४ । ७ । १०४ ॥

प्रथि साधु पायंत्रम् । स्नातियंशम् । यसमं वसतिस्तन साधुनासतेर्थः राषिः । स्नापतेर्थं धनम् ॥

1656. The affix তম্ comes in the sense of 'excellent with regard thereto', after the words 'pathi', 'atithi',

'vasati' and 'svapati'. This debars बस् ॥ Thus पि साक्षुः = पायेबम् (VII. 1. 2 S. 475) 'provision for journey'. सातियेशव 'hospitality', वासतेव 'habitable' as वासतेवी सविः, स्वापतियम् ' wealth, property '.

१६५७ । समायायः । ४ । ४ । १०५ ॥

1737: 1)

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1657. The affix यद comes after the word 'sabhâ' when the sense is 'excellent with regard thereto.'

This debars wa the difference being in accent (111, 1, § S, 3708 and VI. I. 185). Thus समायां साहा: = सम्यः 'refined' lit. fit for society.

१९५८ । समानतीर्थे वासी । ४ । ४ । १०७ ॥

साधुरिति निवृत्तम् ॥ वसवीति वासी । समाने तीर्थे गुरी वसतीति संतरिर्थः ॥

1658. The affix यद comes in the sense of 'resident therein', after the word 'samana-tirtha', in the locative construction.

The anuvritti of सामु: now ceases. The word तीर्थ means here ग्रह 'Preceptor'. Thus समाने तीर्थ गासी = ससीटर्थ: (VI. 3, 87 S. 1015)—'a fellowstudent', who both dwell under the same preceptor,

१६५६ । समानोदरे शयित थ्रो चोदात्तः । ४ । ४ । १०८ ॥ समाने बन्दे प्रायतः स्थितः समानीतयो भाता ॥

in constinction

as it was in the last the udatta here falls on at it

sleeps, after the word 'sâmânodara' in the locative constituetion, and the udâttri falls on the letter স্থা গ্র The word মন্তির is equal to দিবল 'remain Thus মুন্নিম্ আনিল = ব-' নালাঁহর' 'uterine brother i e who has slept in the same wormb See VI 3

SS S cold १८६० । स्तेत्राय १४।४।१०६॥ वेदर । स्तेत्राय १४।४।१०६॥ वेदर । सत्त्राय १४।४।१०६॥ 1660 The affix य comes after the word 'sodura,'

in the sense of 'who sleeps,' the word being in the 7th case

· Here ends the chapter on Pragghitiya

By sutra VI 3 88 सनाम 13 optionally changed to स before the word इन्ह when यन follows Thus रानामोहर संवित = सार्व्य म Here हो। 15 not udåtta

अथ तद्धितऋयहिधि प्रकरणम् ॥

CHAPTER XXXII,

THE AFFIXES & and धन्।

१६६१। प्राक् कीताच्छः । ५ । १ । १ ॥

तेन जीसमित्रतः ग्राक् छोऽधिकियसे ॥

being the ruling affix thereafter,

1661. From this sûtra forward up to 'tena-krîtam' V. 1, 37 S. 1702 the affix 'chha' bears rule.

Note:—The affix g has the various sames taught in these thirty-roren Solras V. 1.1 to 37 S. 1702. Thus in the Solras Artificht emitable for that, V. 1.5 S. 1055 the word g must be read to complete the sense. Thus affix in the solid vings, anching g, anching g, anching g, anching g, anching g, anching g, particular, spractic u The limitation of the jurisdiction of g has been indicated in the salten with report to the meaning of the effix, and not with regard to the affix. As an affix, p has no force begat V. 1, 17, S. 1570 the affix x 30.

१६६२। उगवादिश्यो यत । ५।१।२॥

प्राव् क्रीताक्ष्रिय । उदर्शानाक्ष्याक्ष्य्य वस्याक्ष्यस्याक्ष्यः । नामि नर्भ ण ० ॥ मधीरहः । मध्यकक्षत्रम् । स्पत्रामाविवेदम् ॥ द्यानः त्रांबसस्यं या च वीर्यव्यपः ॥ ग्रन्थम् । श्रुप्यम् । क्रप्रते। उत्तरः च ० ॥ क्राय्यः ॥

1662. The affix 'yat' comes after a pratipadika ending with a (long or short), and after the words at and the rost, the senses of the affix being those taught upto Satra V. 1. 37 S. 1702.

The senses of Prak-kritlya affixes are three, viz those taught in sutras V. 1.5, S. 1665 V. 1.12 S. 1674 and V. 1.16 S. 1678. This are debars to the

Act: —the words untrage meaning 'a kind of leather', and wer' is lind of green officing', and agging kind of food \(\), at least in \(\) and a drag overned by this sides, in spite of V. 1. 15 S. 1677. which applies expecially to leathers, and Y. I. 4 S. 1677, and it whether which applies expectally to offening and 'food modification.' This is not example where a subsequent sidty does not delease prior with (1.6. 2). Thus wares are applied where a subsequent sidty does not delease prior with (1.6. 2). Thus wares are also were also with the subsequent sidty does not delease prior with (1.6. 2). Thus wares of the words of the words of the subsequent sidty does not delease prior with (1.6. 2). Thus wares of the words of the w

Gana Satra — Aliki is replaced by An when the affix any is added.
Thus Aliki find = 412 meaning the "akis, axie" ht. 'fitted for the nory of the wheel "or a wood fit to be made the name of a wheel or arrang the grease

Note - When the word mist means 'the navel' of a hrung being, then it will not take this may but it will take the may of V 1.6 S 1666 In that one, my will not

isplace mind, e.g. mind+max=myax 'savable for nacel'; e. oil

Gana Sidra—The word equ takes samprastrons, when changed to

g. and optionally this g is lengthened, and the udatta accent falls on the
final As equ + max=myder or myt exp=mynt fit for a dog. Contrary to VI 4

Lil. the g of even is not clieded before the tradition after man.

Gana Satra —The final of the word ক্ষম্য replaced by আৰহ্. e g. ক্ষম+ হাৰ ক্ষম+ হাৰ বিশ্ব ক্ষম কুষ্ 'a well'.

ा सो, 2 हरिस्, 3 संकार. 4 विच, 5 वाईस्, 6 कटका 7 स्वारा (स्वरा). 8 युन, 9 केशा '0 कुप (कड्). 11 सामि नाम प. 12 क्रान सम्बारणे वा मा र्रायिक स्वरातियोगीन वानेसारामा 13 कपोड़ महत्त्व, 14 कृष्ठ, 15 त्वारे, 16 सर (कर). 17 त्वारा अगुरू, 19 कार्यम् (स्वराज, कर्षा) 10 सुरू, 21 विच, 22 विज्ञ, 23 विज्ञ (विंत) 24 स्क्रण ।

१६६३ । फ्रायलाचा संज्ञायामः । ५ । १ । ३ ॥

शत्यान् । कम्बस्यमृणापलधानम् । संज्ञायां किन् । कम्बनीया कर्णां ॥

1663. The affix va comes in the Prak-kritiya senses, after the word 'kambala', when a name is meant.

This debars 'china' Thus জনবল + বন্ কাৰ্যন 'A kambalya measure of wool'=100 Palas of wool 'This is the name of a measure, such as কাৰ্যনালয় গ্ৰ

Why do we say time!? Observe काबद्धीया जुलां " woo! " lit 'fit for making blanket', which is formed by हा ॥

१६६४। विमापा द्विरपूपादिश्यः। १।१।४॥

कालिके विकि वालिकीवयः पुरिवास्थानग्द्रमः । प्रीतार्थावाः । कानुष्यवः । युग्तिव्यः।

1664. The affix at comes optionally after the words denoting, 'offering,' and after "apûpa &e," in the sense of Prakskritiva.

Thus unfit eft, "fit for making unfun" i"e curd —or unfitfit with to so also greaten or grantful entities, 'suitable for making Perodan' i e, a kind of sice.

Note — The word gift occurs in the multiple lass (V. 1.2.8. 1972) and it mentactify takes any there being no option. The gift less, therefore, means things decor a, sacrab all effecting, and not the word form "last".

gu agen utter aufdijd bi anfind bi anliftel bi

) अपूत् 2 सण्डुल, 3 (वानुष), 4 अश्मेष, 5 वानुष, 6 वानुष, 7 पुण्णः 8 चीत्व , 8 प्रानेष, 7 पुण्णः 8 चीत्व , 9 स्पृत्तं 10 पुत्तः 11 स्थित्व, 12 प्रानीष, 15 पुण्यः 15 अर्थकः 16 अर्थकंशकः, 16 स्पीतः, 17 आर्थः, 18 प्रोत्तानसंस्वस्, 19 पुत्रः, 25 स्तुत्वतः 21 पीत् (वीत्), 22 वायः, 25 वसः, 25 वसः, 25 वसः, 26 वसः,

Gana Sutra:—The affix an comes optionally after words deposing modifications of food: such as usq # In the case of 'saktu' however, no option is allowed. See V. 1, 2 S. 1662.

१६६५ । तस्मै हितम् । ५ । १ । ५ ॥

धरहेभ्यो हिनी परर्शिया गोपुळ्। शहूने हिसं शहून्तं बहर । गण्यम । इनिष्यम ॥

1665. An affix comes after a word in the fourth case in construction, in the sense of 'good for that.'

Thus वस्तेम्यो हिला मेहुक = वस्तिम ' fit for caives' i.e. a cow-milker. So also बहुने हिने = मस्का-प्रमुच्च = प्रमुच्च (VI. 4, 146, S. 847, VI. 1, 79 S. 63). अर सहस्ये वाह, 'wood', 'fit for a stake' गण्यम् ; हानेश्वम् ॥

१६६६। शरीरावयवाश्चरः ५ । १ । ६ ॥

दस्यम् । सण्काम् । ० मस् गासिकाराः ॥ नस्यम् । माभ्यम् ॥

1666. The affix यद comes in the sense of 'good for that,' after a word denoting a part of the body.

The word πθτ means animal organism. This debate 0, thus, transport 'good for the teeth' Άνναμ, δίμανα, δίμανα

तस्, and the word कुछ follow: as, तस्म, तस्म, तम् शुरुः। The बन् is taught in 1V. 3. 55 S. 1430 and V. 1. 6 S. 1666; बन् is taught in V. 4. 45 S 2006.

The word futty 'head', is also governed by this rule, but farm is replaced by slidy before my by the next sutra.

१६६७ । ये चाता जिते । ६ । १ । ६१ ॥

शाही सार्वते वरे विषयपदान्य गीर्वमित्राः स्थान् । शीर्वण्यः । तांद्रमे जिस् । तिम रण्टाने विषयति ॥ या देवेषु ॥ शीर्वण्याः विषम्याः ग केषाः । कवि शीर्व देति याच्यम् ॥ त त्राष्ट्रदेशं कार्वेत शिरसः शीर्वात्रसः । स्थुण्यस्य द्वे स्थीर्वार्थिन् ॥

1667. There is the substitution of श्रीप्रंच, for शिरम् when a Taddhita affix beginning with $\bar{\bf u}$ follows.

The word shift is understood here, from the proceeding AchtAchtylag shire. This rule traches substitution. The original for which this substitution comes is not given in the select, we must infer it. The apprepriate original is large. Thus shirm by the shirt of its form atternation.

by V 1 6 5 1666 The word they retains its original form before this affix ag, the final ag not being replaced by anything else (VI 4 168 5 1154) Why do we say when 'a Taddhita affix follows? Observe far early farcast here us up to a Taddhita affix, and so there is no substitution

Var —The substitution is optional when meaning 'hair' As शरिपेखा केवा कर दिवस्या केवा व

Vart —There is the substitution of the for form, when a Taddhita affix beginning with a rowel follows

Prints the second colors
Thus দুলি দিটোওয়ে = দাবৈখনি formed by adding the Patronymic affix
इस (IV 196 S 1096) So also स्थानित्स इंग =स्पेलपीर्यंत ।

१६६८ । खलयबमापतिलबुगब्रह्मणध्य । ५ । १ । ७ ॥

खराय हित सहस्यम् । कादम् । मान्यम् । तिस्यम् । सूच्यम् । क्रह्मण्यम् । चाह्रस्या ॥

1668 The affix va comes in the sense of 'good for that,' after the word 'khala,' 'yava,' 'māsha,' 'tila,' 'yṛisha' and 'brahmana'

This debara छ ॥ Thus लेश्यम् "suitable for threshing floor' So also वैंडवम नीस्वम, त्वस्यम्, वृंकम् or अझण्येम् त

Note —No secondary derivatives can, however be formed of the following বৃষ্টা বিশ্বৰ সন্মানিকা বিশ্ব the fall phrases must be used in these cases, for these words take neither & nor অৰ্ though ব্ৰথ চন ব্ৰণ and সন্তান্ত চনাটোলা য

The word win the satra indicates that the rule applies to words other than those enumerated. Thus was formation a

१६६६। सजाविषयां ध्यन्। ५। ६। ६॥

अजय्या युधिः । ऋषिय्याः।

1669. The affix ध्यन् comes in the senes of 'good for that,' after the words 'aia 'and 'avi.'

This debars 'chha.' Thus সালফো আুটি: 'the yellow jasmine called yùthi.' স্থিক্ষা অধি: ৷৷

१६७० । श्रात्मन्त्रिश्वजनभोगोत्तरपदात्स्यः । ५ । १ । ६ ॥

1670. The affix 'kha' comes in the sense of 'good for that,' after the words 'atman,' and 'visvajana' and after compounds having the word 'bhoga' as their second term.

This debars हा॥ In the sûtra, the न of धारमम् has not been elided, indicating that it should not be compounded with the word माम which would have been the case otherwise. It therefore follows from this irregular construction of the sûtra, that the word मोग्यामा does not apply to the words united and दिश्यमा, but these words are themselves prairfit. Thus धारमा न स्व = धारमाशिम्स 'suitable for one's self' the म of âtman, which required to be clided by VI. 4. 1495 5079, is saved by the next sûtra.

्रदेणरः। श्रात्माध्वानी स्त्रे । ६ । ४ । १६६ ॥

्ती से बहुत्या स्तिः। ज्ञायाने हित्यायमधीनम् । विश्वज्ञतीनम् । वर्षणस्यारिकेयने ०॥ यही-तपुरस्यादृष्टीरिक छ एमः विश्वज्ञतीयम् ॥ यव्यज्ञतादुरस्ययामम् ॥ ॥ यव्यज्ञत्तीनम् ॥ सर्वजनाहम् स्वा ॥ सर्वजनिकः। सर्वजनीकः। सर्वजनाहम् ०। मार्वजनाहम् । मार्वजनीकानः। सिन् श्रीमीयः। सन्त्रमीयोगः। ज्ञासार्वार्वजन्ते ॥ मार्वजनीतिमः॥

1671. The final of the stems স্থানের and স্থান্ত্র remain unchanged before the affix আ।

Thus श्वासमें हिलं = वारममीनः (V. 1.9. S. 1670).

Note: — स्थानमञ्जूतनी (V. 2.16 S. 1817) शाध्त्रनील: 8 But त्रस्यस्य and पाध्यस् ॥ The first is formed by the samisfants affix रच्च added to the avyayibhāva (V. 4.198 S. 678), and the latter by बाच्च (V. 4.85 S. 958).

So also free referently suitable for all men. The word বিহন্তন must be a karmadhàraya compound, meaning 'all men,' for the application of this rule; when it is a Tatpurusha or a Bahuwihi compound, it will take তা। As, Bursanta nike absendant' beneficial for man-thind.

Vart :—So also after Karmadharaya Compound ध्याजन, e, g, पंपाजनीतम, otherwise पंपाजनीयम ॥

Vist:—After the Karmadharaya compound सर्वजन, there are the affixes डब्र् and छ, as सर्वजनीन and सर्वजनिकस् ; otherwise सर्वजनीयस् ॥

Vert:--- The affix তম comes always after the word নহাজন whether it be a Karmadharaya or a Tatpurusha, but not so when it is a Bahuvrihi Comby V 1 6 S 1656 The word the ware retains its original form before this affix $a \bar{q}$ the final was not being replaced by anything else (VI 4 168 S 1134) Why do we say when 'a Taddhita affix follows ? Observe by result forces as not a Taddhita affix and so there is no substitution.

Vârz —The substitution is optional when meaning hair' As डॉवेयबा केवा or विस्त्य कहा ॥

For the control of the substitution of the for first when a Taddhita affix becaming with a rowel follows

beginning with a rown tollows
Thus ছবিনামিয়াঁড়বল ভয়াবিখালি formed by adding the Patronymic affix
বুম (IV 1 95 S 1096) So also অনুসলিতে হবৰ সংঘালত্ত্বিক স

Note—Had the word been sqliqq (unstead of with as taught heren) then it would have retained its final g before it was affirms and would not have given the proper forms (VI 4 168 S 1164). Again in form any the squitter of effectively be adding areq (VI 7 18 8 1168) arease the afficulty—way (a) is a Tadds in affic beg mang with q when their sapple do to gridewiff we most apply the last vide and change the this nite offer wipq being the authentice of fixer as premarfact anotheristic of this also for the purposes of that role VI 1 of S 1667). The form which we get will be the splittediff of the role VI 1 of S 1667) with the segment of the splittediff of

१६६८ । जल्यसमापतिसम्बद्धाणकः । ५ । १ । ७ ॥

साराय दित रहरूवम् । यात्रम् । माध्यम् । तिस्यम् । बृध्यम् । झहाण्यम् । चाह्रस्था ॥

1668 The affix un comes in the sense of good for that 'after the word 'khala' 'yava' 'māsha,' 'tile,' 'vrisha' and 'brahmana'

This debars ए ।। Thus रेक्टबम् suitable for threshing floor So also बैस्बन, मास्यम् तस्यम् वृद्धम् ०० प्रकारमेम् ॥

Note — No secondary denvatures can honover be formed of the following वृद्धां हिलना ब्राह्मिया हिलना, the full phrases must be used in these cases for these words take neither ह nor यन though युप ४= नुषम् अर्थ कुला ४ = महासूच्य ()

The word or in the source indicates that the rule applies to words other than those enumerated. Thus time for even a

१६६६ । क्राजाबिक्या स्यन् । पू । १ । हा

क्रज्ञच्या युधिः। ग्रिपिच्या ॥

1669. The affix খ্ৰন্ comes in the senes of 'good for that,' after the words 'aja 'and 'avi.'

This debars 'chha.' Thus পালফো বুঝি: 'the yellow jasmine called yûthi.' অবিষয়া কুমি: ৪

१६७० । श्रात्मन्विश्वजनभोगोत्तरपदात्वः । ५ । १ । ६ ॥

1670. The affix 'kha' comes in the sense of 'good for that,' after the words 'atman,' and 'viscajuna' and after compounds having the word 'bhosa' as their second term.

This debars gil In the soltra, the most of grant has not been clided, indicating that it should not be compounded with the word with which would have been the case otherwise. It therefore follows from this irregular construction of the soltra, that the word similarity and so not apply to the words surregular departs, but these words are themselves prairfit. Thus granty are graveful or "suitable for note's self' the most of the man, which required to be clided by VI. 4, 149 5 679, is saved by the next start.

१६७१ । स्रात्माध्यानी खे। ६ । ४ । १६६ ॥

त्वी से प्रकृता स्त्रीः ग्राम्मे हित्रमानमधिनः। विश्वजनीतमः। वर्षभावविदेशवने ०॥ पदी-तानुस्त्रम् विद्याने स्वर्णाने विश्वजनीत्वत्। वरण्यनानपुरवेद्यानम् ^१॥ वश्यजनीतम्॥ सर्वजनादम् स्वर्णः क्षांकृतिस्वः। वर्षभजीतः। महत्रमादम् ०। महास्वनिकः। मानुमेगीनः। विद्वानेतिसः। व्यवनोतिसः॥ स्वास्वविद्यन्ते पाः वास्वविदेशीतः॥

1671. The final of the stems আন্দন and স্থান্দ remain unchanged before the affix অ ॥

Thus शासमें हिसं = ग्रास्मनीनः (V. 1.9. S. 1670).

Note: — सभ्यानसङ्ग्रासी (V. 2.16 S. 1817) जाञ्चनीतः ।। But प्रशासन् कार्य नाप्यम् ॥ The first is formed by the samindanta affix रूच added to the arysylbhāra (V. 4.108 S. 678), and the latter by सम्ब (V. 4.85 S. 958).

So also বিষয়বালনিৰ 'suitable for all men.' The word বিষয়াল must be a karmadhāraya compound, meaning 'all men,' for the application of this rule; when it is a Tatpurusha or a Bahuvihl compound, it will take হ' ii As, বিষয়ালয় কিন্তু বিষয়ালয় কিন্তু ক

Vart:—So also after Karmadharaya Compound वेथअन, e, g, वंथजनीनन, otherwise वेथअन(स. ।

Vart:—After the Karmadharaya compound सर्वजन, there are the affixes द्रज्य and ख, as सर्वजनीय and सर्वजनिकम्; otherwise सर्वजनीयम्॥

Vârt.— The affix इस comes always after the word गहामान whether it be a Karmadhāraya or a Tatpurusha, but not so when it is a Bahuvrihi Compound As महासनाय दिस माहाजरनेका । In a Bahuvrihi et will be महासनीय with हा ग

Compounds having পান as their final term also take the affix জ as,

গানুকাগীত and বিকুনাথিত it The word গাঁণ means 'body But মাধ্যুৰ and
বিষয়ে with m , when the word গাঁণ does not follow

Vdrt —The words राजा and शाणार्थ followed by 'bhoga' take always the affix ख as शक्तमोगीन and शाणार्थभोगीन ॥

Gana sitts — In the case of আংশ্রেকার্নার্নার the ন ss not changed mio ল (YIII' 4 2) The world do not take the affix ex when used angly As, টেট্ট্রেন, লাখানান দ্বিন্ন, no Tix heng employed

१६७२। सर्वपरुपाभ्यां णडजी । ५ । १ । १०॥

(२००१) में प्रधुवनात्त्व चन्न में १९६० हैं। यह वर्षिय है। यह वर्षाय है। यह वर्षाय है। यह वर्ष्य है। यह वर्ष है। यह वर्ष्य है। यह वर्ष है। यह वर वर्ष है। यह वर्

1672 The affixes u and an come respectively in the sense of good for that, after the words, and and optimisha.

Vâri —The affix ज comes optionally after सर्वे वड सर्वसमें दित = सर्वायन वा

Pdit —The affix বল comes after পুজুৰ when the word so formed means 'slaughter', 'modification', 'a crowd', or 'made by him', The word ক্ৰ is placed in the middle of the Dvandra according to

The superstart = नीहरूव 'man slaughter' Here खुलु (IV 3 120. S

1500) is debarred. So also बुह्दस्य विकार =पीहर्षेष "human". Here सम् (IV 3 154 S 1532) is debarred

Similarly in the sense of ting "crowd," as in the following line of Macha.—

एकाकिनोऽपि परित पैरुपेबन्ता इय ।। Here also the खाण् of सस्य समूह 28 विकारका

So also in the sense of 'the book composed" the affix we would have come, but thus debars it. When the thing made is not a book but "place &c then no other stira applies and this ordinars was a with Thir ψάναι μαι a human book", as opposed to νάναψα wit 'the non-human Velos'. So also ψάναι απει 'a man but paise."

१६७३। माणवचरकाभ्यां सञ् । ५। १। ११॥

माज्यस्य दिल मास्यीनम् । चारकीलम् ॥

1673 'The affix any comes in the sense of 'good for that', after the words 'manaia', and 'charaka'.

This debars हु ॥ As माखवाब हिसं=माखवीनम् ॥ So also चारकीणन् ॥

१९७४ । तद्यीवस्तेः प्रस्तो । ५ । १ । १२ ॥ विस्तिताचकाषपुर्वनतात्तर्वायां प्रस्तो वाण्यावां स्वत्वयः स्वात् । अङ्गारेष्य पृताचि मङ्गा-

रीयाखि आछानि । प्राकारीया इष्टकाः । श्रङ्कव्यं नारु ।

1674. After a word being the name of a product, the above-mentioned affix secones, to denote a thing which

the above-mentioned affix \$\overline{\text{comes}}\$, to denote a time which is the primitive that is serviceable for that.

Note:—The word \$\overline{\text{m}} \overline{\text{R}}\$ means primitive or the material cause of a product.

The word tegin means 'the product' or 'modification of each primitive'. AND
**serviceable for that 'i.e. the primitive being serviceable for the preduct. The
word ART hove that the primitive must be certificable for that particular
product and nothing else. That is to say, an iffix will not come to denote any
product in general, but only when the primitive is serviceable for a primitary product
and nothing else. The word ART shows also that the word must be in the 4th case
when the affix is added. Some read the words ART significant this stars.

Thus sugglish fearing sum's agreet's sugglished states' wood serviceable

Thus जहाराओं (क्यान क्यान आधार का Thicks service the for making a making a making charcoal) so also मक्सिया इंडका 'bricks service the for making a wall'. Here अनुसर्गिय and मानसर्गिय are formed by gr V. 1, 1. S. 1661 Similarly सहस्ये सह 'wood serviceable for a spear'.

Note:— Why do we say तर्यम् 'scruiceable thereto''? Observe यदानां भाना:, भागानां सत्तदा ।। Here there is modification of primitive, but सनत् is the product also of other things than भागा: such as सामा देख,

also of other things than thit; such to can coo.

Why do we say first: 'after n. product'? Observe उरकार्य स्प:, there is no
affix. For 張は' well' and दरक 'water' do not stand in the relation of 宋張语 and

तिकृति i.e. material cause and offeet. As 'water' is not the restribution or product of 'the well' though it is found in the well, and therefore the affice is not employed. Why do we say ngसी 'to denote a primitive.' Observe ureath सांत' is absent serviceable for a gword. The sword is a product of iron, but a sheath is not the

primitive of the sword, By using the words মন্ত্ৰান্ত and িকুলি it is further shown that the pra-

kriti is liable to medification or vikere,

१६७५ । छदिरुपधियलेर्डञ् । ५ । १ । १३ ॥

क्ताहिरोजाशि तृणानि । क्रांजवारतण्हुलाः ॥ दपथिसन्दारस्वार्थे इत्वति ० ॥ उपथीयेत इत्युपभीः स्पार्द्व त्रीपर्षयम् ॥

1675. The affix হন comes in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product, after the words 'chhadis,' 'upadhi', and 'bali' denoting the product.

This debars ह. Thus छाहियेयाचि तृसानि ,वालेवस्तण्डलाः ॥

Ishtt —The affix comes after the word बचाप without changing the sense. उप अधन राष्ट्रपणि =स्थापम part of a wheel between the nave and the croumference or the wheel itself. The word आर्थप्यस also means the same.

१६७६ । ऋषभाषानहोर्ज्यः । ५ । १ । १४ ॥

क्त काष्याद । शायन्या यस्त । शीवानह्या कृष्ट्या । यसण्यस्त्रयमेव पूरावयतियमेन। शोवानद्या पर्मे ॥

1676 The affix sq comes in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product after the words 'rishabha' and 'unangh denoting the products

This debars as it

Thus सार्थभ्या वास भीषानसा पुत्रक स Even when the primitive is leathe अस the affix hya will come after जपानह debarring by anticipation the पा of V 1 15 S 1677 Thus भीष्यक्ष पर्यं।

१६७७ । स्त्रीमीऽस्म । ५ । १ । १५ ॥ सम्बाद्या क्षा विक्रतिस्तराज्यातस्य स्थातः । ५५०० इत् यार्थः सर्वः । वार्थः सर्वः ॥

1677. The affix সূস্ comes in the sense of a primi tive serviceable for a product after a word expressing the

product of leather

The word with in the aphonism is in the gentive case. This wind debats is a This wind and wind with a leather serviceable for making a ward has and whater is a leather thone.

१९७८। सदस्य सदस्मित स्यादिति । ५।१।१६॥

१६०% । तदस्य वदास्मन् स्यादाता । ३ । १ । १ । ॥ भाकार मासापिककाना स्थादाकारीया दश्का । प्रासारीय सह। भाकाराज्ञीयन् स्यात् प्राकारीयो हेच । द्रान्तारों मीक्तिता व्यक्षानम्याराची । तेनक्ष । प्रासारा द्रवदेत्तस्य स्यात्रिते ॥

1678 The above mentioned affixes come after a word in the first case in construction, with the force of a genitive or locative when the word in the first case is egent of the verb 'syât',—in other words—the above mentioned affixes have also the sense of very well sufficient there to' and' very well sufficient to be made therein'

nd 'very well sufficient to be made therein'

Note —The word my shows that the word in construction must be in the

first case the words street of it and street in it show the senses of the after the word street it can be qualles the primitive, the word stiff a for the sake of distinct case

Thus मासार प्राचाय रष्टकाना स्वान् मानारिया रहका the bricks sufficient to raise a wall So also मासार्यक सह । Sum larly मानार्यक्षाम् रक्षान् मानारिकी है। place sufficient to make a wall therein मानारीका मनि स

Note:—The word exact being in the Potential Mood (feripfix) of ext 'to be', has the force of timing 'potentiality, anticioney' as given in Satins III, 3.
154. S. 2811 &c. Such as when the large number of birds makes it possible to risk a wall, we say utant ungularity entire in Similarly when the quality (gray) of a land, such as its area, situation &c, makes it possible to erect a palace therein, we say utant without the distribution of the possible to erect a palace therein, we say utantify the principle with a land, such as its area, situation &c, makes it possible to erect a palace therein.

In the examples under this edits, there is no medification (fuggt) of the primitive (agift) into a product, as was the case under sitter V. 1, 12. S. 1674. The examples under this sitter above merely the 'adequacy, finest or sufficienty' of a thing for a certain purpose. Herein lies the difference between this address and the previous nones.

The repetition of the word my twice in this eldra shows the existence of the Grammatical maxim; whiching parally parally price grant the case in construction to which the affix must be added must be shown in each case."

Why there is no affixing in this case: शासको देवनमञ् स्थात? The use of स्था in the Sûtra would prevent this, the force of स्था being that the clasical usage must be looked to in forming these derivatives.

१६७६। परिस्राया ढङ् । ५ । १ । १७ ॥

पारिखेबी मृतिः ॥

1679. The affix sq comes, after the word 'parikhâ' in the above senses of 'this is sufficient for that', and 'this is sufficient therein'.

This debars & II Thus पहिल्लाभी पुरिन 'land' sufficient to make a mote thereon'.

Up to this Satra was the governing force of the affixes হ and বৃদ্ Hereafter another affix will be taught.

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Here ends the chapter on € and वह affixes.

Ishn —The affix comes after the word बनाये without changing the sense. उपर्याचन रायुनीय = प्यागम part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference or the wheel itself. The word बोन्यूमस also means the same

१६७६ । ऋप्योगपानहोर्ज्यः । ५ । १४ ॥

हरूक्षप्रवाद । आर्षभ्या दक्त । औरताह्मा हुञ्ज । चर्मण्यव्ययनेय पूर्वविपविपयेत्। कोपानका पर्व ॥

1676 The affix zz comes in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product, after the words 'rishabha' and 'unanah' denoting the products

This debars is it

Thus जार्यश्व बाद कोषणाहो। पुरुष ॥ Even when the primitivous 'leathe चन्ने 'the affix hya' will come after चपानह debarring by anticipation the जा of V 1 15 S 1677 Thus कीपानहा चर्म ॥

१६७७। चर्मणोऽझ्। ४।१।१४॥

न्यमणी या विक्रतिस्तदाण तावभ स्थात । बधरी द्वर बाधी नर्म । बास्त्र न्यमी।

1677. The affix অস্ comes, in the sense of a primitive serviceable for a product, after a word expressing the product of leather

The word অৰ্থন 10 the aphorism is in the genitive case. This ব্যঃ debars হা ii Thus বাৰ্ত্ন অৰ্থ and বাবে অৰ্থ a leather serviceable for making a 'vard his 'and' varatra' 1 e a leather thong

१६७८। तदस्य तदस्मिन् स्यादिति । ५।१) १६॥

प्राप्त न राष्ट्रप्य प्रयास्त्राप्त स्थान्यात १ द १ द १ द १ व माकार नासामित्रकाना स्थान्याकारिया इटका । प्राप्तावीय शहर । भाकारोऽनिस्त् स्थात् बाकारीये वैद्य । इतिमानो लेकिका विषयानस्थानिक । नेतन्त्र न । शासारा देवस्तरस्य स्थानित ।

1678 The above mentioned affixes come after t word in the first case in construction, with the force of a genitive or a locative, when the word in the first case is agont of the terb 'spat',—in other words—the above-mentioned affixes have also the sense of 'very well sufficient there to and 'very well sufficient to be made therein'

Note — The word my shows that it a word in construction must be in the first case the words with 'of it' and wifeing 'in it' about the renace of the fix the word will 'item be' qualifies the primitive, the word will be 'item be' qualifies the primitive, the word will be seen that the word will be a seen to be a support of the word will be a seen to be a seen that the word will be a seen to be

Thus बाजार बाताय दशकात स्थान व्यावसीया रण्या 'the bricks sufficien to raise a wall So also बातार्थि बार ॥ Similarly बाजारासीय-तथे स्वाव = मानार्थि के place sufficient to make a wall therein वासानीया गृति ॥

Note:—The word start being in the Petential Mood ([strifter]) of eq. (to be), has the force of threat polarishity, sufficiently has given in Satras III, 3. 1848. S. 2811 &c. Such as when the large number of briefs makes it possible to raise a wall, we say utant uterification; eagli is Similarly when the quality (ngr) of a land, such as its area, situation &c, makes it possible to creek a paleon therein, we are interesting that n

In the examples under this efters, there is no modification (furth) of the primitive (ugin) into a product, as was the case under sites V. 1.12.8.1674. The examples under this eiths above merely the 'dedgeage,' finite or refliciency of a thing for a certain purpose. Herein lies the difference between this relate and the previous ones.

The repetition of the word us twice in this sites shown the existence of the Grammatical maxim: wheeless spentill using used for the Grammatical maxim: wheeless spentill using the state of an affix is more than one, the case is construction to which the sfix must be added must be shown in each case."

Why there is no affixing in this case: मासाई। देवदस्ताय स्वान? The use of इति in the Sûtra would prevent this, the force of इति being that the clasical usage must be looked to in forming these derivatives.

१६७६ । परिस्ताया ढङ् । ५ । १ । १७ ॥ पारिलेग्री मिनः ॥

1679. The affix EN comes, after the word 'parikha' in the above senses of 'this is sufficient for that', and 'this is sufficient therein'.

This debars क ।। Thus पारिकारी पुनिः 'land sufficient to make a mole thereon'.

Up to this Sûtra was the governing force of the affixes w and un Hereafter another affix will be taught.

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Here ends the chapter on 表 and 和有 affixes.

अथ तिहताहींच प्रकरगाम्॥

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE ARHIYA AFFIXES

१६८०। प्राग्वतेष्ठक् । ५ । १ । १८ ॥

तेन तुरुयोगित वर्ति वस्यति सतः मास् दम्पिकिसने ॥

1680. Upto Satra V 1. 115 S 1778. (excluding that) the affix 34 bears rule

Note —The effir rai greens all the exceeding others upto Surgradur three and has the somes given to it in Suran V | 37 S 1702 &c Shoully speaking the shir are over up only up to V 1 110 S 1773 and not opto 116 This in V 1 72, the offic are most be read, as quintified Structure of the offic are most be read, as quintified Structure of the offic are now to read, as quintified Structure.

१६८१ । आहीदगोपुरुष्ठसक्यापारिमाणाद्वस । ४ । १ । १९ ॥ सर्वसीकेतनक्ष्मक क्याधिकामध्ये क्योऽप्याद्वपपिष्टिको गावस्त्राधिकाकेका ॥

1681. Upto Sútra V.1 63 S 1728 nuclusive, the affix 55 bears rule, with the exception of the word 'gopuch-chia or a Numeral, or a word denoting a measure of capacity

१६८२ । असमासे निष्काटिम्य । ५ । १ । २० ॥

सारोदिसस्यक्त सीर्शनिति यावस्तातस्य स्टबान्धुवर्ततः । निष्कानिभ्यादसमास् उद्यः स्यार्गहीय-वर्तत् । निष्कितस् । सुनास् । सुवर्ताः ।

1682 The affix ≥5 comes after the words from &c, when they are not parts of a compound, the sense of the affix being that rought in the subsequent satrus upto V I 63, S 1702

The word चार्शन् is understood in the sutra also This रेस् debars हम् This शिक्तकेष !! But when it is a part of a compound, then the word first will take the affix $s_{\overline{s}}\eta$

Thus quiffer + an it Here applies the following rule.

Note: The following seven are nishkadi words: —1 मिल्ल, 2 पण, 3 पह, 1 भार, 5 पाइ; 6, होपा; 7, पाइ in Drops denotes measure, shapki denotes museral and world have alone as in

१६५३ । परिमाणान्तस्यासंग्राशास्यो ।: ७ । ३ । १७ ॥

उत्तरपङ्गुद्धिः स्वात् प्रिराहो ॥ परमिष्किकः । शतमासम्बर्धा नामकं भवति । इतः पाठः सदस्मविधितित । तेन खुनव्यम् । वयाष्ट्रधनिवावि ॥ इतः कर्ष्यं तः स्वयमपृर्ववशयां स्वयमहरूपं प्राप्तविष्यिते तरास्तुकि ॥ मरास्थाविकः । देशसायविकः । बास्त्रविनि किस् । द्वार्था प्रयोगनां जीनां

हिम्मर्पम् । बिर्ग्रापण कीते दार्गादक्ष्म् मा भूत् । कि तु ठक्ष् । बिग्रीविकस् ॥ 'सर्वसा ' इति (कम् । पञ्चकः सामाः परिमाणमस्य पाञ्चकशाविकस् । शदस्य परिमाखामिति इक्ष्मः ॥

1683. After a numeral, the first vowel of a word denoting mass in its widest sense (with the exception of sur) gets the Vriddhi before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory \(\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{u}_0, \text{or} \mathbf{x}, \text{when the word so formed does not mean a Nane.} \)

Thus परमनेश्विककः ()

The words 'assamáse etc when they are not parts of a compound' of the last stdra are jiábajaka, indicating that in the preceding sitras the tadanta-viditi applied. Thus we have not only गरंक, but ground also (V. 1. 2. S. 1662), not only अपूर्वस्य but उपस्तुक्त्य also (V. 1. 4. S. 1664). But in the sitras that follow, the tadanta-vididia inpulse only when the first member of the compound is a numeral, and that too when there is no luk-elision of the affix. As suredipase, and देशाराजीह्य श. (But when not preceded by a numeral, the tadanta-vididia of ose not apply: as supergravagine in No. 180 S. ow casy 'then there is no luk'. Observe प्राप्ते वार्याश्वित श्री श्री Why down say 'then there is no luk'. Observe प्राप्ते वार्याश्वित श्री श्री प्रार्थ करीन वित्यत्वित श्री with serior start ut V. 1. 26 S. (501).

Why do we say 'when it is not a name?' Observe पंपक्रताविकम् ॥ It has taken the affix कम् by V. 1. 57 S. 1723.

Note: — The word offerent in this state has its technical signification, and not it typological receas. Technically utform does not include force, spready, cally it does. Piquia has read this word utform in come states in its training arms, in others in its right content of the state of the piquia arms, in others in its right content of the state of the piquia arms, in others in its right content of the state of the piquia arms, in others IV, 1, 26, 8, 480 s, 302 s and V, 1, 57, 3, 1723 the etymological sense is mean. Technically utform means triply on on measure of capacity, and surface, numby length and breath and reight or depth, such as quay (6.), a, cubic measure and a space measure. In this seque, to be to be deligated from the work were of length or Beast measure.

called Enjoy such as a finite 'a coubit' do on the one side, and the measures of weight, technically called grains such as qui do on the other side. In about Guille meass a measure of weight or gravidy, uffrig means a measure of Yolmoo or capacity, targu means a lineal measure and a stugris beyond all these

Note —Q Is not the employment of the word खुदागाहे in the Stitu redunddant? For by the maxim स्वाध्या मानिश्वेद स्वाध्याहिया तीर that which cancel possibly be anything but a principalish does not contrary to 1.7 2, 8 25, denote that which each with it but it denotes only stell, the principalish fives being expecially mentioned in the fitting the relief will apply to the word fixes and not be a word endow with fixes.

While in the alters subsequent to the V 1 20, 8, 1622 the tadasta-right applies only to words preceded by a Sushiyit and that site in Sütras upto V 1 110 8 1773 and not there after as ξυτανιστικ and ζυτανίσμες (V 1 72 8 1726 Even in this latter case when an after so belied by grag the tadasta right decent capply. The appropriate plants of the plant series of apply 1 and apply 2 10 8 1609 3. Now in forming a tartesty derivative from this word fluxing the tadasta right will not apply 7 into fluxifier steep with after are we to outpoint? If tadasta right sull not apply on the after size of the tadasta right sull not applying we get the general affix ray V, 1, 8 1 1609 and have fluxifiering in Here the affix ray is not child by V 1 28 5 1009 is three literature.

10.8 1609 and have fluxifiering in Here the affix ray is not child by V 1 28 5 1009 is there is no Diving compound by The above rule is summarized in the following with appress questions and applying we get the general affix ray.

१९८४। क्राशंत्परिपाणस्य पूर्वस्य तु वा। ७।३।२६॥ भगोध्यभियणसम्बन्धसत्त्वासत्त्वासत्तेष्ये मृत्वे पूर्वरस्य तु ना मिति निति कति क। मार्थनोनेन क्षेत्रक क्रार्यनोनेत्रक्य ॥ कार्यनोनेत्रक्य ॥

1684 Before a Tuddhura affix having an indicatory ज्, प, or ज्, the Vuddhus substituted for the flist vowel of the second member, denoting a mass in its widest sense, when the word अर्थ precedes it, but optionally for the first and of the first

As अर्थेडीणिकम् or आर्थेडीखिकम् स्थाति सम् (V र 18)

Acte -- Why do we say when denoting a mass? Observe আপন্ধানিকৰ only (- প্ৰসাৰ প্ৰায়ৰ্থ সূত্ৰী

१६८५ । नातः परस्य । ७ । ३ । २७ ॥

ेक्ष परिवासन परिमाणाकारस्य बृद्धिर्ग पूर्वपनस्य हु वा जित्रक्षि । नर्पमास्यक्रम् । ज्ञार्पमास्यक्रम् ॥ स्रतःकिम् ज्ञपंकीद्यविकम् । तपरः क्रिस् । कर्पस्यार्थे भवा ज्ञर्थस्यरि । ज्ञर्थसारीमार्थे इत्यव बृद्धिनिम्बस्थिति प्रेवहायपियेथे न स्यात् ॥

1685. When the first vowel of the second member preceded by six and denoting mass is short w, the Vriddhi is not substituted for this w, before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory w, w, or w; and optionally so for the first wowel of the first member (i. c. six)

Thus setforfeas: or mulaffeas: (V. I. 18 S. 1869) । আম্থানিজ: or আন্ধানিজ: or আম্থানিজ: or আম্থানিজ: u Why do we say 'when it is a short to ? Observe wideliarিজ: u Why 'short et ? Observe wideliarিজ: u Why 'short et ? Observe wideliarিজ: u Why 'short et ? Observe wideliarিm: a same, the power of this word is changed. For stigately being formed by a Taddbit a affix causing Vyiddhi in forming a Bahuvrlhi compound, this word will retain its feminine form and will not be changed into inasculine under VI. 3, 39. S. \$40 as wignerfurfurfur en windfurfurfurfur en gratefurfur VI.

Note:—Wherever Vriddhi is probibited with regard to a Taddhila affix, that affix cannot be called तृतितृतिस्त, and a word formed with such an affix will become massenline in a Bahavrihi compound referring to a male person प्रश्नास्था नावी स्थन - देवालस्थानां । The word bears in formed by modifition of Vriddhi. See VII. 3. 3.

१६८६। शताद्य उन्यतावसते । ५। १। २१॥

रातेन किंसि विस्तिम् । राज्यम् । अशेले किम । वसं परिमाणमस्य शतकः सकुः । इह प्रज्ञयार्थो वस्ततः प्रकार्यार्क्तस्थितः । केम कम्बरी न किंतु कनेच । स्वस्तार्थ श्रेवन । विश्वनेन कीने द्विस्तयक्यः ॥

1686. The affix $s_{\overline{a}}$ and $s_{\overline{a}}$ come in the senses taught upto V. I. 68 S. 1728 after the word $s_{\overline{a}}$ when it is not a part of a compound, and when it does not mean merely a 'hundred'.

The word काहोत् V. 1. 19 S. 1681 is understood here also. These affixes उम् and यत् deber the affix कम् V. 1. 22 S. 1687. Thus श्रोतेण क्रीतम् चाराम् वर्षास्त्रम् 'purchased for a hundred gold coins'.

Why do we say चयाचे 'when not meaning merely 'a hundred'? Docurve तांचारियात्रमध्य-कृष्णवेत्रीयात्र 'A bead whose measure is hundred'? The word wait qualifies the sense of the affix, and not that of the base, the latter not being possible; for the word यात्र as base must always mean 'a hundred'. The following camples will fill lattrate the meaning; quantum quantum quantum and the sense of th

called unity such as a figure 'accept. Ac on the one side and the measures of weight, technically called gauge such as que Ac on the other side. In slott currily means a measure of weight or gravity, uffering means a measure of volume or capacity unity means a lineal measure and a start is beyond all those Note—Q. In sort the employment of the word uriging the the Setter reduced.

dunt? For by the maxim stagest infraction stagestime that which comoverable by anything but a prit pail to does not contrary to 11 72 S 25 deaded. that which ends with it but it denotes only itself, the pratipaths free bous generally members in the often the role will apply to the word flows and

not to a word ending with निम्ह ॥

which is a surrest structure to this V in S into the states recovered by a Suchty's and that allo in Stiras upon V i ii S i 170°S and not there after as "μετιστικής and "μετιστικής and executive V i i 2°S i 170°S. Even in this state reas when an after is of adulty giget the tackants radio does not apply. Thus most appler This givet agreet with a "fet sight sight (the fiftee sight sight of the sight sight

१८८७। क्रार्थात्परिमालस्य पूर्यस्य तुवा। ७।३।२६॥ मधीलालियमणकलात्तरवस्याराची मृद्धि पूर्वप्यस्य तुवा मिति विवि च।

धार्थिकित क्षेत्रम पार्थेहिकेसम् । अपोद्धीकिसम् । 1684 Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory ज्, प्, oi स्, the Vriddhi is substituted for the first vowel

भू, ता क्, the speed is substituted for the list vowel of the second member, denoting a mass in its widest sense, when the word कर्य precedes it, but optionally for the first vowel of अर्थ ।

As मध्द्रोणिकस्तार साधद्वेतियासम् स्थाते स्टब्स् (V 1 18)

Ante - Wij do no any when denoting a mana? Observe आयोक्सिक्य only (-काधनाधि प्रयासन्त्रम्थ) ॥

१६८५। नातः परस्य । ७ । ३ । २७ ॥

ेक्षर्यान्यस्य परिमाणाकारस्य शुद्धनं पूर्वपनस्य तु वा जिन्नको । कार्यग्रस्थिकम् । जार्यनास्यकम् ॥ खत किम् अर्थनौजनिकम् । तपरः किम् । कार्यस्यायां मदाः आर्थस्यसि । जार्यसारीमार्व्य दस्तव वाक्षिमिनस्थिति ग्रंपकावानिस्थो न स्थातः ॥

1685. When the first vowel of the second member preceded by was and denoting mass is short w, the Vriddhi is not substituted for this w, before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory w, w, or w; and optionally so for the first wowel of the first womber (i. e. wa)

Thus sudarfeam: or sudarfeam (V. 1. 18 S. 1680) It sudarfeam or sudarfeam of sudarfeam of sudarfeam of sudarfeam of sudarfeam in the sudarfeam of su

Mote:—Wherever Vriddhi is prohibited with regard to a Taddhita affix, that affix cannot be called शुद्धिसंदित, and a word formed with such an affix will become mascriline in a Baburythi compound referring to a male press of ব্যৱহানী দাৱা বৃহহ্য-ইবাহ্য গা The word ইবাহানো is formed by prohibition of Vriddhi, See VII. 8, 3.

१६८६। सतास्य उल्यतावशते । ५ । १ । २१ ॥

शतेन क्रीतं शतिकम् । शतम् । श्रवते किय) धर्त परिनाणमस्य धतकः सङ्घः । इद प्रत्यसार्यो यस्तुतः। प्रकृतपर्यक्रिभवते । तेत्र बन्यते न क्रियु कनेव । श्रवमास इंग्रेप । दिधतेन क्रीतं द्विशस्त्रम् ॥

1686. The affiix 3π and 4π come in the senses taught upto V. 1. 63 S. 1728 after the word 4π when it is not a part of a compound, and when it does not mean merely a 'hundred'.

The word आर्मेस V. 1. 19 S. 1681 is understood here also. These affixes इन् and बन् debar the affix कम् V. 1. 22 S. 1687. Thus स्रवेग कीवम् चाराम् जनम् V. 1. 22 S. 1687. Thus स्रवेग कीवम् चाराम् जनम् V. 1. 22 S. 1687.

Why do we say चार्को 'when not meaning merely 'a bandred'? Observe meritarment a meritarment 'a band whose measure is hundred!' The word with qualifies the sense of the affix, and not that of the base, the latter not being possible; for the word चात as base must always mean 'a hundred!' The following examples will illustrate the meaning; स्वस्त्रवाद प्रतिपत्तव चातान আৰু a hook consisting of hundred Adhyayas' In this case there is essentially no difference between the base (prinkint) and the sense of the offix (parts a) strial, blough there is apparent difference, for the sake of applying the affix For una is a hook essentially consisting of hundred, while up a carriage pursioned for a hundred cours, does not contain hundred as its essential part Similarly unanifold and a fixed and of a quantity of the order of the affixed of the order orde

The word w in the shira draws in the word wasning from the previous activa. Thus it w was w = fixed rain = [strame w purchased for a hundred and two coms. Here the affix's say V i = 25 1057 So Grammy in According to the 1-bit given in the Soira VII 3 17 S 1053 the tadants with another level.

१६८७। सख्याया ऋतिशदन्तायाः कन्।५।१।२२॥

क्तरणा कृत् स्वादाधिवेऽमें गतु त्यन्तगरन्तमा । पश्चिम प्रीत पञ्चकः। बहुकः । व्यन्तादास्तु ताप्रतिकः । चदन्ताया चारवारिसन्दः ॥

1687 The affix kan comes after a Numeral, when it does not end with ${\bf fe}$ or ${\bf vet}$, the sense of the affix being that taught hereafter upto V 1 68 S 1728

The word আনুষ্ঠা is to be read into this sûtra also — The word আৰুণ is defined in I i 23 S 258 — This অনু debars হন্। Thus প্যসি কীন = ব্ৰক্ত নতুক্ত নথকা।

Why do we say 'when it does not end in बि or धृत ? Observe सामानिक . चौरवारियाक formed by स्माध

१६८८ । चतोरिद्धा । ५ । १ । २३ ॥

बस्दन्तस्कितः इद्वास्मात् । तावतिकः । तावस्कः ॥

1688 The affix, Kan' coming after a Numeral ending with wa takes optionally the augment tx, the sense of the affix being those given upto V 1 62

The words ending in बन बाद एस्पा, see I i 23 and would consequent take मन् b; V i 22 The present source ordains the optional affixing of इंट to this जान in Thus कार्यक or गाउनिक o

१६८० । विशानिविशासमा बसुनंससायाम् । ५ । १ । २४ ॥

वैगार्विभागः कर्नेत्वः । साध्याः सन् स्थातः । शस्त्रस्थाः स्युन् स्थारक्षेत्रेऽवदादः । विश्वाकः विश्वारः । गराध्याः मृत्रकृतिकः । विश्वारः ॥ 1689. The affix ব্যুৱ comes in the senses taught upto V. 1. 63 S. 1728 after the words 'Vińsati' and 'trińsat' when it does not denote a Name; ann the fit and হল of the base are dropped before this affix.

The affix we will be added by dividing the sitra into two :viz: (1) infinitely will 2 pagedatum; the meanings being (1) the affix 'Kan'is dded to vissal and trinsat (2) The affix dvun is added to the same earlies when the denoting a name.

Thus বিলাপ ব স্থাৰ = বিলা + শাস (VI. 4. 142 S. 844) = বিলাস: বিলাক্ ৮ বুলুক বিলা - শাস (VI. 4. 143 S. 316) = বিলাস ॥

When not denoting a Name विभाविक विकास: formed by affix कह V.

१६९०। कंसाहिटन्। ५। १। २४॥

रो द्वीवर्धः । इकार समाराजार्धः । संसिकः । क्षीमिकी ॥ वार्धाधान वकारम् ० ॥ पार्धिकः । पार्धिकी ॥ कार्वापणाहित्यस्वरूपः प्रतिसदेगम् वा ० ॥ कार्यापणिकः । कार्यापणिति । प्रतिकः । विक्रिते ॥

1690. The affix टिटन comes in the senses taught upto V. 1. 63 S. 1728 after the word कंस ॥

This debars $\overline{\nu}\overline{\nu}$, the anubandha fe of ferr shows that the feminine of the word will be formed by $\Re \pi$ (IV. i. 15 S. 170). The g of fe is for the sake of pronunciation, the η of ferr is for accent (VI. i. 197 S. 1905). Thus $\Re \Re \pi$ (one sets if

িনা :--So also it must be stated after the word অৰ্থ; e. g. সাইস্ক জানিবীয়

Párt :--So also after the word কার্যাবল। c. g. কার্যাবলিক: em. জার্যাবলিব। Sometimes the word দার is substituted for কার্যাব before this affix, as দক্ষিত। em. দার্মন্তী।

१६६१ । शर्यादकस्यतरस्याम् । ५ । १ । २६ ॥

शीर्थम , शीर्थिकम ॥

1691. The affix WE comes optionally in the senses taught upto VI. 1. 63. S. 1728 after the word 'Sûrpa'.

This debars डम् which comes in the alternative. As, गूर्रेंग इति = शीर्रेंब् or हैर्सिक्स ॥

१६६२ । शतमानविंदानिकसङ्ख्यसनाद्यः । ५ । १ । २७ ॥

म्प्योऽज् स्वार्ङम्रुक्तामस्यासः । रातमस्य कालं रात्नसम्य । रेसिनिकम् । सार्वस्य गाससम्।

1692. The atfix and comes in the senses taught upto V. 1. 63, S 1728 after the words 'satumana', 'vińsatika', 'sahasra', and 'vasana'.

This debars कम्, डच्ड and कन् त Thus शप्तमानेन स्वीत = शात्तमानय, so also वैंग्रातिकम्, साइक्षम and वासन्य।

१६६३। अध्यर्थेवृश्वंद्विगोर्लुगर्सहायाम् । ५ । १ । २८ ॥

कारमध्यप्रदर्शनिद्वासकः परस्याज्ञीतस्य लुकः स्वातः । सम्यर्धनसम् । विकसमः । ससामा त्र पाञ्चमताभिक्तमः ॥

1698. The affix having the senses taught upto V. 1. 63 S. 1728, is chied by set, after a stem beginning with the word adhyardha, and after a Dvigu compound, when it is not a Name.

n remine.
The word बाईल is understood here also Thus जान्यदेकसन, हिस्सन,
काम्ब्राचीकी, हिम्मूनी विकासन विश्वति ॥ Here the affixes दिस्त and बाम are clided

Note —Though in the word figure to the affic is slided, it is only so when the affirms of the hadding courses a Drug compounding (II 1 5 18 728) such as an epin quirty ## = Equiv Here the resultant is a Drug compound. But in forming teritary derivatives the affic is not childed, in Equiv ## = Equi ##

Why do we say बार्स्सायम् 'when not a Name'? Observe पांपजीदिविकस् or पार्वेतिसिक्स् and पायस्कारिक्स् being names of certain measures. The femmine word लेक्सि is changed into the masculine by the Vartika सम्राप्त शिस्ति given under VI 3 35 The Johnit is the red seed with which gold &c is weighed

Note — The yord word to a Saukhyā (See I 1 23 S 263) and a word beganning with it will be a Drign compound. Its separate mention as the stirm may appear superflowas. It is however so mentioned in order to indicate (jānjaha) that this word is not always a Saukhyā Thus for the purposes of the application

of the affix कृत्वस्प् (V & 17 S 2085) this word is not a sankby a १६६४। विमापा कार्यापणसङ्ख्यान्याम् । ५ । १ । २९ ॥

1694 The affix having the senses taught up to V. 1 63 S 1728 is optionally like-slided, after the words kaishapana, and salasan, when they are preceded by adhyardha or are members of a Dura commonad.

This sture makes the elision optional, when it was compulsory by the last stdra. Thus अध्यक्षंत्रकार्याच्या or प्रश्नवर्द्धनार्याच्या, हिस्सार्याच्या or हिसार्याच्या or हिसार्याच्या प्रश्नवर्ष्या, here the affix श्रिष्य (V. I. 25. 1050) is elided in one case, and not elided in the other. When it is not elided, तथि may be substituted for ब्राव्यंच्य (V. I. 25. 5. 1500) अध्यक्षंत्रमाल, श्रिष्टिकण ।

So also after the word पुरुष, e.g. भाष्यदेशस्य प्राप्त प्रव्यदेशस्य, विस्वयम् or द्विसाद्यम् ॥ When the affix is not elided, the forms above shown with the irregular Vriddhi of the second stem, are evolved by sûtra VII. 3 15. S. 1752.

१६६५ । द्वित्रिपूर्वकिष्कासः । ५ । १ । ३० ॥

लुम्यास्यात्। द्विनिष्कम् । द्विगेष्किकस् । त्रिनिष्कमू । त्रिनेष्किकम् ।

बहुपूर्वीवेति वक्तव्यम् ० ॥ बहुनिष्क्रम् । बहुनैष्क्रिकम् ॥

1695. The Ârhiya-affix (V. 1.63. S. 1728) is optionally elided after a Dvigu occasioning compound, of the word nishka, preceded by dvi and tri.

The word हिली: 'a taddhita occasioning a Dvigu compound' of V. r. 28. S. 1693 is to be read into this sitra. Thus हिलियान or हिनेदिकाल, जिल्हा (VII a. 17. S. 1693)

or विनेश्यककर् (VII. 3. 17. S. 1683).

Vart:—So also when nishka is preceded by बहु e.g. बहुनिष्कार or बहुनिष्कार n. The irregular Vriddhi of the second term is caused by VII.

१६६६ । विस्ताच्च । ५ । ३ । ३१ ॥

हिनिबहुपूर्वोद्विस्तावाहीयस्य सुग्वा स्यात् । द्विविस्तम् । द्विवेश्तकनित्यादि ॥

3. 17.

1696. The århiya-affix (V. 1. 37-63) occasioning a Dviga compound is optionally elided after the word bista, preceded by dvi or tri.

. The word ज in the sûtra draws in the words द्विजिन्नांत् । Thus दिविस्तम, or दिवैस्तिकम् ।।

Note: -The separation of this satua is for the sake of the subsequent satua.

१६६७। विंशतिकात्कः। ५।१।३२॥

ष्मध्यर्थपूर्वतद्विगोरिस्येव । मध्यर्थविशतिकीनम् । द्विविद्यातिकीनम् ।

1667. The aftix kha (क्र) comes in the arbiya senses (V. 1. 37-63) after the word vinsatika when preceded by the word adhyarddha or a Numeral, occasioning a Dvigu.

Thus चाम्ब्रद्धीर्विशासिकानिया, विविशासिकानिया ॥

Note:—Being especially ordained, this affix w is not elided by V.1.28.

१६६८। साधी ईक्त । ५ ११ । ३३ ॥

क्रव्यर्थलातीकम् । विर्मारिकम् ॥ केंग्रहादाधोति वन्तरसम् • ॥ स्वारीकम् ॥

1698 The affix ikan comes in the Åthiya senses (V. 1 37-63), after the word khârî, when preceded by the word adhyardha or a Numeral occasioning a Dvigu

Thus सध्यद्धीयारीकम् , दिखारिकम् ॥

Vart -So also after the word खारी alone, as खारीक्रम् ॥

१६६६ । पल्पाद्मापदाताचन् । ५ । १ । ३४ ॥

क्षरकार्यप्रवासः (हिस्तामः । इस्प्रासः । हिस्सामः । हिस्सामः । हर मादः परिति तः । यस्येति लोगस्य स्यानिरद्वातातः । स्वसासदर्ये इस्परिन । भाण्यकार्यस्यः तथः सहणातः ।)

1699 The affix yat comes in the athiya senses (V 1 37-63) after the words pana, pâda, mâsha and sata when preceded by the word adhyaidha, or a Numeral occasioning a Dyur '

Thus सम्बद्धिम्यम्, त्रिष्टम्, so also सम्बद्धिसम्, द्विपसम् । Here स्ट is not changed to यह by VI 4 130 S 414, because the elided स्न of पार is sthanivat

Thus श्विपत् + सम् = हिपाद् + O (का loped by कावेतिय VI 4 148 S 311) + स्व ॥
This lope elided in becomes sthanivat and हिपाद is not considered as ending in uit but पात्र and so VI 4 130 S 414 does not apply

Nor is the not changed into the by VI 3 53 S 991 The substitution enjoined by VI 3 53 takes place when the means the foot of a living being, while here it means a measure of capacity

१८ १ १ १ १ १ महाजाहर । ववर्ण

दास्यास्त्रक्षे कम् । सस्य शुक्र् । सम्यर्थसाण्यमः । सम्यर्थसामम् ॥

1700 The affix va comes optionally after the work sans in the arhita-senses (V. 1 63), when it is preceded by the word adity ardba or a Numeral occasioning a Dvigu.

This debars wa which also comes in the alternative, and is thereleded by V. 188 5 1693. This warksanrag or warksanrag or warksanrag.

१७०१। क्रिजिपुर्वाहण च । ५। १। ३६॥

त्तावर्गक्ष्येतः । माद्यतः । सेन भैकन्यतः । गरिवाद्यान्तरस्य स्मात्वाणदेवर्गिते पर्युवासात्रादिवर्श्यतः वैज्ञास्यवः । विद्याप्यसः । विद्याप्यसः । वदं वमादवस्रयोत्वयम्बस्याः प्रकृतस्तेत्रपः समयदिवसस्योऽपर्यास्यकर्शि तास्य वत्तानिकस्यते ॥

1701. The affix ऋण् as well as 'yat' optionally also comes after the word sana, in the arriva-senses (V. 1. 37-63) when preceded by the words and a .

The वत् comes optionally by the last sutra and is also drawn into this by the word অ. Thus we have three forms, ব্যাত্যান, ইয়াতাদ and ব্যাত্দা। Note: - The irregular Vriddin of the second term in cases of compounds of numerals, taught in VII. 3. 15-17 S. 1752, 1754, 1682, does not however take place in the case of arm this word being especially excluded from the operation of those rules, see VII. 3. 17. The Vriddhi here is regular as taught by the general rule

Thus in the preceding stitus V. I. 18, to V. I. 86, thirteen affixes have been taught, but the meaning of those affixes have not been given, nor the construction of the words to which they are to be added. In the following sutras are given the meanings and the construction.

१७०२ । तेन कीतम् । ५ । १ । ३७ ॥

VIT. 2, 117.

डम् । मोपुरुक्रेनकीतं गौपुरिक्कम् । सप्ततिकम् । प्रास्थिकम् । डक् । नैश्किकम् ॥

1702. The thirteen affixes taught in V. 1. 18-36, have the sense of " purchased with this price", and are added to a word in the third case in construction.

The thirteen affixes डब्स्, डक्, डक्, उत्, यह, क्रम्, ड्ड्स्, डिडम्, सब्स्, प्रण, ख, ईकर्स बस् , and अण have already been taught. Now is taught their sense, and the case construction of the word to which they should be added. The en shows that the words must be in the 3rd case in construction; and shart shows that the sense is that of 'purchased', The illustrations have already been given in the previous sûtras. Some more may be mentioned here. Thus चात्रवहेन ऋीतम् व मेशुव्हिकम् (the accent falling on में); so also with words denoting Numbers and Measures, as समस्याकीतन = सामातिकम्, प्रास्थिकम्, नेश्किकम् ॥

१७०३ । इद्रोवधाः । १।२।५० ।

गोण्या इसियात्तिदत्तलुकि । लुकोऽपवारः । पश्चभिर्माणीभिः क्षीसः पटः पश्चमीणिः ।

1703. The short \(\xi\) is substituted in the place of goni, when the Taddhita affix is elided by luk.

By the sutra I. 2. 49. S. 1408 when a Taddhita is clided, the long of the feminine also required elision. But this rule makes an exception in favor of the word बाजी in which under similar circumstances the short इ relavor or the word जाना के उत्तर का the compound पंचनोति; purchased for five gonis. Here the Taddhita suffix which conveys the meaning of "purchased," has been rejected after $\widehat{n}\widehat{m}$ by V. 1. 28. S. 1693 therefore by the previous suitra, the feminine suffix \widehat{x} also required rejection. But this suitra intervenes and changes the long \widehat{x} into short \widehat{x} in

Note:—This silvra is divided into two separate rules by the process called yoga-ribbigs. Thus हम is made one silve by steel, and then it means, when there is a suppression of a Teldhita air. by gar, then the long it is replaced by short ह U Thus purchased with five needless—प्याप्त स्थापित श्रीमा:—प्याप्ति स्थाप्त स्थापित ।

१७०४। तस्य निमित्तं संयोगोत्पातौ । ५ । १ । ३०॥

सदोगः सदस्यः । दस्यानः सुभासभ्यानः । सतिकः चार्याः मा पानवित्तरोगः । शतिकः वार्यः वा दक्षिणावित्तरात्रम् । चातसः निमित्तृत्वित्यपः ॥ वाशीयसभ्यान्यः चानवत्रेत्रपानेवतस्य । वातस्य पाननं कोचनं वा वार्तिकत्य । वीश्वितस्य । नैतिमाकत्य ॥ वातिवावार्यति वनस्यतः ॥ ॥ साविचारितस्य ॥

1704. The above affixes have further the sense of "for its sake", when the meaning is a relation or an unwonted appearance.

The word सब्ब shows that the word in construction must be in the 6th case, the word सिवार 'cause or occasion' gives the sense of the affix; their means 'a connection, or relation': समान means 'a portent indicative of good or bad luck'. Thus untag तिरीम भूमगीलम कीमा चाडा 'a connection with a rich man for the sake of getting a hundred.' So also untag nigger us o also untag विशेषण्याक्या पिद्याधियानम्म चाना . प्रतिकार, angag "the twicking of the right eye for the sake of a hundred" i. c. indicative of acquiring or losing a hundred. Bussaf &c.

Vert:—The above affixes come after the words बात, विश्व, and स्त्रेच in the senses of allaying or vittating. As बातिकष्, 'allaying or vittation of windy humour' So also विश्वकर , क्रियक्टम ॥

Vart :- Also after the word साधियात, as, साजियातिकम ॥

१७०५ । मोहासोऽसण्यापरिमाणाभ्यादेवेत । ५ । १ । ३९ ॥

गोर्लिमसं स्वीम बस्ताने ना गम्ब । द्वासः, पृत्व । यहस्य । स्वस्यः। मोद्वापः कियः। विकास्य वैक्षयिकः। क्षरावेदसादि कियः। पञ्चानां पञ्चकः। स्वस्यः, सारीस्कर्। सारीस्कर्। सारीस्कर्। सन्यादि, चारियकम्। सारिमकम् ॥ इत्यस्येसादुपसम्यातम् ॥ व्यक्षपन्तिम् ॥

1705. After the word in and after a word having two syllables, with the exception of a Numeral, or a Measure of capacity, or asva &c, the affix yat (a) is added, in the above sense of 'a relation or a portent for the purpose of that'.

This debars डम्। As में सिनिसं संबोग स्थासे वा=सैन्सः 'a connection or a portent for the sake of a cow.' So also after a word of two syllables, as, भैन्या, सैन्यों, प्राप्तां व

Why do we say "when not a word denoting a Numeral or a Measure of capacity or अस्य &c"? Observe पंजानां निर्माचे ≈ पंजकन्, सप्तकन्, आस्कन्, आस्कन्,

Vart:—The word अञ्चलकी should be enumerated: e. g. आश्चर्यसस्य निनित्तं गुरुषा संयोगः = अञ्चलकार्यसम् "relationship with a teacher in order to acquire Brahmavarchasa"

1 अन्त, 2 अञ्चन, 3 सहा, 4 ऊर्णी, 5 तमा, 6 सङ्गा (भङ्ग भङ्गा), 7 वर्षा (वर्ष), 8 सञ्जा।

१७०६ । पुत्राच्छ च । ५ । १ । ४० ॥

चरशत् । पुचीयः ≀ पु≂यः ॥

1706. After the word putra, the affix chia (र्ष) also comes, as well as yat (), in the above sense of 'a relation or a portent for the nurpose of that.'

The word पुत्र being a dissyllabic word would always have taken ब्रह्म by the last aphorism. This ordains छ also. Thus पुत्रस्य निमित्तं संयोग दरवासी था ⊐ पुत्रीय: or पुत्रय: ॥

१७०७ । सर्वभूमिपुथिवीक्ष्यामणजी । ५ । १ । ४१ ॥

सर्वभूमोर्निनित्तं संयोग बरमाको वा सार्वभीनः । पार्थितः । सर्वभूमिश्राब्दोऽतुस्रक्षिमादिपु पत्मते ॥

1707. The affixes sau and set are respectively added to the words sarvabhumi and prithivi, in the above mentioned sense of "a connection or a portent for its purpose".

This debars sæ् u Thus सर्ववृत्तिको संवोध वरपाही वा≕रार्वकीमः, so also पार्विवः u In सर्वितीमः there is Vriddin of both members of the compound by VII. 3, 20. S. 1438.

१७०८ । तस्येश्वरः । ५ । १ । ४२ ॥

1708. To the same bases survabhumi and prithivi, are added the same affixes an and an respectively, in the sense of "lord thereof".

Note:--Thus सर्वमृतेरीचरः =सार्वभीतर ' the lord of the whole earth ', पार्विदः ' the lord of the earth '.

lord of the earth.'

Note: —The word sper, showing the genitive construction of the base, has been repeated in this sates, shough its annurititi was running into it from V. 1, 38 s. 1704 in order to show that the senses given in V. 1. 38 do not extend further.

Had सहय not been repeated here, the word देवार would have been an attribute, like the words सहोता and जानात, of the word जिल्ला।

१७०९ । सत्र विदित्त इति च । ५ । १ । ४३ ॥ सर्वमुमीश्वरः तर्वन्ती विदितो वा सार्वनीमः। पार्धिवः ॥

1709. To the same bases sarvabhûmi and prithivi, being in the 7th case in construction, are added the same affixes an and an respectively, when the sense is that of "known therein".

- 'The word शिहत: means known, published &c. सर्वग्रामी विक्ति: स्सार्वभीमः "known in the whole world" "So also पार्थिय ॥ .

१७१० । लोकसर्वलोबाहुम् । ५ । १ । ४४ ॥

्तम विदित इत्यमें । होकिया । भन्नएतिकारिश्वाद्वभववद्यास्त्रः । सार्वतीकिकः ॥

1710. The affix than comes in the sense of 'known therein', after the words loka and sarvaloka, in the 7th case in construction.

Thus ओक्र विश्वत - क्रोंकिक , सार्वेभोकक । The irregular Vriddhi of both members takes place by VII 3 20 S. 1438

१७११। सस्य वाषः । ५ । १ । ४५ ॥

क्ष्यते अस्मितिति यादः केत्रम् । प्रस्थाय वादः मोत्यकम् । श्रीजिकम् । स्वारीकम् ॥

1711. The above mentioned affixes (V/I.18 &c) come after a word in the sixth case in construction, in the sense of 'sown with so much'.

- The word बाप means 'sown therein' ie a field. Thus मध्यस्य वाप सेष =पारियक्ष 'sown with a Prastha', द्वीरीषक्ष, स्वारीक्ष, i e, a field sown with a quantity of grain measuring a Prastha or a Drong or a Khâri

१७१२ । पात्रात् सुन् । ४ । १ । ४६ ॥

राष्ट्रस्य पाप श्चेष पाणिकमः। पाणिकी चेत्रभक्ति ॥

.1712. The affix shihan comes in the sense of 'sown with so much', after the word patra.

This debars কম্যা The चু of gच is for accent (VI 1 197, S 3686) the ভূ is for কাবু (IV, 1 41) The word বাদ denotes a measure of capacity Thus पात्रस्वापः = নিৰিদ্ধ উদ্ধা, fem पार्शकी जेवभाति ।।

१७१३ । तदस्मिन्बुद्धायलाभग्रस्कोपदा दीयते । ४ । १ । ४७ ॥

पुष्टिमित स्थानि अनेपा प्रश्लेक स्वन्यानिकत्त्वम् । प्रन्यानिकत् वृद्धिः आयः तानः शुल्कप्रः प्रथा वा विधिने प्रत्यक्तः । श्रतिकाः । स्वतः । साहाः । उत्तरोगनं मुकानितिके साई वृद्धिः । सामादि स्वानि-पादौ मान साहः । विशेषा मुप्यानिके मानि तानः । सानिकी । सानाः शुल्काः । स्वतन्त्रे प्रश्लाः प्रस्ताः । स्वतन्त्र प्रश्लाः । प्रत्यक्ति । स्वतन्त्र प्रस्ताः । स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र । स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र । स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र । स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र । स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्ति स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्ति स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्त्र स्वतन्ति स्वतनि स्वतन्ति स्वति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वति स्वति स्वतन्ति स्वतन्ति स्वति स्वति स्वतन्ति स्वति स्वतन्ति स

1713. The above mentioned affixes have also the sense of "an interest, or a rent, or a profit, or a tax, or a bribe given thereby or in that".

The affix is added to a word in the first case ($\pi \tau$) in construction. The sense of the affix is that of a locative ($\pi t t v v t$). The word $\pi t v t$ is the singular number joins with each one of the word $\pi v v t$. The sum paid by a debtor to his creditor over and above the principal, is called $\pi v v t v t$ and v v t and

Wart:—So also in the sense of a Dative. As रेष्याचे गृथ्यियां मालो या सालो या उपस्य रीवतं चप्यको देवस्थाः "Devadatta to whom five per cent is given as Interest &c". This Vartika may be redondent, if we take the locative as sometime having the force of dative also. As in the sentence सम्मात्राक्रणे साथ in

१७१४। पुरसाधीहरू । ५ । १ । ४६ ।

यपाकमं उक्करिटनोत्पवाषः । तितीयो बृद्धारिएस्तित् तीयते वितीयिकः । वृत्तीयिकः । क्रिपिकः । सर्पणस्य सपकन्यार्थे सदः ॥

1714. The affix than comes in the same sense of "an interest, reut, profit, tax or bribe given thereby or therein" after a word denoting an ordinal, and after the word ardba.

This debars उक्त and दिवन् ॥ Thus दिश्लीमा वृद्धादिएरिमन् श्विते = दितीसिकः, सुनी-विकः, भृषानिदः, सप्तानिकः, वार्षिकः ॥ The word बार्ल्ड is technically the name of हत्वतापुरः॥

१७१५ । भागायका । ५ । १ । ४६ ॥

चाहन्। भावश्वाहोऽपि कपकस्थार्थे रूढः । भागा नृद्धाहिरस्मिन् दीयसे भाग्यं भागिकं शतम्। भाग्या भागिका विश्वादिः॥

1715. The affix yat (t) comes after the word bhaga in the sense of "an interest, rent, profit, tax or bribe given thereby or therein." By the word प्राn the stitra इन् also comes This debars इम् n Thus भागा नुद्वादिस्तन् दीयन – भाग्य ा भागिक शतम आग्वा ा भागिका विश्वत ॥ The word भागा also denotes इपनार्थि ॥

१७१६ । तस्तरि वहत्यावहति भाराह्यादि५म । ४ । १ । ५० ॥ वर्षादिम्य वरा यो भारावस्तर्वस्त चाशानिवन्ति तस्युतिकाद्विद्वीयान्वादिस्पे । वद्यमार वर्षादिम्य वरा यो भारावस्तर्वस्त चाशानिवन्ति तस्युतिकादिक्तास्त्रम् साम्रतिभो द्वारिन्य

हर्पत रहतायहित वा बारामारिक । पद्मानीरिक । भारतब्रुवादिश इसस्य व्याययान्तर भारभूतेभी वद्यास्थि इति । भारमुसान्त्रशाद इसति शाविक । वेहुक ॥ 1716 The above mentioned affixes, after the word

HR preceded by the word an &c, have the sense of 'who carries away, or conveys or brings that'

The case in construction here is accusative (सद्)।। Thus वरामारे डासि वराते आवदाति वा बादामारिक, एडासारिक n

According to another explanation the phrase मागई वशारिक is explain ed as भारम्बेरचा वशारिक u Then the sûtra will mean the above named affixes come after बार 6 when they denote a load Thus आरम्बाय वैधान इस्पेच साहिक रोक्स

Note —The word EUR means 'to carry to another place or to steal', selfs means to carry on ones back or head, specific means' to produce or bring'

1 यस 2 सुरुज 3 बल्यज 4 मूल 5 स्युखा, (स्युण) 6 शक्ष, 7 शहमक 6 श्रीमा 9 स्वराण 10 दक्ष 11 सहुत।

१७१७ । यस्तद्रव्याभ्यो उन्कती । ५ । १ । ५१ ॥ यमसम्बद्धाः । वस सम्बद्धाः । उन्यक्तः ॥

1717. The affixes than and kan come respectively after the words vasua and dravya, in the second case in construction, in the same sense of 'who carries &c'

Thus वर्ध हरति बहति वा च तक्किक . हरतक ॥

१७६८। सभवत्ववहरति पचति । ५। १। ५२॥

परण राजशति पारिषवः चटाहः । प्रस्य स्थलिनसानोदायतीत्यर्थः । पारिषकी हाहायीः। परणपत्रहर्गत वर्षात् देवर्थः ॥ सम्बन्तीति हेर्गादक् च ० ॥ चाहन् । होज प्रचरीति हेर्गायः । होजस्त्री ॥

1718 The above-mentioned affixes have also the sense of "what is capable of holding that, or takes away that, or cooks that"

The word my is understood lere showing that the word in construction to which the affix is to be added should be in the accusative. The word that means the expectly to hold the exact quantity, were means 'taking

the adding of the affix # (17), in the sense of 'what can hold that &a'

By we the affix we as also added The chison being optional the affix we I is 8.5 (850 may optionally be clieded by V is 8.5 (1652 This we get four forms विद्यातिकारी (पह) विद्यातिकारी (प) विद्यातिकारी (प) विद्यातिकारी (प) विद्यातिकारी (प्रा) विद्यातिकारी (प्र) विद्यात

१७२२ सोऽस्यांशवस्त्रभृतय । ५।१।५६॥

श्रशी भागः । दस्त सुरवद् । प्रतिवैत्तनम् । पत्रम् आही वस्ती प्रतिविध्य प्राप्तः ॥

1722 The affixes taught in V 1 18 S 1680 &c have also the sense of 'this is his portion, price or pay'

The स shows that the case in construction is nominative. The word with means 'share, ' यहन means 'price भागि means 'wages ' Thus पुत्र अंग्री यहनी का मानवाहक व्यक्त ' whose portion price or pay is five!

१७२३ । सदस्य परिमाणस् । ५ । १ । ५७ ॥ प्रस्य परिमाणस्य मारियको स्रोतः ॥

1723 The affixes V 1 18 S 1680 &c have the sense of "this is its measure '

The word আৰু shows that the word in construction should be in the normative case. Thus ক্ষয় বাংলাজনাইন মানিছাল গৌৰ a heap who c mass ig a Irasha. So also জ্ঞানিক আৰু আজিক ভাষণ প্ৰাণাক কীৰামক বাৰ্থসূত্ৰিক বাংলাছ । তাৰ প্ৰতিষ্ঠিক বাংলাছ । আছে ৷ So also কাৰ্যক্ৰিক বাংলাছ ।

Mate:—Why the words expect have been repeated in the sû is when Clar smourest could have been drawn from the last updo or in the word set yet and expect should be being the state of Theorpet the above that the efficience are again onthe of with it whose on taught in V 1 28 S 1039 does not upply Time qualiformer expectage of the control of the contro

१७२४ । सब्याया सञ्जासङ्घस्त्राध्ययनेषु । ५ । १ । ५८ ॥

पूर्वस्वपञ्चत्रको । तम सत्याम स्थापे मनवी सारम । तस प्रकारीविकासस्यामायपूर्वे पीरमापिति मनव । सम्बद्धे सम्पन्न एतुन्व । पत्रम पारिवार्यकामीकी सा। तह सम्बद्धः । पत्र सार्व्यको प्रकारित । पहुप्तास्य प्रतिवार्यकुर सम्बद्धान्त पुरवार्व्यकाश स्वत्यक्रम्यस्य । स्वत्यक्रम्यस्य । स्वत्यक्रमस्य । स्वत्यक्रमस्य । स्वत्यक्रमस्य । स्वत्यक्षाम्यस्य । स्वत्यक्षाम्यस्य । स्वत्यक्षाम्यस्य । स्वत्यक्षाम्यस्य । स्वत्यक्षाम्यस्य । स्वत्यक्षाम्यस्य । स्वत्यक्षाम्यस्य

1724 The affixes V I ISS 1893 &c come after a word denoting a numeral, in the sense of 'this is its measure,'

when the word so formed means a Name, a Multitude, a Book, or a fixed way and mode of study.

The phrase ब्हर्स प्रिसाण is understood here. The word in construction to which the affix is to be added should be in the nominative case. When it is a Name, the affix does not change the sense of the ratical. Thus dwar: •पर: 'the Five 'a sivast again: | Fext: 'the Three' 'वास्तुताला: । The sense of the primitive is changed when it means a qu'a multiude or flock 'as sivare: चार, महासः ।। So also when it means a qu'a Book ', as राष्ट्रा- capt: चरिवालपस्य व्यवस चारचे प्रवित्तित्व . The Astalaka of Painini viz a Hook comprising Eight Adhydyas '. So also que श्रेमां श्रेमालवाल, दिवाल कार्यक्रमा पा on a collection of Adhydyas the same as संगः? No, the word चार is confined to a collection of living beings only.

The word সম্প্ৰদুৰ means 'study '. Its numerical measure (ব্ৰেল প্ৰিলাগ) means the particular number of times, or ways in which it should be read. Thus প্ৰকালনীকা 'what is studied five-times, or in five modes ঘদকালথীৰ: so also here or great or the contraction.

Vert:—The affix ₹ comes after the words \$\pi\text{styrt} &\mathcal{E}_c\$ when the word means a Stoma As, \$\pi\text{styrt} \pi\text{styrt} \text{styrt} &\mathcal{E}_c\$ when the word means a Stoma As, \$\pi\text{styrt} \pi\text{styrt} \text{styrt} &\mathcal{E}_c\$. The indicatory ₹ causes the elision of final (\$\pi\$) by VI. 4. 143, S. 316 in the case of words like \text{spift} \text{styrt} &\mathcal{E}_c\$ in suppose the \$\pi\$ is elided by VI. 4. 144. S. \pi_2\$. Stoma is the parise-hymn sump by the Chlandoga priests at the soma-sacrifice. A triad of weres by repetition becomes 15, 17 &\mathcal{E}_c\$. Thus in sapts-dask stomath less twens of the triad is repeated seven-times, the other two five times each, thus we have seventeen verses. Similarly when every verse of the triad is receited five times, we have pancha-dask stomas. When every verse of the triad is receited seven times, it becomes eka vimea stoma &\mathcal{E}_c\$.

१७२५ । पङ्किर्विशतिर्त्रिशश्चत्वारिस्त्यञ्चास्यप्रिसस्यसीतिनवतिशतम् । । १ । ५६ ॥

एते रुक्तिशब्दा निपाश्यन्ते ॥

1725. The following words are anomalous: pankti a verse', vińsati 'twenty', trińsat 'thirty', chatvárińsat 'forty', panchósat 'fifty', shashthi 'sixty', saptati 'seventy', sefit' caighty', pareti 'miesty' and sata 'a hundred'

asiii 'eighty', navati 'ninety', and sata 'a hundred'.

Net:—The weak speed offeren are understood here also sife; is formed by delign fit to 4m, the final being cilied, meeting' in verse the measure of which is fire', i. e. a heliquate consisting of 5 cyliables. The word farmed is formed by adding rights to the weak first pilot replaces the two non-gen-

दश्चतः as की दशकी परिमाणमस्य संघस्य अविवासिः ॥ So the affix शत comes after निव representing पढ़ोड़बात: ; so for चतुर्या इसनां we have चत्वारिय and then ald शत्similarly with terror u Sumlarly with the rest,

Note: - All the rest appears to be the conjectural etymology of Patanjali and Kåfıkā Kûra, and hence it is omitted.

Note :-- The word पुल्क also means 'a line '. As ब्राह्मणप हुन्ति-, पिपीलिका पंकि ।! Here the sense has no relation to its etymology.

१७२६। पञ्चहराती यर्गे था। ५। १। ६०॥ प्रज्ञाय पश्चिमामानस्य प्रज्ञायकृतः । इस्तः । पश्चे पञ्चकः । इसकः ॥

1726. The word panchat and desat in combination with varga, may be anomalously so formed, in the sense of 'this is its measure'.

This ordains जांत्र instead of क्ल V. 1 22, which also comes in the alternative As पणक्राः, इश्वद्वर्गं or पणकीवर्गः, दशकीवर्गः।

१७२७ । विश्वचत्वारिशतोब्राह्मणे सङ्घार्या उण् । ५ । ६२ ॥

विकारकार्या विकारकोषां जाग्राणानां भेंदानि । चास्तारिदानि जाग्राणानि ॥

1727. The affix dan comes after the words trinsat and chatvarinsat, in the sense of 'this is its measure', when it is the Name denoting a Brahmana-book.

The word wif does not govern this sûtra. The indicatory of causes the elision of the last vowel with the consonant that follows it (VI. 4, 143 S. 316). The force of the locative case in हाहाजे is that of सानिय and not विकास i e, when the word means a Brahmana itself. Had the force been that of figure. it would have meant, 'in the Brahmana literature'. As विश्वदृष्याया पुरिमाणनेपा बाह्मणानां ≈ मैशानि बाह्मणानि The Brahmana containing thirty Adhjayas', So चारवार्विवाल ब्राह्मणानि !! These are the names of certain Brahmanas.

१७२८ (तदर्रति । ५ । १ । ६३ ॥

रण्यु योग्यो भवशीयार्थे द्वितीयान्ताहमास्य स्त्रः । स्वेतन्त्रभ्यती श्रेतरुहविकः ॥

1728. The affixes V. 1, 18, S. 1680 &c. have also

the sense of 'who deserves that.' The case in construction here is accusative. Thus singularity = \$10.

egists "who deserves the White Umbrella". १७२६ । छेदादिभयो नित्यम् । ५ । १ । ६५ ॥

नियमाभीक्ष्मस्य । देव गिलमहाति देविको बेतसः । दिलमस्यक्तासः ॥ विशास विरक्ष च • ॥ र्धी रण नित्यमर्शने वेशक्रिकाः ॥

1729 After the words by &c in the second case in construction, the above-mentioned affixes have the sense of " who deserves that under all circumstances ".

१७३४ । स्थालीधिलातः । ५ । १ । ७० ॥

स्थाक्षीबिलमर्शते स्थालीबिक्षीयास्तण्डलाः । स्थालीबिल्याः । पाक्रधीरया दलर्थः ॥

1734. The affixes chha ((a) and yat (a) come in the sense of 'deserving that', after the word sthalibila.

This debars कक् ॥ Thus स्थानीविनीवास्त्रण्डलाः or स्थानीविन्याः 'rice deserving the pot'l e cookable rice.

सीरप्रसम्बानम् * । वासियो देशः । आर्थिजीन सास्तिक् ॥

१७३४ । यज्ञत्विग्ड्यां घसजी । ५ । १ । ७१ ॥ ययासस्य स्थः । यतप्रशिक वार्रशति वर्तियः । प्रास्त्रिजीनी वजनानः ।। बतार्थिन्ध्यां सन्त्रनार्दैः

after the words yajna and ritvija, in the sense of deserving that.'

1735. The affixes gha and es come respectively

This debars हज् । Thus व्यक्तिया हाहानः 'a Brahmana worthy of honor at a sacrifice.' भारिंग्जीनो ब्राह्मय ॥

Vart .- After the words yajna and rituja, these affixes have also the sense of "deserving the performance thereof'. Thus unwright - unit su 'a

place fit for the performance of sacrifice.' कासिक समाराति व्यक्तिकीय आहारणकृत्य ॥ Here ends the governing power of Es V. 1. 19 S, 1681 hence

forward is the government of gir V 1, 18.

अध तद्धित ठञाधिकार प्रकरणम् ।

CHAPTER XXXIV.

THE AFFIX 371

१७३६। पारायणुतुरायणचान्द्रायणं घर्तवति । ४। १। ७२॥

पारावर्ण वर्तवाति पारावर्णिकश्रावः । तरावर्ण व्याविशेषः । तं वर्तवाति तैरावर्णको वजनानः ।

1736. The affix than comes in the sense of 'who forms this', after the words parayana, turayana and chanyana being in the 2nd case in construction.

The force of फर्शित ceases. Thus पाग्यणिक म्हानः, a pupil, who reads प्र a teacher': तीरावणिकी यजनाना, चाम्झावाधिकस्तरस्यी ॥ the word पारावण means icher, (परस्य करोति)॥

१७३७ । संशयमापन्नः । ५ । १ । ७३ ॥

संशवविषयीभृतोऽर्थः सांशविकः ॥

1737. The affix than comes after the word sansaya the accusative construction, the sense being "fullen into i, or thrown into it".

Thus संशयमापन्नः शासः⇔सांशविका स्थासुः " a doubtful pillar", i. e. in a arious state.

ं १७३८। योजनं गच्छति । ४ । १ । ७४ ॥

योज्ञानिकः । क्रेरपधनयोजनशत्तेवस्यस्यानम् ०॥ क्रोधशतं गण्कति क्रीशशानिकः । योजन-हः ॥ तत्तोऽक्रिममपनमर्थतीति च वक्तस्यम् ॥ ०॥ क्रोशशताशभिगननमर्थतीि क्रेशशपनिक्रोभिद्धः । चारिकः साम्बर्धः ॥

1738. The affix than comes in the sense of 'who s', after the word yojana in the accusative construction.
Thus ইনেন্ত্ৰমেন = মান্ত্ৰিক ৪

Vart:—So also after the words की धरात and वेरकनगत । As की धरातिक:

Vart:--The affix after these two words means also "who is worthy be approached from so far". As क्रोणश्वादानियननपृति = क्रोणशानिका निद्धुः, शिक्षिक भाषावें। ॥

१७३६ । पथः ध्कन् । ५ । १ । ७५ ॥

षो क्षीपर्यः । पन्धानं गण्डाति पश्चिकः । पथिकी ॥

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१७४७ । परामासाग्त्यचा । ५ । १ । ८३ ॥

वयक्तीस्थव । स्वयंत्रतर्वतत् । चाइस्य । पाण्यास्य । प्रयमास्य । पाण्यास्थितः ॥

1747 After the word shanmâs, come the affixes nyat as well as ব্য and তম. In the sense of 'age '

The word vayası is understood here. So also the affix an is By force of T we draw in EM also

Thus पाण्यास्य चण्यास्य and पाण्यासिक ॥

१७४८ । अवयस्ति उद्या ५ । १ । ८४ ॥

श्वाण्यम् । यण्मासिको व्यक्ति । परण्यास्य ॥

1748 The affix than comes also after the word shannels, when 'age' if not meant

The च draws in the affix ज्यत् also Thus वज्यासिको व्याधि or वज्यास्य 'a disease last ng six months'

१७४६ । समाया स्त्री ५ । ६ १ ॥

समामभीको भृतो भृतो भाषी वा समीन ॥

1749 The affix kha (रून) comes in the fourfold senses of "solicited," "hired", "lasted", and "will last," after the word same

This debars ट्या Thus समामधीट पृत्ती सूती भावी वा--धानीन ॥ Some sa), the sense of the पीर 18 तेन निर्देश V I 79 S 174, as बेमग निर्देश -- सामीन ॥

१७४० । दिनायों । ५ । १ । ८६ ॥

सताया टर हरून । तन परिजयसम् प्राहित्र्नेसादितु पश्चरवर्षेतु प्रस्तवा । दिसभीतः । देसभिक्र ॥

1750 The affix kha comes optionally in the fivefold senses tinght in V 1 79 80 S 1748 and 1744 after the word Sainfi, forming a Dyigu

In the ulternature τη sulf also apply. Upto sates V 1 93 S 1757 the silicate free the facefold senses of to be accomplished by that turn 6 1743) 'solucted', 'hared', 'hasted' and 'will hast (S 1744) 'Thus freed' or duffer is. Then Virtick trught in V 120 (μπτή εξιασφέκτησι μπταφορί μπχ γρήθες here also: Thus 'παπόρι or definite' freed for "chare" is.

१०११। राध्यह सदासराच । ५।१। ८०॥

दिगारितम् । दिग्रापीनः । देशविकः । इत्यदिकः । समासस्मावप्रशतिकातास उत्तर्। दिशुक्तसीमः ॥

1751 The affix kha comes optionally in the fivefold senses (V. 1. 79, 80 S. 1743 and 1744) after the words ratri, ahan, and samvatsara, occasioning a Dvigu.

The word dvigu is understood in this satra. In the alternative टब्स् will also come. Thus द्विराधीणः, हैरानिकः, हाहीगः. VI. 4. 145 S. 789 or हेब्बहिकः॥ The samāsānta affix not being universally applicable, we have no रच् ॥ हिसंबस्सरीणाः, हिसंबन्सरिकः VII. 3. 15. S. 1752. This form gets the irregular vriddhi by the following.

१७५२ । संख्यायाः संवत्सरसेख्यस्य च । ७ । ३ । १५ ॥

संबंधाया उत्तरपरस्य बृद्धिः स्त्रार् जित्रारों। हिसावस्सरिकः। हे पटी धूनी हिपाटिकः। संख्यायाः परिमाणान्तस्येत्रेव सिद्धे संवस्सरमञ्ज्यं परिमाणप्रहणे कालपरिमाणुस्याप्रवणार्थमः । सेन द्वेसधिक इंग्यु सरप-दवृद्धिर्ने ॥

1752. After a Numeral, the first vowel of संवासन and of a Numeral, gets the Vriddhi, before a Taddhita having an indicatory ज्, ण्, or क्॥

Thus द्विसांवत्सरिकः=दी संवन्सरावधीको पत्नी मृत्ती or मावी (V. 1, 80 S. 1744) द्विपाष्टिकः = दे पर्री अपीटी एती सबी मानी वा ॥ The words द्वि, पर्दी &c when applied to वर्ष (VII. 3. 16 S. 1754). and Numerals give rise to the affixes taught under kaladhikara (V. 1. 78-97). The special mention of संवत्त्वर here, (though) this is a परिमाद्य word and would have been included in the sûtra VII. 3. 17 S. 1683. implies that the word affings in that sûtra does not mean the measure of time. but a measure of any other thing than time. Therefore, with other time-words. than samvatsara, the Vriddhi takes place in the regular way : as हैसमिकः ।

Note: -Similarly in sitra 1V. I. 22, S. 480 the word uftere does not mean the measure of time or numerals, as त्रिवर्षा, द्विदर्श मास्विन्ता n. In short, the word पुरिश्रमु in these satras (and elsawhere LH. 2, 23, H. 3, 46 &c.). means "mass

or bulk ", and not a measure in general.

१७५३ । चर्पाल्लुक्च । ५ । १ । ८८ ॥

वर्षकाच्यान्तादृष्टिमीवां स्तः । पन्ते ठम् या च छुक्। चीलि कवाशि । विवर्धीणी व्याधिः । वित्रार्थिकः । विचर्षः ॥

The above affixes kha and than may also be clided after a Dvigu ending in varshå.

The affix of as well as zone in the five fold senses V. 1.79, 80, after the word and forming a Dvign; and these two affixes may also be clided optionally. Thus we have three forms; द्विवर्धीनों, द्विवार्धिकों or द्विवर्धे व्याधिः 'a disease that lasted two years'. (Compare VII. 3, 16, S, 1754, but when the sense is that of with, the form will be q = q + n). To get this irregular widdhi, the following satra applies.

१७५४। वर्षस्यामधिष्यति । ७ । ३ । १६ ॥

रसायश्य दृद्धि स्थात् । द्विशिर्धकः । अविष्यति हु दैवविकः । छापीष्टपुतसीश्यिक्तः। प्रतिदेशी न १ गम्यते हि तम अविष्यसा न तु साव्यतार्थः । द्वे वर्षे मधीहो पृती या कर्तं करिष्यतीति विशायिकी मण्या ॥

1764. After a numeral, the first vowel of বৰ্ণ gets the Vriddhi, before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory স , মু তা মু , when the affix does not refer to a Future time.

As दिवर्ष क्योंके पूर्व क्या कुत या - द्विपार्थिक । But when denoting future time we have देवर्षिक , वेदर्शिक , "celculated to last two or three years" as it the sentence sea वैदर्शिक पात्र निवित्त प्रदावश्य के परित्र वादि क्या क्यांक व्यव्यक्ति । (-क्षींच प्रदावश्य के परित्र वाद क्यांक प्रदावश्य (-क्षींच प्रदावश्य क्यांक प्रदावश्य कि का त्या क्यांक प्रदावश्य क्यांक क्यांक क्यांक क्यांक क्यांक क्यांक क्यांक क्यांक क्यांक प्रदावश्य क्यांक क्यांक प्रदावश्य क्यांक क्यांक प्रदावश्य क्यांक क्यांक क्यांक प्रदावश्य क्यांक क

१७५४ हा । परिमाणान्त्रस्यासंज्ञात्राणयोः । ७ । है । १७ ॥

ही क्रावरी मधीजनस्य दिक्षीवाधिक । शुभ्याः खुनर्गान्यां क्षीतः (हिसीवधिकसः । दिनीध्यकसः । स्यवरीति किसः । प्रथम करानः योग्नाजनस्य पाज्यकरातिकतः । सद्धितान्तः सहा । देशाणवः । क्रुतिज्ञ-सादस्य विभिन्नतिकः । विभिन्नतिकः ॥

1754 A. After a numeral, the first vowel of a word denoting mass in its widest sense (with the exception of আল) gets the Vriddhi before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory মৃ. লু. or মৃ. or মৃ. when the word so formed does not mean a Name

As हो जुन्दों प्रश्नीवनस्थ-दिकीवनिक (V. 1 109 S 1772) हान्यों प्रस्तीन विश्व विद्यार्थक्त्य (V. 1, 37 S 1702), दिनीवनिकत्य The taddhta affix is opionally clided, see vartule to V 1 29 S 1694. When the affix is clided there can be no Vriddhi, as दिवस्थिय Similarly दिनोवन्त्य, विशेषक्त्य (V. 1 35 S 1695) Why 'when it is not a name'? Observe पात्रणक्षपत्तिक्य (-पञ्चक्रताविक रिलावास्य V. 1, 30 S 1695) The whole word is a Name bre visual to the same of the whole word is a Name bre with the exception of बाग? Observe देशायात्र विश्व क्षात्रण (V. 1, 35 S 1700 and §6 S 1701) Some read the salta as startis्याकृतिकायाः an that कृतिक is also excepted, as देशकेविकत् (V. 1 55 S, 1721 देशकिय

१७५५। चित्तवति नित्यमः। ५:। २। ८६॥

वर्षशब्दान्तावृद्धिगोः प्रत्ययस्य विश्वं हुक् स्यात् चेतने प्रत्यार्थे । द्विवर्षी दारतः ॥

1755. The affixes meaning "accomplished &c V. 1.
79, 80" are necessarily elided after the word varshå forming a Dvigu, when it refers to a being endowed with reason.

Here the elision is compulsory and not optional. Thus द्विषयों शास्त्रः 'a boy two years old '.

a boy two years old .

Note:—Why do we say বিশ্বপুলি "when meaning endowed with reason"?

Observe বিশ্বপুলি কয়াও ।

१७५६ । पष्टिकाः पष्टिराचेण पच्यन्ते । ५ । १ । ६० ॥

चहुवचनमतन्त्रम् । पश्चिको भान्यविशेषः । सृतीयानसम्बन् रात्रशब्दलीपथ निपालको ।।

1756. The anomalously formed word shashtikâh has the meaning of "what are matured in six nights".

The word is not necessarily always plural, though so exhibited in the sûtra.

The word ब्रह्मिश may be said to be formed by adding ब्रह्म to 'ब्रिटिम्हें' in the 3rd case in construction, then eliding the word चिहिंत, the force of the affixe being 'matured'. Thus च्छिमलेल बच्दलेन च्यिक्स' a kind of barley'. It is a name of barley and therefore does not apply to pulse, beans &c, though they may also rigent in six days.

१७५७ । तेन परिजय्यलभ्यकार्यसुकरम् । ५ । १ । ६३ ॥

मसित परिजय्त्रों जेतुं शक्यो मासिको व्याधिः । मसिन जन्त्रं कार्यं सुकरं चा मासिकम् ॥

1757. The affix than comes after a word denoting time, in the 3rd case in construction, in the sense of "to be subdued", "to be gained or attained", "to be completed and "to be easily completed in that time".

Thus मासेन परिकार्यः (शक्यते अहुं)= नाविकी व्याधिः, नावेन सन्धम् वार्षे ः छुकास् साविकम् ॥

१७५८। तदस्य ब्रह्मचर्यम् । ५ । १ । ६४ ॥

द्विशीयानाव्यातमाधिनोऽस्त्रसर्थं वत्याः स्वातः। असन्तर्सयोगे द्विशीया । माधं ब्रह्मपर्धनस्य स्व सार्वस्ते ब्रह्मपर्धाः सार्थमाधिकाः । वहा प्रमाणस्यक्षर्यं स्वयः। सार्वस्ते नार्वस्तं कृत्यस्यः। सार्वान्त्रमाधिकः। व्यवस्तेष्य सर्वस्त्रमायः । आस्त्रामाध्यः वाति विस्तयस्त्रीयस्य वृद्धमः । कृत्यस्य ब्रह्मपर्धगरस्य सार्वमाधिकः। इत्यसम्बद्ध सम्बद्ध वर्षे वृद्धसम्बद्धमाधिकः द्वस्तः। प्रदुर्गोशस्यस्य व्यवस्तं सम्बद्धस्य । पद्धाः सम्बद्धस्य स्वयस्त्रम्यातिकः। स्वयस्त्रमाधिकः द्वस्तः। पद्धमीस्यस्य स्वयस्तं मध्यस्य स्वयस्ति।

1758 The affix than comes after a word of time in the sense of "an abstinence that lasts so long" or "who practises abstinence so long "

The word me shows that the word must be in the accusative case कारव shows the force of the affir शहापूर्व joins both Thus मारा झहापूर्वमस्य == मासिको अद्यापाध who practises abstinence for a month So also सार्थनाविक : सामसारेक u The second case is by II 3 5 S 558

Another explanation is the affix than comes after a word in the first case in construction in the sense of an abstinence which lasts for such a period. As बास्रोदस्य ब्रह्मचर्यस्य = मासिक ब्रह्मचर्यम् ' an abstinence lasting for a month अर्थमानिक सारसाविक ॥

In the first case the affix relates to a person, in the second, to the vow itself Both these explanations are valid, as the structure of the aphorism is open to both constructions

Vari -So also after the words against &c in the genitive construction As agrantage a Mahanaman are certain Rik verses. But Haradatta gives the form agrantia by applying the rule of masculisation of the Vartika with the (VI 3 35 S 836) In this case VI 4 144 S 670 causes the elision

of Dr II After these words, the affix means also 'who practises that' As गहानाधीश्वरति = माहानाभिक, चाहिताब्रानिक, गीहानिक ॥ महानाधी + टब्स् = महानामन् + टब्स् (VI

3 35 S 836 Vart) = महावानिक (VI 4 144 S 679). Note -The aff'x Riff comes after the words warrentfren &c in the sense

of 'who practises As ग्रवान्तरही ताचरति - ग्रवान्तरही ही विद्वप्रतित ॥ Note -The affixes any and faffi come after the word sugaranting, as

यारचामार्शिकप्रांकि स्तयस्त = यारचा नार्शिकः er धारचन्त्रांक्रितः ॥ Acte -The same affixes coules after the words against do the final u

being elided As चतुर्नास्थानि चरति = चात्रमासक वर व्यवसासित ॥

Vari -The affix the comes after the in the sense of 'produced there As चत्रप्र मासेप्र भवानि - चात्रम स्थानि ॥ It refers to a sacrifice

Vast - The uffix जाला comes when it is a Name as अवर्ष मास्त्र भवा = चातर्वासी पीर्णवासी ।। So also बायाडी कार्विकी फालाना ।। The feminine द्वीप is added

because it is an sign formed word १७५९। तस्य च दक्षिणा यहारवेभ्य । ५। १। ६५॥

द्वाददाहरम द्विणा द्वारचाहिकी । गायमामहयाकालावपि । आग्रिशीमेकी । बाजपायकी।। The affix than, comes after a word being the name of a sacrifice in the sense of "the fee thereof"

As दारभाइस्य राजिया = हम्पाहिशी । So also आस्त्रिमानस्य हालिया = यापनस्याभिकी का चित्रविकाल

The word streng in the softra implies that the affix comes even after those sacrifice-denoting words which do not express time (V. 1, 78 S. 1742). Had it not been used, the softra would have applied only to such sacrifice-denoting words as quarg, graving; which are time-denoting words as well. The Varitka in V. 1. 20. S. 1682 would apply to graving, Sc. Some texts do not read win the softra.

१७६०। तत्र च दीयते कार्यं भववत्। ५।१। ९६ ॥

मावृषि र्शिते कार्थे वा मावृषेण्यम सारदम् ॥

1760. The affixes having the sense of মৰ (IV. 3. 53, S. 1428, IV. 3. 11 S. 1381) come after a time-denoting word, in the sense of "what is given in that, and what is done in that."

As मासूचि संघति or कार्स मासूचेम्यं (IV. 3. 17. S. 1388) जारम (IV. 3. 16. S. 1387). All these words mean also what is given or done in those seasons. The words यह in भववह means that all the rules of समागः (IV. 3. 53. S. 1428) annly here.

apply need.
This sours should be divided into two parts, one joining with the previous sours, as दल च द्विस, बातावीयका, as मानिवीतिका मक्ते, राजायिका, वाजायिका, वाजायिका,

Here ends the section on Time-affixes.

१७६१। ब्युष्टादिभ्योऽग् । ५। १। ६७ ॥

ह्युष्टे हीयते कार्ये या वेश्रष्टम । स्युष्ट, तीर्थ, संपाम, प्रयास हत्यादि त

1761. The affix an comes after the words বৃদ্ধ &c in the 7th case in construction, in the sense of "being given therein or done therein".

Thus ह्युटे दीवते कार्ये वा - वैपुष्टम्, मेरवस् ॥

1 स्युष्ट, 2 निक्ष, 3 निक्कनण, 1 प्रदेशन, 5 दवसंक्रमण, 6 सीर्थ, 7 शस्त्रस्य (खाससण), 8 स-भाव, 9 संघात; 10 काप्रियद, 11 पीक्षमून (पीलु, मूल) 12 प्रवास, 13 दववास, 13 संभ्रम, 15 दीर्थ,॥

ा, 9 संयातः, 10 बाग्नियदः, 11 पीतुमूतः (पीत्तः, मूतः) 12 वयातः, 13 दपबारः, 13 संक्षमः, 15 दी १९६२ । सेन यथाकथान्य तस्ताभ्या स्थातो । ४ । १ । ६८ ॥

यपाक्षपाचेराच्यार्थवाताचुतीयानाद्वस्तग्रद्धान्य वसार्थव्यं कवते स्तः ॥वयीन्यां तु स्यासंस्यं रेच्यत् " ॥ यपाक्षपा पु शीवते कार्यं वा वापाक्षपाणम् । कनाक्ष्म देवं कार्ये वेत्यर्थः । इस्तेन शीवते कार्यं ।। इस्तम् ॥

1762. The affixes a and an come respectively after the words yatha-katha-cha, and hasta, being in the third case in construction, having the sense of what is "given or is dong in this way or with this".

The words (ar and ard apply to both, the rule of aquous (1 3 10 S 128) not applying to it. The were aur aura is an Indeclinable meaning contempt. Of course this word cannot take any case-affix, it therefore only erres the sense of third case. As दराज्याच बीवते कार्ये वा - वापाकपाचन, given with contempt or done with contemp', इस्तेन दीयते कार्ये वा नहस्यम् ॥

१७६३ । सपादिनि । ५ । १ । ६६ ी

टम् । तेनेख्येर । वर्णवेष्टकाभ्या सपारि कार्येदर्शकेक मुख्य । कर्णककाराभ्यानवस्य सन्त **र**सर्थ ॥

1763 The affix than comes after a word in the Instrumental case in construction, in the sense of "fitted for that"

The nord सपादिन means 'suitable, proper, fit.' The word सपादिन is form ed by adding ferif to ave, the force of the affix being that of necessity (III 3 170 S 3311) as कर्लवह काभ्या संवादि अल - कर्लवेशकिक हल 'a face fit for ear rings' which becomes benutified by ear ornaments &c. बालगुरिकम् वर्धाम् । ट. बलगुर्वन विधित्त क्षेत्रके म

र्७इछ। कर्मवेषाद्यत्। ५।१।१००॥

करेंगा सपति कर्मण्य गोर्थम् । देवेदा सपति पेथ्यो नट ।देव कृषिन काकार ॥

1764 The aftir yat (v) comes in the sense of "being fitted with that', after the words karma and vesha, in the third-ease in construction.

This elebers them अर्मण सपरावे - कर्मण्य शौर्यमः वेपेण सरशवें - वेरणे नट श 'Vesha' means artificial appearance, i. e. di guise.

१७६५। तसी प्रभवति सन्तापादिष्यः । १ । १ । १०१॥

धारवापास सभवाति साम्हापिकः । सामानिकः ॥

1765 The affix than comes after the words sant Apr do in the duties construction, in the sense of "what is able ta cheet that!

The word marin means able capable. The dative here has the force

ी tinte J tinte 1 श्वाम 4 सेवान श्वाम (सर्वान 7 सच्य 8 निवान व सर्वे, 10 िरामा 1 विभाग । सवास व सेवीम " सवसम दिस्त्रीम दिस्त्रीम दिस्त्रीम दिस्त्रीम दिस्त्रीम विभाग । ध्वित्वृत्तीलावृति 21 बद्दारने ॥

। योगायस । ५ । १ । १०२ ॥ यभवति वात्व । शानिकः ॥

Water or

1766. The affix yat (a) is also added in this sense of 'able to effect that', to the word voga.

By force of the word or and the affix was also applies. Thus applied प्रभावति ... कोश्यः or केश्विकः स

१७६७ । कर्मण उक्चा । ५ । १- । १०३ ॥

कर्मके प्रभवति कार्रकम् ॥

1767. The affix ukan comes after the word karman, in the same sense of 'able to effect that'.

This debars इच्च. As क्रमेक्केद्रमवासे = कार्बुकं चतुः ॥ This word कार्युक्तम् means always a 'bow', and is never employed to designate anything else.

१७६८ । समयस्तदस्य प्राप्तम् । ५ । १ । १०४ ॥ : समयः प्राप्तोऽस्य साम्रशियामः ॥ "

1768. The affix than comes after the word samaya. in the first case in construction, in the sense of "that has arrivéd for it.".

Thus सामग्रिक कर्म = ' a work for which the time has come '.

१७६६ । ऋतोराष् । ५ । १ । १०५॥ ष्ट्रतः प्राप्तीस्य व्यक्तिवम् ।

1769. The affix an comes after the word ritu. meaning "that has come for it ". As बात:बाहोऽस्त्र - ब्रार्क्त पुष्पम (Gupa by VI. 4. 146 S. 847) "the flower

for which the season has arrived ".

१७७० । कालायत् । ५ । १ । १०७ ॥

कालः प्राप्ताऽस्य काल्यं शीतम् ॥

1770. The affix yat (খ) comes after the word kala. in the same sense of 'time for it'.

As काल्यं शीसंध See VI. 1. 213. S. 3701.

१७७१। प्रकृषे ठच् । ५ । १ । १०८ ॥

कालाविलेय । तत्रस्वेति प्य । मकुटी वीर्यः कालोऽस्वेति कालिकं वैरस् ॥

1771. The affix than comes after a word in the first case in construction, in the sense of "longstanding".

As प्रमुख सालेऽस्य - कालिकप्रथम "long standing debt", कालिकम पेस्स "longstanding enmity "

In this sotra and सदस्य are understood, but not so the word नासम् व

१७७२। प्रयोजनस् । ५ । १ । १०६ ॥

सहरेयत्येव । इन्ह्रमङ् प्रश्राजनमध्य ऐन्द्रमतिकम् । प्रयोजन पल कारण साम

1772 The affix than comes after a word in the first case in construction in the sense of "that whose occasion or purpose is this"

As र्ष्ट्रमह प्रदेशजनमस्य = हेन्द्रमहिकस्, the word प्रदेशजन means fruit or cause.

१७७३ । विशासापाडादरामन्यद्गडयो । ५ । १ । ११०॥

भाग्यानम् स्वापन्नो कर्नामत्ये भगान्तः परस्य वर्षाः । विद्याला प्रशासनस्य नेपाला मन्य । स्नापाडी १७८ ॥ जुडादिन्ध वरास्यानम् २ ॥ जुडा जीडम् १ अदा आदान् ॥

1773 The affix an comes in the sense of that whose purpose is this, after the words usakha, and ashadla, when the derivative of the first is combined with any and that of the second with any

As वैद्यास्या माय साबोडा दण्ड ॥

Vd:t —So also after the words पूजा &c As चूडा प्रयोजनस्य = चीडक. अद्धा प्रयोजनस्य = माटक ॥

१७७४ । अनुप्रयचनादिश्यर्छः । ५ । १ । १११ ॥

बादुषस्यन प्रयोजनगरम् सनुप्रवयनीयम् ॥

1774 The affix Chha (মুখ) comes in the same sense of "that whose purpose is this", after the words অনুমুখ্যা ঠৈছে,

This debars रुख् !! Thus पानुवरचन पर्योकनमध्य = जानुवरचनीवम् ॥

ी बाजुपनपान 2 प्राथमिन 3 वपस्यापन 4 सरकत 5 श्रीधन 6 बाजुपरेशन 7 बाजुपायन श्री बाजुपपान 9 बाजुपपान 10 बान्सोरिह्या 11 बारम्यन 12 बारस्थन 18 बारोहरू 14 अर्जुरधन 15 बाजुपपान 16 सरहज 8

२७७५ । समापनात्सपूर्वपदात् । ५ । १ । ११२ ॥

न्दावस्यासम्बद्धिः स्थापनासम्बद्धियदाद्यः । ५ । ६ । ६६ न्दावस्यासम्बद्धिः स्थापनासम्बद्धाः । ५ । ६ । ६६

1775 The affix Chiu comes in the same sense of "that whose purpose is this", after the word samapana, when it has a word in composition preceding it

This debars exp. Thus convent number addressing the temporary is assumed to the word of the applorum in lease that the rule will not apply when a word other than a "pada," such as the affectable h, V 3 C 6 C 0.1 precedent the word Sambana.

१७७६। ऐकागारिकस चौरे। ५। १। ११३॥

क्रमसन्त्रथमगारं प्रयोजनगरत प्रदृषिकोः स क्रमागरिककोतः ॥

1776. The word पेकामारिकद is irregularly formed, in-

the sense of a 'thief'.

The feminine will be in क्षेत्र a Thus एकागारं प्रवेशनमध्य=ऐकागारिकाः fem.° aft ii

Note:-This word can be regularly formed by an, but it will always berestricted to mean a thicf. When any other thing is designated, it will not take this affix. Thus एकामार प्रयोजनमध्य निष्ठा:, here there will be no affixing, The feminine moreover will be in gra u Some say the word is formed by adding the offix exe with the irregular Vriddhi of the first syllable.

१७७७ । ब्याकालिकडाधन्तवचने । ५ । १ । ११४ ॥ समानवालायायन्त्री यस्थेत्याकालिकः । समानवालस्याकाल भावेषः । माश विमासीत्यर्थः ।ः पूर्विदेने मध्याहादासुरवद्य दिनान्तरे संपेव सन्बर हाति या ॥ ग्राक्तालाईश्व ० ॥ ग्राक्तालिका विद्युत् ॥

1777. The word akalikat is irregularly formed inthe sense of "what coincides with the beginning and the end: i. e. what lasts only an instant".

The word ब्याकाल: is substituted for समाजकात: in Thus ब्याकालिक: स्तमधित्य: 'a thunder lasting for an instant'. आकालिकी विश्वनु—" a lightening lasting a twinkle". i. e. whose death is equal to its time of birth or dying as born.

Vart: :-- The affixes हम and हम also come after शाकाल: as भाका लिया विचास ॥

So far is the governing power of the affix and V. I. 18.

अथ तद्धित तस्रञधिकार प्रकरणम् ॥

CHAPTER XXXV.

AFFIXES DENOTING CONDITION AND ACTION.

१७७८ । तेन तुद्धं किया बेह्रतिः । ५ । १ । ११५ ॥

merin तुल्य managethin (क्रम केंग्रीत किए। तुलतुल्ये म यत्। प्रवेश तुल्य एक् में 1778. The affix vati (यद) comes after a word in the third case in construction, in the sense of "like that", when the meaning is "similarity of action'.

As ब्राह्मण्य सूर्व वर्तते – ब्राह्मण्यन्त , as in the centence ब्राह्मण्यन्त्रति ॥ Why do we say "action"? The affix will not be joined when the similarity is in "quality" As वृत्रण तुल्ब रह्म " as big as the son",

१७७६। हात्र तस्येया ५ । १ । ११६॥

मधुरायाभित मधुरावत् खुद्रे प्राकार । श्वेत्रस्थत् चैत्रतन्त्रेत्रस्य मातः ॥

1779 The uffix vati comes also in the sense of "like what is there in ω thereof".

As मधुरानानिय=मधुरानत् 'like that in Mathura', as मधुरानत् सुन्ने प्राकारः,' चेपाचेन चेनव-भेनस्य भागः d.c.

१७८० । तद्दीस । ५ । १ । ११७ ॥

विध्यवित विध्यवद्भवते : कियुमस्य गयद्भग्युव्यव्यवित । केन्द्र न । धानानवित जनम् ॥ 1780 'The affir "vatı" comes after a word in the second case in construction, in the sense of "befitting that or suited to that "

Thus शिष्पितीत -शिष्पत पुत्रत "respected as god". The word kny4 should be read into this sutra from V 1, 115, S 1778, by 'frog leap' anuvitti, for it is not to be read in S 1770

Therefore, not here राजानमहीति हतमा " the umbrella as besits a king ". १७५२ । तस्य भावस्थतकी । पूँ । ११६ ॥

मकृतिकारमावे । प्रकार भाव । साभावा सारवाम । मोला । स्वान्त कृति वातन्त सिमाप ।

1781 The affixes tra and tal come after a word in the sixth case in construction, in the sense of "the nature thereof". As योजांचः चोल्लम् or योखा। The word formed by tva is of Neuter gender, that formed by tal is feminine.

१७८२ । आस्यास्यास्त्र । ४ । १ १ १२० ॥

क्राप्रसस्य द्वतः प्राप्, स्वतसार्वाधिकते । अपर्वादैः सङ्ग समावेशार्थः । सुवायनगारियः समित्रा विद्यानार्थे नेदम्,। प्रकारो मञ्जानस्यानपि समावेशार्थः । स्थिया भाषः स्वेणम् । स्वीस्पम् । स्वीत्रा । पीजप् । पुस्तव्य । पुस्ता ॥

1782. From this forward as far as the aphorism V. 1. 136, S. 1801 the affixes ভা and বান্ত bear rule.

Thus in V. I. 122, S. 1784 स्व and सब्द are read, giving the forms सुद्धस्य and सुद्धान्त रेंc. This rule is intended to secure admission for these two affixes notwithstanding the bars in the shape of subspugnent aphorisms directing the employment of other affixes. These affixes signify, in addition to स्वष्ट् (nature), सुर्द (action) also, in V. I. 124. S. 1788. The word रूप in the aphorism is intended to secure their admission notwithstanding the affixes मुद्द अल्प त्या (VI I. 87 S. 50). Thus विद्यार स्वयः स्ययः स्वयः स

१७८३ । न नद्रपूर्वाचत्युरुपादचतुरसंगतत्तवणवटयुधकतरसत्त्रसंद्रयः । ५ । १ । २२२ ॥

्द्रसः प्रदे व भावमृत्यास्ति नक्तमञ्जूरशातः सुअदुग्धीन्वविश्वाने-व्यवित्तम्। सम्द्रश्यत् । सम्पूर्वास्तिकः । बाहेलस्त्रमः। कादुक्पिकिस् । नास्य प्रयः सन्तीत्रमयुक्तस्य मारः शावरयम् । व्ययत्-रिति किस् । सापतुर्वम् । आरादुरुवमः यात्रवण्यम् । शावस्यम् । आदुश्यम् । आस्त्रस्य । सासस्यमः ॥

1783. The affixes denoting 'nature', taught hereafter, do not come after a Tatpurusha compound formed by the negative particle ব্য, with the exception of the following:—chatura, sangata, lavana, vata, budha, kata, rasa, and lass.

Thus the words खबृत्ति and खबृदु will have two forms only i. e. खबितिस्वस् इर अवितिता. खबृद्धस्य ः अबदुत्ता ॥

Note:—While by V. I. 128, S. 1793 other compounds will have राज् also, as त्रीमापलम् ॥ An exception to this is भ्राविद्य (VII- 2. 25 S. 3065). as used by the sathor himself.

Why do we say নন্দুর্গালু " a Tatpurusha whose first member is বন্দু". Observe বাইন্যেন, নালাদেল ॥

Why do we say 'after a Tatpurusha P Observe, when the word खबरु is a Bahuvrihi compound meaning नास्त्र वस्यः सास्त्र, its derivative will be आवस्त्रम्, ॥

So also the compounds of चत्र &c. with नग्र e.g. भाषत्वेष, भार्यगराष, याज्ञरूवम्, शादरमम्, शादुरवम्, शाकलम्, शास्त्रम्, शालस्यम् ॥ In some texts, there

is gry instead of gry n

१७८४ । प्रध्वादिश्य इमित्रच्या । ५ । १ । १२२ ॥ बाबयनगरादिसमावेशाधिम ॥

1784. The affix imanich (147) comes optionally in the sense of 'nature', after the words prithu &c.

The word or 'optionally' is employed with the intention of securing admission for the affixes चान &c. Thus पुत्र + इमन् । Now applies the following

१७८५। र स्नुतो हलादेर्लघोः। ह । ४ । १६६ ॥

हरादेशीयी भी शास्य र स्थान हर्दिने वस्ता ।। 1785. Before the affixes CB, CHT and CUT, T is substi-

tuted for the Min a stem, when this Wis preceded by a consonant, and is not prosodially long (on account of being followed by a double censonaut).

Thus qu rea = quy + rea ! Now applies the following.

१७६६ । देः । ६ । ६ । १५५ ॥

भाव देखेंदर स्टाविवेदास । प्रधानीयः प्रथिता । वार्धवयः । सहिता । मार्थवयः ॥

Thus श्रुवलस्य भावः = शैक्त्यम् , श्रुविलमन् , श्रुवतस्य श्रुवलताः ॥ कारण्येम् , कृष्णिमन् , कुरणसम्, कुरणंता ; वाडर्थम् द्रविमन् (nom. मा), शहस्वम् , रहता ॥

The c of অসু shows that the feminine is formed by ছাত্ (IV. 1. 41). As जीचित्र: fem. जाचित्री (VI. 4. 148. and 150 S 311 and 472). So also ख्याकामी । Vast:-The following are the six words which substitute t for 東 ander VI. 4. 161, S. 1785 प्रुष्ठ, घुटु, घुष्ठ, ऋष, हह, परिवृह, श Thus हुव्हिमा ॥

Note:—It therefore, does not apply to words like हात. मान, धान, केंट as कतमा जुटे = इत्तयति, मातरमाजुटे = मातयति, भातरमाजुटे = भातयति ॥ Sec. III. 1 21. S. 2677.

१७८⊏ । गुणयचनत्राह्मणादिक्यः कर्मणि च । ५ । १ ।१२४ ॥

चाड़ावे । जडस्य कर्मे भावे। या जाउषम् । गृहस्य भायः कर्मवा मीडधम् । ब्राह्मण्यम् ॥ * श्चर्रती सुम च ॥ अर्हती भावः कर्म वा आर्डन्त्वम् । श्वार्ट्न्ती । ज्ञाक्षणादिराकृतिगराः ॥

1788. The same affix shyan has after a word expressive of quality, and after Brahmana &c, the sense of 'the activity or occupation of something or some one.'

The win the aphorism is employed with the intention of including भाव or "nature". The word ऋर्ग denotes activity, झडस्स भावः कर्म वा = जाडग्रम् ॥ So

also मीडबम्, ब्राह्मण्यम्, माणव्यम् ॥ · This class of signar &c is akritigana i.e. the fact of a word belonging

to which is known only from the forms met with in writers of authority. Vart :- The augment gq is added to sign when it takes the affix क्यम् ॥ Thus the activity or nature of काईन will be ज्ञाहन्त्रम् fem आईन्सी the य is

elided by VI. 4. 150 S. 472. The words अथा नच and अथापुर preceded by the negative particle आ, i. e. the words स्वयातच and स्वयापुर belong to the Brahmanadi class. They also

take प्यम् ; the vriddhi in their case is governed by the following sûtra.

१७८६ । यथातथयथापुरयोः पर्यायेण । ७ । ३ । ३१ ॥

नुजः परक्षेरेतयोः पूर्वे त्तरपद्योः पर्याव्यवादिरको वृद्धिर्जिदादी । श्रययातयाभावः श्रावधातव्यमः क्यायानस्यम् । अयावापुर्वम् । स्रायापुर्वम् । स्रायादसमाप्तमीवकमापिकारः ॥ चतुर्वणशिमां स्वाय चपसंख्यानम् ^{है} ॥ चस्त्रासे शर्याश्रासुर्वप्रेम् । चातुराश्रम्यम् । चैस्वर्यम् । बाङ्गुण्यम् । सैन्यम् । सात्रिध्यम् । चपरावसम् । जन्मारा नचानापुर । सामीस्मम् । कीपम्यम् । त्रीलीस्वीमयादि । सर्वे वेदाः सर्वेवेशस्तामधीतं सर्वेवेहः। सर्वोदोर्राते लुकः । स एवं सार्विवसः । चार्त्विवस्थानमध्यक्तिकः । चार्त्वे वेशानधीते चार्त्ववेदः स एव चार्त्ववेदः । चतुर्विद्यास्त्रीत पाद्यानारम् । चतुर्विद्य एव चातुर्विद्यः ॥

1789. Before a Taddhita affix having an indicatory बर्, ए, or बर्, the words अवधातध and खबधापुर may have vriddhi of the first vowel of their first member, or that of the second member, in alternationThat is, when the Negative particle gets the viriddh, the words femain unchanged, and when these words are yriddhed, the negative particle temains unaltered. As unauthrea or sunguinters, straugists or surfurgists in In the attractible compounds are exhibited as surfurs and straigs and are Avy-sayibhass (II 1 7 S 66), and being neuters, the set of straight and give are chortened.

The words भाग and कर्ने bear rule upto the end of the seventh Book chapter three

Vårt —The affix does not change the sense in चातुर्वर्ष &c, as चलार एर चर्चा –चातुर्वर्थम् । चतुराक्षम्यम्, चिरवर्षः, चार्युण्यमः, सैन्यम्, सामिष्यमः, समिष्यमः, क्षीरायमः चैतावयः ॥ ८०

So also संदेश = मार्चेन्स, All Vedas One who studies All-Vedas is सर्वदेन the affix is here luk chided by the vartika under IV 2 60 S 1270 This word संदेश takes the affix बन्म without any change of sense As सारवेश

१७९० । स्तेनाधक्षकीपश्च । ५ । १ । १२५ ॥

भेति संपातमञ्जूष । रेनेन चैंचि पचायाच्। रतेनश्व मात्र ऋषे वा रतेनव्। रेनेनोनिते श्री विभव्य रोजवितते व्यवस्ताति श्रीचिरण्डन्ति ॥

1790. The affix yat (π) comes in the sense of mature thereof or action thereof", after the word stena, in the centive, and π is clided before this affix.

The m in the satira is taken in its composite form, i e n + m in The elision herein taught is of m NA and not of n N only. The word gam is forme by may of nails class.

Note —Had w of the entra much the weigh letter w, there would arise the following amounty first warm, ever w (the w is chiefed by VI ± 148 S 31).) He haded in became it insure by I 1 57 S 50 to to when my a shiefed by the present of the world of the shiefer when the whole with the world became it is not became when we have extended to the world cause the w to be changed that we have extended to the world became it is not became which we have shiefed by the after and too temperature of S 311 and the active

As श्वास्य भाव वर्ष वा स्वित्यम् । Some divide the sûtra into two स्तेना। स्वाम सर्वति (2) अना दल क्रोदश्य as स्तेन्यम् अर्ध स्तेष्य ।।

१८६१ । सरस्युर्थे । पू । रू । १२६ ॥

सम्युगीनः सर्ने या सस्यम् ॥ दूसर्वाणम्श्री च * ॥ दूसर्व मायः कर्ने वा दूसर्यः । विकड्यमिति काधिका ॥ पाचवस्तु विकड्यासस्यः स्थमायात् स्वीतिकः । माय एव चार्यं प्रस्यवा न तु कर्वणीत्यात् । भाष्ये तु यूत्रपर्तिग्रम्यां चेति मास्येव । ब्राह्मणादिग्वाहयिश्वयनिष ॥

1791. The affix य comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof', after the word सखि ॥

As सङ्ख्य 'friendship '.

Vat:—So also after the words, qu and spee, as gmq. R According to Kasika we have square R Mathava says "giftyaru is inherently feminine.
The affix spyan is added to it in the sense of nature and never in the souse of action." In the Bhishya this variitie is not at all found. The word entire us for more by V. 1, 124. First Suight belonging to sunguring class.

१७०२। कपिज्ञास्योर्डक्। ५।१।१२७॥

कावेयम् । ज्ञासेयम् ॥

1792. The affix dhak comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof', after the words kapi and justi.

Thus क्षेत्रभीवः कर्म या⇔क्षोपयम्, झालेव्य त The rule of व्यासंसद (I. 3. 10 S. 128) does not apply any where under this head.

१७६३ । पत्यन्तपुरोहितादिश्यो यक् । ५ । १ । १२८॥

सैनापत्रस् । वैरोतिह्रज्ञम् ॥ राजाऽते * ॥ राजध्वदोऽधमासे वर्क क्षमते हर्ज्यः । राह्मा भावः कर्मे दा राज्यम् । समासे तु जाक्षणाहित्वात् स्वम् । भाधिराज्यम् ॥

1793. The affix yak comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof', after a compound ending with pati, and after purohita &c.

Thus सैनापते भीवः वर्षः वा≔सैनापत्यम्, पोरोहत्यम्, सञ्चम्॥

নুধারিক, 2 থানাক (ধান্দার্যার, ধান্দার কর্ম), 8 মার্থিক, (পান্দার্থক), 4 বিশ্বরক, 5 মুর্বিক, 6 মার, 7 মন, 5 মার্থকে, 9 বর্গবক, 10 বর্গবর, 10 মার্বিক, (পার্বিক,) 14 মের্বিক, 12 মার্বিক, 12 মার্বিক, 12 মার্বিক, 13 মার্বিক, 14 মার্বিক, 15 মার্বক, 15 মার্বিক, 15 মার্বক, 15 মার্বক,

G. Várt:—The word rájan gets rak augment when not in a compound, As usau "the nature or action of the king-reyal". In the compound it will take suyau of the Bráhmanadi class." As usuxusu u

१७६४ । प्राणभूजातिवयोवचनोद्रात्रादिश्योऽम् । ५ । १ । १२६ ॥ प्राणकृताति । साध्यम् । सीष्टमः । वसोवधनम् । कीमारम् । कैशोरम् । स्रीहावम् । कीनित्रमः

सोप्रवयः। दीष्टवसः ॥

1794 The affix an comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof', after class names of animals, and words expressing age, as well as after udgåtri &c

Thus वाश्वस्य भाद कर्न स= गाश्वम्, श्रीष्ट्रम्, स्तीनारमः, केशामः, श्रीहात्रमः, श्रीहातमः त क्षिप्रथमः, क्षेत्रकृष्टः ॥

ी बहाह 2 संबेष्ट, 3 प्रतिस्तृ 4 प्रधास्त् ठ दोस् 6 पोतृ 7 हुन्, (कर्ष्) 8 स्थागक 9 पत्तिगताक (पश्चिमणक पर्वमणक), 10 सुदु 11 हुन् 12 सप्तर्मु 13 स्तु 14 सुनम मन्त्र ॥ In the Mantra literature subhaga takes अञ् , as महते सीवागद , sometimes there is no आस् ८४ सीमाग्य महीत बस्यास ॥

१७९५ । हायनान्तग्रचादिभ्योऽण । ५ । १ । १३० ॥

तेहारात्रमः । वैहाराह्म । शैवनमः । स्थावित्य । श्रीविधस्य बलोपभ । श्रीधमः । ज्ञातथावा विष्यविद्यानकत्त्वाकोत्रा सनादिए ब्राह्मयादिषु च पन्यन्त । कीवस्थम् । कीवसमिनादि ॥

1795 The affix an comes in the sense of 'natine or action thereof', after compounds ending in havana, and after yuyana &c

Thus विद्वाधनस्य भाव कर्य था - वैद्वाधनम्, चैदायनम्, चैदानम्, स्थावित्स् ॥

Gana Vart - The द of श्राधिय is elided, as श्राधियस्य गाय कर्म वा - श्रीक्रम ।। 1 शुवस, 2 स्थाविर 3 शातु 4 यजनान, 5 पुरुवारी (पुरुष ग्रसमास) 6 शातु (मातृ) 7 अनुक (कलक) 8 व्यनण (व्यन्त) 9 कड़क । 10 क्रमण्डल 11 कुछी 12 सुछी 13 दुछी 14

सहाय 15 हर्ष्ट्राय, 16 सहार 17 हर्ष्ट्र 18 संसाध 19 हमाई 20 एवल 21 परितालक 22 सबहाचारिन्, 28 अनुकास 21 हड्कासे (दश्य असमासे), 25 क्रुकान 26 प्रपत 27 निपुत्र 28 पिछन 29 प्रतहल 30 स्थात, 31 श्रीविवस्य वसीवध, 32 बाल, 33 कुतक, 34 कुनुक 35 कन्दुक 36 भियुन, 87 क्रुलली 28 महत्त , 39 क्रिसन, 40 पेरत ॥

The word क्राप्त, अवल, नियुक्त विश्वन, प्रानुहत्त and देवल belong both to the Yuvadi and Brahmanadi class As की सन्दर्भ or की साल &c

१७९६। इगन्ताद्य खचुपूर्यातः । ५ । १ । १३१ ॥

शचेर्भाव कर्म या चौत्वम । मीनम् । अस्य कान्यम् । कविकादस्य ब्राह्मणाहरयास्यम् ॥

1796 The affix an comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof,' after a stem ending in इन् (इ, ई, उ, ऊ, o: ऋ o: स), when the preceding syllable is prosodially light

Thus हाने मीव कर्त का नतीयम मीनव (ब्रावि) (Why do we say समुपर्शत 'the preceding syllable being light? Observe worren gogenn it Why want from जार ? The word का takes must as belonging to the Brahmanadi class V 1 124

१७९७ । योगधाद्गुमगोत्तमादृतुत्र् । ४ । १ । १३२ ॥

शामगीयक्तम् । माभिभानीयक्तम् ॥ सहागत्मा । साहाज्यम् । माहाभक्तम

1797. The affix van comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after a polysyllable stem whose penultiment letter is \(\tau_1\) and whose penultimate syllable is prosortially heavy.

Note:—The word सम्मिन्न means the last syllable but one in a word of three ayllables or more. That word whose peantimate syllables is सुद्ध 'heaty' is crite's कर्मस्वास: the देवस्था means thating peoplitice's मा

Thus रामणीयकपः from स्मणीयः वानिधानीयकपः।

Note:---Why do we say "the possitionate letter being of "? Observe fungation from the same of

Note:--Why do say सुद्वीसमं " the penultimate spliable being heavy "? Wilness समित्रका ।।

Vart:—Optionally so after the word usin; as enterone and enterone a Note:—The words within and square about to distinguished; the first need analyment syllable (implying thereby the word is of more than two syllables), at the second means penaltimate fater.

१७६८ । तुन्द्वमनोदादिश्यक्ष । ५ । १ । १३३ ॥

रोजीवाधातीका । सामित्रका ॥

1798. The affix vun comes in the sense of 'nature's action thereof', after a dwandva compound and after the words manojins &c.

"Then सीवास्त्र प्रवासना स्वास्त्र से च = मीवास्त्र स्वास्त्र । वीन्वीसायाजिकर, स्वीतास्त्र, । । महोत्तरः १ विकारणः में मानिक्तरः ने कारणः ने किंद्रास्त्र । विकारणः ने स्वास्त्र ने श्राप्तरः ने कुत्यसः । वादः 10 सेतंत्रसः 11 चीतः 12 पूर्वः 35 विकारणः विकारणः 13 व्यवस्त्रः 15 कुत्यसः । 15 व्यवस्त्रः 16 व्यवस्त्रः । 19 व्यवस्त्रः 19 व्यवस्ति 19 वयस्ति 1

१७६९ । गोजचरणाञ्छलायस्याकारतदमेतेषु । ५ । १३४ ॥ कसाकारोऽभिचेपः। तर्वेतस्त्रमोवभणव्योगीयक्षर्यविद्याः। मायमवयन्याः गर्मिकारा स्वास्त्रने ।

urdica रिकास रखते । वार्षिकार बाहुको । वार्षिकारमा आहेत । वार्षिक । वार्षिक । 1799. The affix vun comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof' after a family-name (foota), and after the Name of a Vaidle School, when one beasts thereby, or manifests his contempt thereby, or when it means one who has attained that (or has come for an inspection or inquiring thereof). Note: .-The word असुवा means bossing, 'स्वाहार means 'contempt', नद यदेन means तर्वात 'vho has gained that; or त्युता who inquires that.' The word तर्वा velors to बांच बात पराज II The word त्रवाह means "who has obtained that or who

has known that ".

To take first स्वापा, as णानिकवाइलायते or काउंकदा स्वापते "buasts of
belonging to the family of Garga, or the school of Katha.". To take प्रावाला,
as णार्यकवाद्याकृते. काटिकवाद्याकृत्वे "he manifests contempt upon another,
because of his belonging to the claim of Garga or School of Katha.". To take
magning as mid-analy or smilkaring—myst or granufas s

Note:-Why do we say " when it means beasting &o " Observe सम्बेखन, इस्टब्स्स The q of सार्व्य is elided in the above examples by VI & 148 & VI & 151,

१८०० । होत्राप्रयहरू । ५ । १ । १३ ५३ ॥ कोवाराज्य ऋषित्वाची ,स्त्रीसिङ्क । बहुच्यमहितेयमध्यम । सप्धानासस्य मानः सर्भ वा भन्दाराजीयम् । मेत्रावस्त्रीयम् ॥

1800. The affix chlm (tu) comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof', after words expressing Hotra priests.

The word hotra is fermance and denotes a kind of priest graph is plantly to present the application of I 1.68 S 25; therefore the rule does not apply to the word-form thotra derived from x + are measure a rate;

Thus चाण्कावाकीयम्, मेचायरुणीययः, झाद्यणाण्कसीयमः, सामीप्रीयमः, प्रतिवश्याचीयम्, मिष्टीयमः, पोशीयम् ॥

१५०६ । ब्रह्मणस्त्वः । ५ । १ । १३६ ॥

होत्रातायिनो अझेणसाल स्वान् । छत्वापमार । अझलस् । नेति वास्ये स्वस्थन सती बाधनीर्यस् । अझलनर्यावायर्क्झस्परास्तु स्वतनी । अझलस् । अझता ॥

1801. The affix tva (रा) comes in the sense of 'nature or action thereof', after the word Brahman, denoting a kind of Hotra priest.

This debars छ ॥ Thus बहाजो भाव करो वा = बहाराव् ॥ This debars गह ॥ When बहाज means a Brahmana, by caste, we have बहाराव् or बहाता ॥ So much for the province of the affixes नम and डम (1V. 1. 87).

ऋय तन्दितमत्वर्थीय प्रकरगाम् ॥

CHAPTER XXXVI.

THE AFEIX HELL

१८०२ । धाल्यानां भवने द्वेत्रे खञ् । ५ । २ । १ ॥ भवन्यस्मितिति भवनम् । महानां भवनं क्षेत्रं मेहिनम् ॥

1802. The affix khan comes after the name of any particular corn, being in the gentitive case in construction, in the sense of "a place of growing," when that place is a field

Mete.—The word पायाना 'of grains', shows that the word in construction should be in the genitive case. The plant number shows that the affix is not to be added to the word-form upra, but to words which denote various kinds of dishaps. (I. 1. 63 S. 263), अपन means 'the place where a thing is produced or grows (पमिन आकर्त).) '।

Thus महानां भवनं क्षेत्रं = मैदिनम, क्रीटबीणम , क्रीटबीणम ।

Note:—Why do we say "of grains" ? There will be no affixing in a case like ਉਹਾਰਾਂ ਬਚਰੇ ਵੇਲੇ ਹ

Note:--Why do we say "when it is a field"? Observe दुहानां भवनं सुर्गात 'a granary where kidney-beans grow'.

१८०३। बीहिशाल्योढंक्। ५।२।२॥

हैहेबम् । शालेयम् ॥

1803. The affix dhak comes in the above sense of 'a place of growing, when it is a field', after the words मीदि and झालि॥

शास्ति ॥ Thus श्रीक्षीनां भवनं सेने = नैहेनम्, सोलयम्, भोलय 'a field fit for growing rice',

१८०४। यवयवकषष्टिकाशत्। ५।२।३॥

यवानां भवनं क्षेत्रं सम्बद्धः। यवनवद्धः। यदीनवद्धः। 1804. The affix yat comes in the same sense of

'a place for growing, it being a field', after the words yava, yavaka, and shashtika.

This debars एउ.स.। Thus यवानां भवनं खेले = येज्यस्, यवनसम् पादिस्यम् ॥ See VI, I 213 S. 3701 for accent.

१८०५ । विभाषा तिलमापौमासङाणस्यः । ५ । २ । ४ ॥

यस् यास्यात्। पक्षे स्वात्। तिन्यम् । तेत्रीत्वर्) मास्यय्। सदीख्यम्। उत्स्यम् । कीसीतस् । भक्तस्य। भाकीनम् । सर्वश्यप् । भारतनीतम् ॥

1805. The affix yat comes, in the sense of 'a place for growing, it being a field', optionally after the words tila, mass, uma, bhanca and anu

The affix khan will come in the alternative Thus तिरुपर or सेशिया 'a field for growing sesamum', मैल्यम् or मारीलम् 'a field for growing beans', देग्यम or सोनीलम् 'a field of lunced', मद्रयम् or मारीलम् 'a field of homp', स्वत्याम् or मामीलम् 'a field or small erus'

१८०६ । सर्वेचर्मण् कृतैः सद्यजी । ५ । २ । ५ ॥

मसामध्येऽपि निपाशनासमास । सर्वधर्नेखा छन् सर्वचर्मीण । सार्वचर्मीण ॥

1806. The nmx kha($\xi\pi$) and khan($\xi\pi$) come in the sense of "wholly made thereof", after the word sarvacharman.

The word सर्व is here a part of the sense of the affix, and foins with the word कृत and with भवंदा "The compounding is, in fact, made by the affix, for between स्वं and भवंद there is no stamarthyn or construction, and so it can not be compounded with it, by any rule of samasa Sāmasiba, is necessary for that purpose Here स्वं is in construction with मृत्य "So the compounding of sarva with charman is anomalous This व्यक्तिभव्दत = मृत्यस्थित or प्रामुंचित्र "made wholly of leather"

१८०७। यभामससंत्रसस्य दर्शनः सः।५।२।६॥

सुव्यस्य सदद वधाप्रका प्रतिविश्वम । निषाननास्ताहरकेऽव्यवीमाय । सम सर्वे सुव्य सहस्वय । समग्रदस्थानस्ताव निवादते । वयाप्रका वर्धनी वयाप्रक्षीन । सर्वस्य प्रकारत दशन सहस्वीन। ॥

1807. The affix kha () comes in the sense of 'a mirror', after the words yathâmukha, and sanmukha being in the 6th case in construction

The word wife means that in which something is seen, such as a looking ghas, mirror &c, which reflects things. The word weight 'a reflection' is an Ayayi bhava compound, the meaning of wife being that of likeness (11 is 5 5 52). This wriger wife a weight 'showing or reflecting the likeness of the face '-an increase weight wife who who face '-a looking glass, wit means 'all', and in forming the compound the final' wife dry is elided.

१८०८। तत्सर्वादेः पथ्यक्षकमेपत्रपात्रं ब्याप्नोति । ५। २। ७॥

सर्वदिः पथ्याकसाङ् द्विमीयास्तारकः स्वात् । सर्वपयान् व्यान्तिसर्वपयीनः। सर्वाद्गीणः। सर्वेकर्मीकः। सर्वपर्वाणः। सर्वप्रश्रीताः॥

1808. After the words pathi, anga, kurman, putra or patra, preceded by surva, being in the second case in construction, the affix kha (ξπ) comes in the sense of "what pervades or fills the whole of that".

Thus सर्वययान् ज्यान्तितः = सर्वययीमेशस्यः ; सर्वाङ्गीणस्तापः, सर्वकर्तीणः पुरुषः, सर्वपत्रीयाः सर्विषः, सर्वप्रात्रीय कोइनः॥

१८०९। आधपदं धाष्ट्रोति । ५ । २ । ८ ॥

पाइस्थामं प्रपष्ट सन्तर्वादीकृत्य बाजपुरुष् । बाजपुर्वानः पटः ।।

1809. The affix kha (রন) comes after the word aprapada, in the sense of "reaching thereto".

The word १वद means the 'top of the foot'. जा means" upto". ज्ञावयद is an Avyaylbikava compound meaning 'to the top of the foot'. Thus ज्ञावयदं सान्योति — ज्ञावयदीय: १३८१ 'cloth reaching to the end of the feet', i, c, showing the width of the cloth by comparison with the body.

रप्रश् । स्रानुपदसर्वोज्ञायामयं यद्धाः स्त्रुयतिनेत्रेषु । ४ । २ । ६ ॥ सन्तर्यये सारश्ये च । अनुरङं बद्धाः अनुरङ्गीना वयमन् । सर्वोज्ञानि अस्यवि सर्वोज्ञीने भिक्षः । अञ्चालवः स्थानिवेषयः । ते भेजो उद्यावशिषः वाषः ॥

1810. The affix kha comes after the words anupada, sarvanna, and ayanaya, being in the second cuse in construction, in the senses of 'so bound', 'eating that', and 'to carry thereto' respectively.

Thus अञ्चल्ह सद्धा = अञ्चल्हिमा 'a kind of shoe'; this word is always femine. The force of way here is that of 'length' or 'likeness'. That is 'n shoe of the measure of a foot'. So advanta अव्यक्ति क्यांजी निष्य 'a mendicant who eats the whole food'. So also अञ्चल्लील: आर' a chossman or piece that is taken to the position on the chess called ayanaya'. The word अव्यक्त is taken to the position on the chess called ayanaya'. The word अव्यक्त is compounded of two words wa, meaning 'going from right to left', and saya' 'from left to right', and it means a particular position in which the pieces moving from right to left and left to right cannot move further, and attack the other pieces.

Note:—According to some সংখ্যাত্তীন is the name of the front pieces in one's own row of chess-men. A piece which moves only on one side, does not sainft of this affix. The piece which is carried from one side to mother, admits of it is affix. Others more only in one direction पुत्र तर मन्द्र but not both. Kayysta बाहु पाए एक प्रस्त पृत्र कर्मात करिया के सिक्स मानित कर मानित करिया है। हिस्स वाभीत पार्थान्य सामित करिया है। हिस्स वाभीत पार्थान्य सामित करिया है। हिस्स करिया है। हिस्स वाभीत है। हिस्स वाभीत है। हिस्स वाभीत करिया है। हिस्स वाभीत है। ह

१८११। परोधरपरम्परपुत्रपौत्रमञुभवति । ५।२।१०॥

पराधानराभानुभवति विवेदिण । गरस्तोत्व निवासने। पाध परासामानुमवति परम्पीय प्रष्टते परमप्तानी विचारतः । ग्रुवनीचानुत्रवति पुँचनीभीनः । परम्पाष्टरस्तु कायुग्यमः प्रापानः विकिन्न समापनः स्वार्षे व्यक्तिमारपर्यम् । याप वारोवर्यवति । भराष्ट्रोतायमः । सनस्यवतिवेदोगीन

'1811 The affix kha comes in the sense of "who witnesses or experiences that", after the words parovara, parampara and putrapatities in the second case in construction.

The word quite is compounded of un and unter the un it being irregular the compounding long caused by the affix सम्मादाय स्थापाई क्यांत्र प्रकार who have to see high and have The word viverus compounded of ut and uter the compounding being caused by the affix As unit पांचायानुष्यति—पांचीय u Similarly workship in her the compounding caused by the affix As unit पांचायानुष्यति—पांचीय u Similarly workship in her the compounding caused by the affix As unit पांचायानुष्यति—पांचीय u Similarly workship in the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the compounding caused by the affix as the unit of the uni

The word प्रचार is a separate word as well, not formed by or admitting this aftix. As αθσιγετία την εξατίδ ii. This is a femanine word from this we get by ship all without change of meaning quorder 13 ow do you explain the form quipting? It is certainly incorrect because the form quipt is valid only before the aftix or and nowhere else.

१८१२। प्रवारपारात्यन्तालकाम गामी । ५। २। ११ ॥

अस्तरपारमानी अवस्थारीण । आसीमा । वार्षाया । वारावाधीया । वाद्यम्सं गामी सत्य सीन । भग्र गन्तवर्षे । अनुकाम गामी अनुकानीय । योष्ट गन्तवर्षे ॥

1812 The affix kha comes in the sense of 'who purposes to go", after the words avarapara, atyanta, and anukama, being in the accusative case in construction

The word वार्या means 'वाविष्यति', see III 3 3 S 3171 The gentitive case is prohibited by II 3 70 the word वार्या governing the accusative Thus च्यापातालानी = खरापाति त 0

So also when the words are reversed. As प्राप्तारीय u So also when the words are taken separately, as प्राप्ता and पारीय u So also भरान्य गामी = प्रस्तानी = -प्रमु गाना u So also प्रतिविधि = -प्रमु पाना u

१८१३ (समासमां विजायते । ५ । २ । १२ ॥

मधापीऽशश्चिमन्तरस्क च पूर्वपदिषास्यतः । समासमीताः मी । समासमीताः सा देव प्रतिवेद प्रदेशनः ॥ सप्रत्यशहुरुद्वी सन्तवः । सम्बन्धः । समासमा प्रवासको । समासा समाधाः सा 1813. The affix kha comes after the word samamsamam in the sense of 'who bears in the words'.

The word विज्ञासने means मने पॉरियेस 'who bears in the womb'. This verb governs the accusative of time चर्मासमां by II. 1, 29. S. 691. Thus समांसमां विज्ञासने स्वर्तसभीवर गेर, समांसमीय बन्नम ॥

According to others the aphorism means "the affix comes in the rense of to give birth to or to get a young". i. e. (मानाकी न मानेशायने सा According to them, the verb governs the locative समार्थ सवाय किवारों न क्यांत्रावीत, the कु of the first समार्थ being clided, the rest of the vibhakti (सास) remains. The work will mean "a animal that gives birth to a young one every year". See Amarkosha II. 9, 72.

Vart:—Sometime there is no affixing but, the whole sentence is to be used to express this meaning, or the ∰ only of both members is to be elided and a sentence formed. As सम् समा विकास के जाना समार्था विकास से साम

ं १⊏१४ । अद्यश्वीनावष्ट∘धे । ५ । २ । १३ ॥

शद्य श्रो वा विजायते प्रधार्थीमा एडवा । शास्त्रप्रप्रवेसर्पः । क्षेत्रिवतु विजायते इति वाहुवर्त-यन्ति । जन्नश्चीनं मरणम् । जालजनित्यर्पः ॥

1814. The word adyasvînâ is anomalous, meaning "a female near delivery".

. The word दिशायहे is understood here. The word ব্যৱহণ means 'imminent, near'. It is formed by खब-स्कार+क, the ब् being changed to g by VIII, 3. 68. S. 2273. Thus जरा वा की स्व विकासने अध्यक्षित बदय "a mare likely give birth to-day or to-morrow".

Some do not read विकासने in to the sutra, which then means "The word advasuma is irregularly formed meaning imminent". As समाधीने मही imminent death.

१८१५ । आगवीसः १५ । २ । १४ ॥

षाङ्प्रांहीः वर्गकरे समझ्यो निषास्त्रे । योः मर्स्याप्ययेतं येः कम करित स शामश्रीयः ॥ 1815. The word agavina "a day-servant" is irregu-

larly formed.

This word is formed by adding up to the word नो preceded by the preposition unas until स्व न्यामिशाः । The force of the affix is that of 'a servant.' A person who is engaged in business till the return of the cows from pasture i. e. a day-labourer.

१८९६ । श्रामुन्यसंगामी । ५ । २ । १५ ॥ श्रमुग्र । मोः प्रशासर्वासं महाति । श्रमुग्रीनो मीपालः ॥ 1816 'The affix kha comes after the word anugu, in the sense of who is 'fit to follow'.

in the sense of who is 'nt to follow..

Thus the word सद्दा means नो प्रधाद । Thus अहस प्रयोग गरहावे - सद्दा-वीन 'who is suited or able to follow after the cows । c a cowherd

१८१७ । द्राध्यनो यत्यौ । ४ । २ । १६॥

भाषासम्बन्धाः संस्थाति प्रश्वतः । प्राप्तनीतः । ये प्यामादकर्मणोः । भास्ताध्यानी सं दृति समाध्या प्रकृतिभावः ॥

1817 The affixes yat (v) and hha (v) come after the word addition, in the above sense of 'who is fit or able to follow'

Thus कार्यानसमामी=सुम्मीन or सम्पन्न 'able to undertake a journey'
Bj aphonsms VI 4 168*169 S 1154 and 1671 the word कारन retains its
original form before the affixes q and my not losing its final सान, which it
does before other affixes by VI 4 144. S 679

१८१८ । श्रद्धिमञ्जूष्ट च । ५ । २ । १७ ॥

चादारक्षी । सम्बनिधीय । सम्बनिध्य । सन्यानधीय । समित्राभित्रसासुदु गच्छतीरार्थ ॥

1818 The affix Chhr (tu) also as well as yet and had comes after the word abhyamitra, in the sense of 'who is able to go'

The च drans in यन् and स्। Thus स्थानित स्रक्तानी ± सम्बन्धित प्राध्यनित्र स्थानित्रीय व natrior who caliantly encounters his enemy ≈ सन्तिसमित्रस सुद्ध प्रस्तित ।

१८१६ । गोष्टारकञ् अतपूर्वे । ५ । २ । १८ ॥

कोग्री समयन कोग्रीका लगा ॥

1819 The affix khan comes after the word goshtha in the sense of 'it formerly had been'

The word any or a compound of जार खार कर कर कर कि ती सकता के ती कि का कि मान क

१८२० । श्रम्बस्पेकाह्यमः । ५ । २ । १६ ॥ क्यान्य मन्द्रत इस्टबाह्यमः । साधीनाञ्चाः ॥

1820 The affix khan comes after the word asyn, in the gentitic case in construction the sense being 'what is travelled over or traversed in one day'.

२८२१। शालीनकीपीने श्रधराकार्ययोः । ५ । २०॥

चालावयेषमञ्जेति याक्षीतः शपुष्टः । खूपपतनमर्शते कीपीनं पापम् । तस्तापनःयस्त्रहोत्यस्याक्षः दुरंपित्रहमपि । तस्तेवन्यासदार्थ्यास्त्रापि ॥

1821. 'The word salina and kaupina are anomalous, when meaning 'modest' and 'a shameful action' respectively.

The word অনুত means 'not proud', অনুনৰ্থ means 'unfit to be done! L. e. an infamous act. The words come from বাক' "a hall" and মুণ' a well'. It is not easy to trace any connection between 'modesty' and 'a hall', or between 'shameful' and 'a well'. However some say ফালামখনানুনি 'who deserves to enter a hall', = মানুনা, মুলামানুনানি 'who deserves to be thrown into a well' 'ऋषीय, hence 'a thing to be concealed as the male organ; and, the dress that conceals it. As चाहीतो अन्, अपीने वार्ष त

१८२२ । बातेन जीवति । ५ । २ । २१ ॥

मातेन शरीरायासेन जीवति यत् वृद्धियेभयेन स मातीनः ॥

1822. The affix khan comes after the word vratain the third case in construction, the sense being "who leads this life, or who lives by this".

The word মান means a multitude or mass composed of various eastes, who have no fixed employment, and live by violence, or by bodily labor. মানে স্থাবনি নানান: 'a person who lives by the labour of his body, and not by the power of his brain'.

१५२३ । साप्तपवीनं सख्यम् । ५ । २ । २२ ॥

सप्तभिः पहैरवाध्यते साप्तपृक्षीयम् ॥

1823. The word saptapadina is anomalous, when meaning 'friendship'.

The word सामग्रीन comes from समय् but the connection of senses is not very clear. It is said सम्राभः पैरागान्यते = सामग्रीन "formed by walking together seven steps or by talking together seven words".

. Note: -The circumnumbulation of the Fire by the bride and bridegreem in soren steps makes the marriage irrevocable. URRIGITS seems to have some connection

with that. The word unreale or it means 'a friend' also; the abstract sense being guade applicable by analogy to the person as well,

१८२४। हैयद्रयोनं संज्ञायाम । ५। २ । २३॥

होगादीहरव हियङ्सरोदेशः विकासर्थे सम्मृण निपालते । हुहास इति होहः क्षीरमः। होगोहीहरव विकारें। हैयहशीनं नवनीसम् ॥

1824. The word "haiyangavina" is anomalous, when it is a Name.

The word angers means 'fresh butter'. The word comes from " 'yesterday' and माहोह 'cow's milk'. हो। गोहोहस्त विकार: 'prepared from yesterday' milk' i e, " fresh butter'. The affix does not come in the sense of any fame in general. There is no affixing in हो। योबेह्स्य विकार when it means वाध्यत or 'whey'.

१८२५ । तस्य पाकमुळे पील्यादिकर्णादेश्यः कुणन्जाहची । ५ । २ । २५ ॥ पीलागं पास पीलक्षमा । कर्णस्य मूल कर्णकारम ॥

1825. The affixes kuṇâp (তুড়) and jahach (মাই) come after the words pilu &c and karna &c respectively, when the senses are respectively 'the fruiting-season of this' and 'the root of this'.

The word are shows that the construction must be genitive. The affix कुलब् comes after बील्वादि words, signifying 'ripening', and the affix जार प comes after exeriff words signifying the 'root'.

Thus पीक्षमां पाक = पीलुक्कण : कर्क-अकुछा:, so also कर्णस्य ग्रस = कर्णजाहत् ॥ 1 कर्छ, 2 वर्षास, 3 नस, 4 सुरा, 5 क्षेत्र, 6 दार, 7 सुरफ, 8 भू, 9 शह (समह । सुरह),

10 इन्त, 11 कोछ, 12 प्रष्ट, 13 नख, 14 खड्ग्रस स 1 बीला. 2 वार्जन्यु ("म्यू), 3 सभी, 4 करींद, 5 कुदल, 6 बद्द, 7 सम्बन्ध, 8 खरिर ।।

१८२६। पक्षास्ति । प्र।२। २५ ॥

मुलग्रहणमाध्यनुवर्तेते । पुत्तस्य मूल पश्चतिः ॥

1826. The affix u (fa) comes after the word paksha in the genitive case in construction, in the sense of 'the root of it?

Note:-The word we of the last stira is drawn into this aphorism; and not the word que as well. Thus is an exceptional case of white, generally the whole is drawn and not a portion. Hence arises the following maxim क्रांभिकोधोदप्यनुवसेते "Sometimes it also happens that only a part of the words of a rule which are mutually connected is valid in a subsequent rule, while the rest ceases to be valid'.

Thus पक्षस्य मुलं = पचातिः i. e. प्रतिचन् ' the root or the first day of a Paksha or a fortnight'.

१८२७ । तेन वित्तश्चुः चुण्चणुषी । ५ । २ । २६ ॥

वकारः प्रत्यवर्षासर्वे छप्तनिर्विटस्तेन व्यस्य भेरतेज्ञा । त्रियवा वित्ती विद्यासुरुषुः । विद्यासणः ॥ 1827. The affixes chunchup (রু-রু) and chanap (রুদ্র)

come after a word in the third case in construction, in the

sense of 'celebrated through this'. The word বিব means known, illustrious. Thus বিষয় থিবা:=বিষয়নুস্তু; विद्याच्याः, केशव्यवः ॥ The initial व्यू in these affixes is not इत् (I. 3. 7. S. 189) because the affixes really are মন্ত্ৰুত্ and হ্ৰলণ্। Thus হ is clided after words. So च is not the initial of an affix, and does not get इत् designation.

१८२८ । विनञ्ज्यां नानाजीन सह। ४ । २ । २७ ॥

असहार्थे प्रथम्मात्रे वर्तमानाभ्यां स्वार्थे प्रत्यथी । विमा । नाना ॥

1828. The affixes चा and नाम come respectively after 'he words वि and नज्, in the sense of 'not being together'.

Thus वि+वा = विना 'without'; नग्र+नाज्=नाना 'several'.

१८२६ । चेः शालच्छङ्घरची । ४ । २ । २८ ॥

क्रियाविधिष्टसाधनदात्रकात्स्वार्थे । विस्तृतम् विद्यासम् । विश्रहुत्रम् ॥

1829. The affixes salach (মার্ট) and sankatach (शक्टें) come after the preposition चि, without changing the sense.

Thus विगत श्राह् विश्वालम् विशेकटम ॥ Thus these words may apply to a cow, as विशास: विशेष्ट: ॥ According to some these words are adjectives meaning 'great, large' &c. There is no connection here of the sense of the base and the affix.

१८३० । संप्रोदश्च कटच्। ५। २। २६॥

सङ्कटम् । प्रकटम् । उपक्षिकटम् । श्रास्तिकटम् ॥ श्रास्त्रातिकोसामङ्गाभ्या रजगपुरमंग्रशास्त्र । चहुत्यः असत्यः । क्यान्यः । स्थानाश्चि पञ्चनामभ्यः ै॥ सर्वो स्थानं सेर्गस्य स्थानं सेर्गस्यः । संग्रहे भजादूना रचः अलावुक्तर्य ॥ चार्यमारचः सहस्य ^हा। अत्रीनी सत्तातोऽविक्तरः ॥ विस्तार परेच्यु ० ॥ अविवरः ॥ दिस्स गीनुतय "॥*इन्हर्नु* करण् । जानावः साधानान्यः । उद्दर्शीपुरम् ॥ वदस्य पहुंबण् ॥ *॥ जान्यवद्गानम् ॥ सहे तेलस् *॥ निर्मातम् । नर्यपर्यप्रम् ॥ अहे र्रेष्ट धाकटशाकिनी * ॥ इञ्चराकटम् । इञ्चराकिनम् ॥

1830. The affix katach (\$ comes after the order

sam, pra, ud. (and vi).

The fe is read into the sutra by virtue of the nord or Ti office प्रसत्त्व, उरक्तदम्, विकारम् ॥

Vart — The affix करण comes after कारायु, क्रिज, उमा, and wat in denoting dust thereof As करावृत्ती एक अपनायकरण, जिसकारण, अगावरण, अगावरण, अगावरण,

Vari -The affix view comes after the names of animals, in denoting

the places As गरा स्थान = गोगोछ। &c

Vart —When a flock is denoted, the affix करन is added, as बाविकटा b Vart —When spreading is denoted, the affix is प्राच्य, and प्राच्य ।

Vart —When a couple is denoted, the affix is सोहान्छ , as वसुनाहान्छ। Vart —When six is denoted, the affix is पद्मक्ष, as सम्भवस्पन्छ।

Vart - The affix देखान comes when it means the oil of it. As विद्यवेतम , सर्पर्यनेक्ट ॥

Vart:--The affixes ছালত and ভাজিল denote ' a field where it grous', after the words হয় &ে As হয়তাক্তৰ, ইয়ুছাজিল ॥

१८३१ । अधारकुटारचा (५ । २ । ३० ॥

चारकष्ट् । श्रवाचीनीऽवजुदार (शरकर ॥

1831. The affix দুরাবের as well as ক্তব্ comes after

As अवकुटार', सदकट 'downwards,' 'very deep'.

१८२२ । तते मासिकायाः संदायां टीटप्रताटल्यस्यः। ४ । २ । ३१ ॥ कारादियेर । तत नवस्य । माधिकायां नवं मर्वेटीरम् । वास्तादम् । वास्तादम् । वास्तादम् । वास्तादम् । वास्तादम् ।

1832. The affixes टाइप्, शह्य and मृह्यू come after the word अब, in the sense of a hooked nose, when the word so formed is a Name

Thus नासिकाया नत्त्र⇔कारतीरम् , वा व्यवनारमः स्वतुष्टम् ।: The word signi-Bes the nose, as well as the person also, यह भावतीरा नासिका स्वयतीर। प्रथमः ॥

१८३३ । नेर्विडिजियरीसची । ४ । २ । ३२ ॥ स्थित्रम । निर्वित्तम् ॥

1835 The affixes বিইছ and বিধানত come after the word নি, in the above sense of hooked nose, the whole word, being a Name

Thus निविद्यम and निविधीसम ॥

Thus tales g and taled et !! Note —How do you say विविदा केवा or निविद्य बसाए ? It is by analogy.

१८६४ । इनस्पिटधिक सि स । ५ । २ । ३३ ॥

निश्चित । मासन्त्राम निर्माने पंत्रपूरियो प्रत्योग प्रहोतिक पि ह्यारेसी या। कास्य-पिकारेसीय बत्तायी । विकित्त । पिविटर् । विक्रम् ॥ क्रित्रव पित् विस् कासस्य पश्चपी ०। क्रित्र यसुरी सस्य मित्र । विस् ॥ युन् य ० ॥ श्चर

1834. The affixes इनच् and पिटच come after the word निin the above sense of a hooked nose; and चिक् and चि are the substitutes of fa before those affixes respectively.

् Thus नि + इनच् ≃िषक् + इनच् =िषक्तिः ; नि + पिटच् चि मे पिटच् = चिपिटः ॥

Ván: :--So also comes क, and चिक् replacing नि, as नि+क= विक्+कव

Vart:-The affix e comes after the word fan in the sense of its थिकः ॥ eyes'; and चिल् and विख् are substitutes of क्लिन: as क्लिन सस्य पशुपी निष्हः, विहा blear-eyed'

Vårt :-- मुल is also the substitute. As पुत्रः ॥

Note:—These words apply to the 'oye' also, as full, full "sore-eyes." They apply to 'person' also.

१८३५ । उपाधिभ्यां त्यक्षप्तासन्नारुहयोः । ५ । २ । ३७ ॥

सेझायामित्रजुपर्वते । पर्वतस्यायत्रं स्थलपुपत्यकाः। णास्त्रं स्थलमधित्यकाः॥ The affix tyakan (स्वक) comes after the words upa and adhi, in the sense of 'nearness' and 'elevation'

respectively; the words so formed being Names Thus वर्षस्यका अपर्वतस्यासनम् lowland, a land at the foot of the mountain,

स्थिसका = पर्वतस्यास्टम् a table-land, high-land. Note: -The rule VIL 3. 44 S. 463 dees not apply here, so we do not get

the forms तपश्चिका or श्राधिश्चिका ॥ १८३६। कर्मणि घटोठच्। ५। २। ३५॥

घटत हाति घटः । पत्त्राखन् । कर्माणे घटते कर्मधः पुरुषः ॥

1836. The affix athach (अड) comes after the word karma, in the seventh case in construction, in the sense of 'employing oneself zealously in it.'

The word घर means zealous work. It is formed from ्रीचर with the अध of the Pachadi. Thus क्रवेलि परते = क्रवंड पुरुष: 'a clever, proficient person.'

१⊏३७ । तदस्य संजातं तारकादिभ्य इतच् । ५ । २ । ३६ ॥

सारकाः संजाता यस्य सारक्षितं नभः । स्राकृतिगद्योऽयम् ॥

1837. The affix itach (₹6) comes after the words târakâ &c. in the first case in construction, in the sense of ' that whereof this is observed '.

Thus तारकाः संज्ञाता अस्य नमसः=सार्यकर्तं नमः 'a starry sky' i. e. a nìght in which stars are visible. शुल्पिकी बुक्त: 'a tree in which flowers have grown'.

The सारकादि class is शाक्षातिगण ॥

1 साराज, 2 पुण, 3 लांगा, 4 महाजी, 6 प्राचील, 6 पुण, 7 पुण, (पुण), 8 मु विकारण, 10 दुवित, 11 द्वार, 12 पुणा, 12 पिणा, 14 कुद्दान, 15 कुप्तन, 16 कुप्तन, 18 कुप्तन, 19 कुप्तन, 1

१८३८ । प्रमाणे ह्रयसन्त्रमञ्जूषात्रसः । ५ । २ । ३७ ॥

वश्येकसञ्जयति । कह प्रमाणनस्य करहत्तसम् । करमम् । करमाम् । प्रमाणस् ॥ प्रमाणे सः " ॥ का भिन्दे । विमत्ति ॥ दिमोत्तिसम् ॥ द्वै । इसी प्रमाणमस्य दिश्यतः ॥ दमाणगास्यास्य दस्यायास्य देधदे नामभ्यवस्यासः "॥ दमाणामम् । प्रस्थानस् । वरमभाषद् । वस्यतास्यारे दस्यकास्यारे दस्य स्थानम् ॥ स्तुतस् सार्थन् सारहद्वसम् । सारमामस्य ।

1838 The affixes dvayasach (ম্বন) daghnach (ম্ব and matrach (মার্ব), come in denoting "that whereof this the lineal measure" after a word in first case in construction

The word never is understood here. Thus कहा प्रगाणनाय = उत्हास

Note —As πεταιμγικ "nater reaching upto the finish. According name the first and the second affixes (drayers and degins) come in denoting measure of altitudes and depths, and not horizontal measures. The affix ημης con in a general source slow. Α πιστικα "no cold long".

Vdst.—The affixes denoting lineal measure are elided after wor which are themselves recognised as standards of measure. Thus up πησπ = up "that which is dama (a hand) in length'. Similarly fee, Peaffes II Note:—The affix making only is cheed, the other two effices are more amplies.

to these words.

Vdrt:—The elision is invariable after a Dvigu. As st ust umms

where there is doubt । টু বিছি হয়াৰা বাৰ মা - দিবিছি ।।

Visit — The allix হাৰুৰ comes after words denoting lineal measus
and mass measure, and after a numeral, even when there is doubt.

संनामाञ्च्=श्रमः प्रमाणमध्य स्थाल या, प्रश्यमाञ्चम्, पंष्यमाञ्चम् ॥ An exception to this is contained in the 2nd Vartika, where matra is elided in Dvigu compounds, owing to the word that being used there,

Vart: - The affixes ह्यसच् and मात्रच् come without changing the sense, diversely after a word ending in बहु; as तापहृत्वसम्,=तत् परिमाणनस्य धान्याविस्तावत तावस्मात्रम केट.

१८३६ । पुरुषद्वस्तिक्ष्यामस्य च । ५ । २ । ३८॥

पुरुषः प्रमाशामस्य पौरुषम् । पुरुषद्वयसम् । हास्तिमम् । हस्तिहयसम् ॥

1839. The affix an also, as well dvayasach &c, comes after the words purusha and hasti, in the first case in construction in the sense of that whereof this is the lineal measure.

The phrase तदस्य प्रमाण is understood here. By च the affixes हयसच् &c are drawn in. Thus पुरुषः प्रमाणमस्य = पीरुषयः, पुरुषद्वप्रसम्, पुरुषदन्नमः, पुरुषमानम् , हस्तिद्वयसम्, शस्तिदश्चम् , इस्तिमाश्रम् , हास्तिमम् ॥

Note:-The affix is always elided after a Dvigu. As दिगुरुषप्रदेशका, शुक्षम्, द्विहरित, जिहस्ति, द्विपुरुषी, त्रिपुरुषी, द्विवस्तिनी, त्रिहस्तिनी ॥

१८४० । यत्तदेतेक्यः परिमाखे वतुष् । ५ । २ । ३६ ॥ यस्परिमाणमस्य यावान् । सावान् । एसायान् ॥

1840. The affix vatup (वद) comes after the words yad, tad, and etad, being in the first case in construction, in signifying "that whereof this is the measure of volume".

The phrase त्रवृह्य is understood here. As यत् परिनाधामस्य = यापान्। This form is thus evolved; अत्+ नत्रू = यावत् (the ti sia being replaced by si by VI. 3.91)= वायन्त (the ब्रुन being added by VII, 1, 70)= वायन्त (the ब्रुन being lengthened by VI. 4, 41); the vibhakti g being elided by VI. 1. 68, S. 252. and a being elided by VIII. 2. 23 we get finally यायान, सायान, एसायान् ॥

१८४१। किमिदम्झ्यांचो घः । ५ । २ । ४०॥

झान्यां यतम्सादस्य च मः । कियान् । इयान् ॥ 1841. After the words kim and idam, च (इस्) is

substituted for the q of vatup. Thus किम्+ वहम् की +वहम् (VI, 3, 90)=ह्रं +घतुम् (VI, 4, 148)= कियत

nom. विद्यान . Similarly इयत nom, इयान ॥

१८४२ । किमः संख्यापरिमाणे इति च । ५ । २ । ४१ ॥ न्याइत्तर् । सस्य च यस्य घः स्थात् । का संस्था वेषां ते करित । कियन्तः ॥

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1842 The affix dati (ফাল with the elision of মে) as well as the affix vatup comes after the word কিছ, in the first case in construction, in the sense of 'numerical quantity'.

The word quartishing means quarted from I to quartices the although the word quartishing means quarted from I to quarticest making estimate by numbers. As an usuar quartiest had many from many fro

र्द्धः । संरयाया शवपवे सपण् । ५ । २ । ५२ ॥

यद्रभावयथा प्रस्य पञ्चनत्र दाह् ॥

1848 The affix tayap (त्य) comes after a numeral, in the sense of "that whereof the parts are so many".

१८४४ । विविभ्यो तयस्यायज्ञा । ५ । २ । ४३ ॥

दश्य । दिस्ताम् । त्रावसः । चित्रावसः ॥

1844 The affix ayach (अर्थ) is optionally the substitute of tayap, after words dvi and tri

As हायवयश्यस्य=वयम्, or वितयम्, चयम् or जितवम् 'a comple' 'm triad' (VI A. 148)

१८४५ । जमादुदाची निख्या । ५ । २ । ४४ ॥

२०७५। उमादुदाला निस्तम् । ५। ५। ४०। इमशस्त्राचयभेऽनचस्यात् सामातानः । उभवसः ॥

1845 After the word udba, ayach is always the substitute for tayap, having the acute (udfitta) account on its first syllable

Note:—Ti s affix wifing having indicatory of takes the same accent on the final syllable (VI 1) 18.8 3710); a on w if it special mentions of white in the soften shows that the accent should be on a syllable which would obstrave not have taken in the the first syllable; or of for had if it not been the menuing, there was no necessity of using the word white in the after if the was a Cashky's word (I I 23 & 28%) in the classical scene it would

I are in a substry's word (1 f 25 6 256). In the elsewed seem of woold have taken are the prevent sides are coloured as a substrate always. If it is not a Sankhya, if an we should first ordain Englature it by the Process of splitting the office V 2 42 into two, thus storaged seeq under stay and then replace et al. by will be

Thus उभी पीतकाहती सन्दर्श साथ = उभव ॥ उभवे देवनतुष्या , समयो साणि ॥ -

१८७६ । तदक्षिकधिकमिति दशान्ताहः । ५)। २ । ४५॥

एकादश आविका अस्मिनेकादश्चम् ॥ शतसहस्रवेहरेवेवे * ॥ नेह एकादश अधिका अस्यां विधती ॥ प्रकृतिप्रस्थवार्थयोः समानजातीयस्य एवेद्यते ० ॥ नेह । प्रकादश्च माया ग्राधिकी जस्तिनः सर्वर्णवसे ॥

1846. The affix da (স with the elision of সম of the base), comes after a Numeral ending in dasan, being in the first case in construction, in the sense of " this is surplus in it ".

Thus एकादश अधिका अस्मिन शर्ते = एकावर्ष शर्ते "hundred + elevon ". So. also. वकारचे सरसं ॥

Ishti: - This applies only after श्रम and सहस्र, therefore,, it does not apply here :-- एकाइग्राधिकः अस्यां विश्वली ॥

Ishti:-This rule applies when both words denote a thing of the: same denomination. As एकादश आर्थापणा श्राधिका श्रीत्मन, कार्यापण क्षेत्र एकादशं: कार्यापणवासं ॥ But not here :- एकावचाःमाणा व्यक्तिका वास्मिन छवर्णवाते ॥ Note:-The word sig in the satra is for clearness. The rule applies to

श्रतसहस्रं also, as एकावर्ष श्रास्थलं which may mean either (1) एकावर् श्रामान्यधिकान्यस्थिन or (2) एकादश्च सहस्राण्यभिकान्यस्तिन ॥ १८४७ । बाहरतार्विधातेश्च । ४ । २ । ४६ ॥

डः स्याद्रक्तेऽधे । विश्वधिता अस्मिन् विशे शतम । विशम् ॥·

1847. The affix da comes in the sense of " this is surplus in it", after a Numeral ending in vet and after विश्वति : with the elision of अन and अति ॥

The indicatory & causes clision of & portion VI. 4, 142; S. 844. Thus இரைவெ வக்கண்ட் விள்ளர்

Note :- This rule applies to abstract Numerals. Hence not here, This rule ग्रस्मित् गेंश्वते ॥

So also after विकासि: as विश्व करे. ॥:

१८४८ । संख्यायागुणस्य निमाने मयद । ५ । २ । ४७ ॥

भागस्य युरुवे वर्तमानाःश्रयमान्ताःश्रंक्यादान्तिः षष्ट्रवर्धे मधर स्थातः । यदानांदी भागी निमानसस्रो एश्विद्धागस्य द्विमयपुरश्विद्यायानाम् । सणस्येति जिल् । ह्वी अरिह्यत्री विशासमस्योवश्वितः । निमाणे किस् । है। यजी शीरस्य एकरेनेजस्य विश्वणं श्रीरं पच्यते नैसेन ॥

1848 The affix mayat (मद with feminine in क्रीक) comes after a Numeral in denoting a thing given in exchange in the sense of " containing so many times more of something" or "the price of a portion of this is so many count portions of the other ". .

The nord men from V 2 36 should be read in this. The "cuse of the aphonsm is "rifer a Numeral in the first case in construction (RE) with the force of a gentiue (right), comes the affix rare, when the word in the first case in construction denotes the value of prings of a portion (RB). The word up mens sur or "portion", and fagin means spread. In companing the quality of one thing with another, firms is the value or price. Thus start of which firms with firms with remarked the remarkation of the right of the price of one part of Udaswit". Similarly Gener, raping, lit, "Udaswit is firms of the thus the three for laws?"

The word gra denotes an integral number, therefore the rule will not apply to fraction As है। आसी दवानामध्यद दिश्यत ॥

The affix also comes in the sense of purchasing or the comprisate value of a thing, is in denoting the thing recovered in cerchange (#Reit) As argiven; it will improve extracted legistry, as ferrol we argiven "a supplied" in grounding the cachange value of Udstria is times as much as that of a Xia'. The over legistry means the thing green in exchange, and fiver the thing recovered in exchange. Bolls words are reciprocal and are terms of the term of the cachange in the policy of the polic

Why do we say मुलस्य 'of a portion'? Observe द्वेर झी।इसवी निमाननस्य इधित ॥ Here being no comparision of ratios, there is no affixing

Why do we say जिसाने "in denoting the thing given in exchange? Observe है। यूर्वी शीरव प्रस्तिकात महित्र प्रस्ति केंद्र सीरेख "one part of oil cooks or absorbs as much as two parts of milk." Here the sense is that of cooking and not of purchasing

Not — In short star has the meaning of 'time or lold'. As fight "two time", the world qualifying sometime the fight sometime the fight of the fight

१८४६। तस्य पूरणे **बद् । ५ । २ । ४५** ॥

एकादसाना गूरण एकाइस ॥

1849 The dix dut (m, crusing the clision of the last word with the consonant following it) comes after a Numeral in the sixth case in constitution, when the sense is "making full this number".

That by which a thing is completed is called বুলে π Thus প্ৰস্থানা বুলে:= চ্ৰাৰ্ড the "eleventh" (i. e. the one which, added to ten, completes the eleven).

Note:—By this affix, ordinals are formed. The rule therefore, does not apply to a case like this:—ক্ৰানা মুটিকানা মুখো ঘতঃ গ

१८५०। मान्तावसंख्यादेर्भद्। ५। २।४९॥

उटी मदाममः स्थात् । पञ्चानां पूर्याः पञ्चमः। मान्तास्तिम्। विद्यः। ग्रसंख्यादेः किम्। एकादशः ॥

1850. The augment mat (π) comes before $\overline{\epsilon \epsilon}$, in the above sense, after a Numeral which ends in $\overline{\epsilon}$ when no other Nameral precedes it.

Thus ব্ৰহ্ম 'fifth' (the completer of the five). Why do we say 'ending in स्' Observe বিষয় বুংছা: = বিয়ঃ 'twentieth'. Why do we say 'not preceded by a Numeral'? Observe ক্ষাবয়াৰ্ণা বুংলা = ক্ষোবয়া।

१८५१। पट्कतिकतिपयचतुरां शुक्।५।२।५१॥

एपां सुमागमः स्वाङ्क्षद्र । प्राणां पूर्याः पष्टः । कतियः । कतिववशस्थस्यासंस्थालेऽस्यत एव झापकातुद्र । कतिपथयः । प्रतुर्यः ॥ अनुस्कृततायाकासस्यश्यः *॥ नुसीयः । सुनीः ॥

1851. When dat follows, you is the augment of the words shat, kati; katipava and chatur.

The इन्हें is to be read into this sutra, and it should be changed into locative, as बृष्टि 'when dat follows'. The word कविषय is not a Numeral, it takes ज्हे by force of this satra. Thus quant quait नवुः 'sixth'. कविष्य' the which in order ? कविषयम: 'the one in order after several', ' agq's' the fourth'.

Vart:—The affixes क (रेच) and बन् come after चहुर and there is clision of the first letter. As नरीब: or नर्वः व

Note: -In this and the two following editas, the action of the q of az vanishes when an augment is added.

१८५२। बहुपूगगणसङ्घस्य तिथुक्। ५।२। ५२॥

दर्शक्षेत्र । पूगश्चकृत्रीसंख्यालेऽध्यतः एव सर् । बहुतिथः । इत्यावि ॥

1852. When dat follows, days, is the augment of the words bahu, piga, gana, and sangha.

The word दृष्ट is understood here also. The words पूरा and संय are not Numerals; they take the affix बद by virtue of this satta. Thus बहुनी अपने अपने प्राप्तियः, स्वातियः, स्वातियः, त्वातियः, त्व

१८५३ । वर्तारिशुक्त् । ५ । २ । ५३ ॥

इडीहेव । यावतियः ॥

1853. When dat follows, tys is the augment of a stem ending in vatu

The word जुलि is understood here also The words ending in बतु are Numerals (1 1 23 S 258) and they will take उद by V. 2 48, the present stits declares the augment.

Thus बहुवार पूछी - बहुबहिष् . स

१८५४ । द्वेस्तीयः । ५ । २ । ५४ ॥

उटांऽपवाद । इसा पूरणा दितीय ॥

1854. The affix तीय comes in the sense of 'completer thereof', after the word dvi.

This deburs বহু।। Thus হুটা পুরেষা = হ্রিবার 'the second '—that which completes the two

१८५५ । के. समसारणंचा ५ । २ । ५ ५ ॥

वृत्तिय ॥

1855. The affix tiya comes in the sense of 'completer thereof,' after the word tri; and there is samprasâraṇa (vocalisation) of the stem

The substitution of a vowel for a semi vowel is samprasarana (I i. 45) Thus विभागित न्यूम मानियन मुन्य (VI i. 108, the g of fig assumes the form of the prior letter as which is substituted for x)

Note — In write the wise not longthened by VI 4.2 because that rule applies to the lengthening of the rightener only, this word being read into VI.4.2, by snowpits from VI 3.111.8.174. The pratyshare sign is formed by the first T. and means the letters will ge at d. T. i.

१८५६। विशलाबिभ्यस्तमहन्यतरस्याम् ५। २ : ५६॥

कृत्यो उटस्तमदायमी ना स्यात् । विश्वतिष्ठमः । विश्व । एकविश्वविश्वत एकविश्व ।।

1856 After the words vinsiti &c, tainet (74 With fem. in Erg) is ontionally the augment of dat.

This rule falling under the jurisdiction of gra we must result the word or into this stire, as the affix to which the sugment and is sidely. This form give a faultain or far functively varieties or quiete. 1916things of 1916 to favor or the customer or taking it.

१८५७ । नित्य शतादिमात्मार्थमासम्बद्धस्यः च । ५ । २ । ५७ ॥ चताव परण चताव । एकधताव । वातादित १४ वट । मारावन ॥ 1857. Always after the words sata &c, and after masa, ardha-masa and sam-vatsar, tamat is the augment of dat.

Note:—By the next eitre the words un &c, would have taken and; but the scope of that satra is confined to numerals not preceded by snother numeral. There is no such restriction here. Hence we have wanted: [furnam: ||

१८५८ । पछचादेश्चाऽसंख्यादेः । ५ । २ । ५८ ॥ दक्षितम् । संख्यादेस्य विषायादिभ्य वृति विकल्प एवं । एकैपटः । एकपरितमः ॥

1158. After the words shashhti &c. when no other

Numeral precedes them; tamat is always the augment of dat.

By sitra V. 2. 56, the augment was optional, this makes it compulsory. Thus with any

Why do we say "when not preceded by a Numeral "? Observe एकपष्टः एकपरितनः, एकपननः or एक्सनितनः ॥ Here V, 2. 56. S. 1856 applies also.

१८५६ । मती छ:सुक्तसाम्नोः । ५ । २ । ५६ ॥

मस्वर्थे छः स्थात् । प्रच्छावाकशब्दोऽस्मिन्नस्ति ग्रन्छावाकीवं स्कम् । वास्त्रनीयं साम ॥

1859. When a Sûkta or a Sâman is to be expressed, the affix Chha (x^{-1}) comes after a prâtipadika (nominal-stem), in the sense of the affix matup (V. 2. 94).

The word मत्तो means' in the sense of सतुष् affix.' The sense of महुष् is "whose is it or in whom it is". Thus सम्झायाल्य स्वानेऽस्मिम् अवस्थायालीत्म् सन्तर्भा क्षित्रवालीक्षम् साह, यास्तरिक्षम साह श

सक्तम्। त्यानवर्षायम्, साम, तामक्षीयम् सान ॥ ' Note:—The sifix comes after a collocation of words, as सम्यवानीयं 'the Sûkta containing the words सम्य वान 'e. g. Rig Veda Mandala 1. sükta 164. Here the words समय वामस्य २० considered as a Nominal Stem. So also ऋदापनीयम् ॥

१⊏६० । अध्यायाञ्चयकयोर्लुक्। ५ । २ । ६० ॥

मरवर्षस्य हृस्य । शतः एवं सापकाश्यक्ष छः) विधानसामर्थ्याचा विकल्पेन लुक् । गर्देभाण्डः । गर्देभाण्डीयः ॥

1860. When an Adhyaya or an Anuvaka is to be expressed, there is (optionally) luk-elision of the affix Chha having the above sense of matup.

This siltra indicates by implication (राज्य), that the affix of condier a nominal stem, to denote an Adiphya of an Adiphya Call.

Patanjalt the clision is optional, by the very fact of the role concern:
the clision of the affix. According to Karyyata, as this siltra is not plat
in the section of matup affixes which was the proper place for it from
connectation here we can infer that the clision is optional. Thus unequal to the
configeration of the siltra against in the alternative, nigration is

१८६१ । विसुक्तादिक्योऽण् । ४ । २ । द९ ॥

मरवर्षेडण् स्याक्ष्यायामुनायस्यो । निम्ननः चास्पीऽस्मित्रस्ति वेष्ठस्तः । देवाछुरः ॥

1861 The affix an comes in the sense of mutu when an Adhyâya or an Anuvâha is to be expressed aft the words vimulta &c.

ी वर दिव सामध्योधीनमातिक वैद्यानीद्रव्याधी स्वाधी था । । So also देवासूर । । दिवस १ देवास १ व्याप १ व्याप १ द्वाप (द्वापणे) ६ विद्यास ६ वर्षायस्य १ वर्षायः ६ द्वापण (द्वापणे) ६ वर्षायस्य १ वर्य १ वर्षायस्य १ वर्यायस्य १ वर्षायस्य १ वर्षायस्य १ वर्षायस्य १ वर्षायस्य १ वर्षायस्य १ वर्यायस्य १ व

१८६२ । गोपदाविभ्योषुन् । ५ । २ । ६२ ॥

Thus गापरशस्प्रशिममस्ति – नोपश्योऽध्यागोऽतुवाको वा ॥ इपस्यकः , मासस्थिका । Another reading is भाषत् ।! e final consonant being thute

1 मांवर् (मोवर) 2 रेपेप्स (स्ता) 3 सामस्थित 4 देवस्तरता 5 देवीराव 6 फूटगोट्स रतीव 7 देवी (देवी) १४४ विद्या (१४१व्) 8 स्वीहण 9 दुम्लाम 10 आसूनन 11 समूत 12 स् 13 कुसात (दमान) 14 सहस्रवीयों 15 बातस्त्र ते 16 कुसान्य 17 स्वाहामाख 18 सहस्त ()

१८६३। तत्र कुशल पथ । ४। २। ६३॥

बुक्स्यात्। पथि सुधाल पणकः॥

1863. The after van comes, after the word paths being in the seventh case in costruction, when the sense "versed therein or shilled therein"

Thus पांचे क्रमंत्र च्याया, (पश्चित्+सुत् = प्रम+द्वत् VI 4 144 = प्रम+स

१८६४। आकर्षादिश्यः कत् । ५। २। ६४॥

माकर्षे सूराज आकर्षकः। प्राक्तवाविभ्य इति स्कारिना सुख्यः पाडः। प्राक्षवा निक्तवागलः ध

1864. The affix kan () comes in the sense of 'versed therein, skilled therein ', after the nominal stems akarsha &c.

being in the seventh case in construction. Thus, पाक्षवेंस्क्युलः = भ्राक्षपंकः, स्तरुकः । The best texts have जाकदः (Bohtlingk)

ी जार्कार्य (ग्राक्रप), 2 'त्सह, 3 विद्याच (विपासा), 4 विचण्ड, 5 शहाति, 6 शहमत् . 7 निष्य (विषयः), 8 षय प्रविज्ञयः 10 जयः, 11 साष्यमः, 12 नयः 13 पार् (निपार्), 14 हीयः, 15 हुए, 16 द्वार, 17 इलाव, 18 गप्तद, 19 शस्त्री, 20 प्राय, ॥

१८६५ । धन(देरण्यात्कासे । ५ । २ । ६५ ॥

कास इच्छा । धने कामी धनकी देवहत्तस्य । हिरण्यकः ॥ •

1865. The affix kan comes, after the words dhana and hiranya, being in 7th case in construction, in the sense of a desire thereafter.

The word काम means 'desire, wish'. Thus धने काम। = धनको देवदत्तस्य ॥ So also हिसण्यक्षीः ॥

१८६६। खाङ्गेभ्यः प्रसिते । ५। २। ६६ ॥

केबेबु प्रसितः जेशकः । सहजनार्या नत्यर इत्यर्थः ॥

1866. The affix kan comes after a word denoting a part of one's body, in the sense of 'who takes care of it, who bestows care upon it .

The words तत्र and कन् are understood in this sutra. The word प्रसित means 'devoted to, intent upon, craving after '. Thus क्येयु प्रसितः = क्रका i. c. कोग्रादिस्थनार्शं भसक्त एवमुक्यमे ॥

Mate; -The CURPA: is in the plural number, indicating that the affix comes even after a collective compound of Stanga terms. Thus व्यविश्वकः, केंग्रमखकः ॥ See. II. 3. 44.

१८**६७। उद्राहमाजूने । ५** । २ । ६७ ॥

सविजिनीचै ठक् स्थात् । कर्नोध्यवारः । बुधन्त्रशस्त्रन्तर्गदित उसे प्रसित स्रोहरिकः । भागूने किम । वदरकः । बदरपरिमार्जनाशे प्रसन्त इत्पर्धः ॥

1867. The affix than (27) comes in the sense of 'voracious' after the word udara-

This debars the affix 布年 II

Advuna not desiring to conquer; तस्कर्षेण्डासिनः see VIII. 2. 49. S. . 3028 for the formation of this word from the root div.

Note -The translation given above is according to Dr Bohtlingk Accordung to the Kanke the annypith of after to also read into this stire. The meaning then would be 'thak comes after the word adars in the seventh case in construction, in the sense of " who is devoted therem, when the word so formed means verscious"

A person who is very much distressed by hunger is so called , 3473ft

जिलीक्षेत्रका । Thus चर्चे प्राप्तित - श्रीवर्धिका (I c. श्राध्यतः) Why do we say when it means 'voracious,? Observe acting

*abdominal ' १८६८ । सब्देवस परिजात । ५ । २ । ६८ ॥

कन स्वर्धने नत् वक । सस्यवादी गुरावाची नत् धान्यवाची । धस्यनेति पावासस्य । सस्यन नुत्येन परिकास सबद्ध सस्यक साध ॥

1868 The affix kan (%) comes after the word susya being in the third case in construction, when the sense is " to supply righly with it".

The anuvniti of are, not of are, is to be read here. The word tree means good quality and not corn', Another reading is the Word off means 'all, every where' That which is full of (vicara) good qualities (HER) in which there is no defect that is the signification here. Thus HERE परिजात =सस्यक् पाकि 'a rice, above all praise', सस्यक साथ 'a good man, not equalled by any

१८६१ अंश हारी। ५। २। ६६ ॥

हारीत्यायदयके जिनिः । यस एव सब्धेग वर्षः न । अधको बाबादः ॥

1869. The affix kan comes after the word ansa 'a share ' in the second case in construction, the sense bene-"who must take that"

The word we is used in the accusative in the aphonsm showing that the construction must be accusative. The word Tilly, nom and is formed by adding finite to the root of the force of the affir being that of "must, or necessity" See III 3 170 S 3311 The word will govern accusative and not renutive (II a 70 S 628)

Thus अस हारी = अस्त 'an hear , i e who is entitled to take a share at partition i e a হালার ৷ সংখ্যক সুৰু ৷৷

१८७० । सम्ब्रादिचरापहते । ५ । २ । ७० ॥

सम्बद्ध पर । भसम इसर्थ ॥

1870 The affix Kan comes after the word tantra 'a loom or a shuttle,' in the sense of "taken off therefrom not long ago or shortly before"

The word quarmoust be in the fifth case in construction, by the very fact of its being so employed in the sitra. The word spire means 'short time, not long' sugar means 'taken off.' Thus arent-requires retarm's 'a cloth just taken off the loom or from which the shuttle has just been taken off.' i. e. an unbleached cloth. As arents we great spiret a new mantle 'swarm's or spirit.

१⊏७१ । ब्राह्मणुको क्लिको संज्ञायामः । ५ । २ । ७१ ॥

भाषुधजीविनी ब्राह्मचा बरिगन्देशे स् ब्राह्मणकः । चल्पगर्प्रं यस्यां सा चण्णिका दवाग्रः । जनसन्दरन्य वर्णोदेशो निपासते ॥

1871. The words Bråhmanaka and ushnika are anomalous, when they are Names.

Thus झाझावको देश:, सर्कावा बवाय: u The affix बत्त is added to झाझान; the force of 'a place where Brahmanas who live by the profession of arms dwell'. Similarly द्वित्वत means झब्दाझा u The word सत्र is replaced by सम्म by virtue of this stira.

१८७२ । सीसोध्णाभ्यां कारिणि । ५। २। ७२ ॥

बीतं करोतीति शीतकोऽतसः । रुष्णं करोतीति रुष्णकः वीवकारी ॥

1872. The affix kan comes after the words sita and ushna, in the sense of 'who goes to work thus'.

The words श्रांत and रूष्ण being used as adverbs will be in accusativeconstruction. As शीलं करोति 'who goes to work coldly 'i.e. a lazy man = शील-का = सत्तता, जदः ॥ Similarly वस्थका = शीलकारी, वृद्धा 'who goes to work botly '...

१८७३। अधिकस्। ५।२।७३॥

ग्रध्यास्ट्रशस्यात्कम् उत्तरपदलोपश्च ॥

1873. The word adhika is anomalous:

The word wives: meaning "more", is formed by adding age to the word secure; there being elision of the second term before the affix. Thus serious stands or wives star action at superior to Khadi "sariges and stars" a Drone is superior to Khadi sariges and stars "a Khadi is inferior to Drone". The word greatery governs nominative or accessiative indifferentiative indiffe

Note:—Thus awared give until a Similarly (bifuge would have governed, the accusative above Berl Pfeuju uses the oblative and locative after eshibin, as in 11.3, 9, 8, 465 and 12, 46. 8. 18.65 and there we learn that if governe the ablative and locative. This is the case when adhytrings is an active participal But when it is negarity participle, as it may also by 11.4, 27, 8, 26, 2000; then as the participle denotes the object, it will take the first case in contraction. In that case, there will not be the ability or the locative. १८७४ । अनुकासिकासीकः कमिता । १ । २ । ७४ ॥ प्रशासन्या सद् । जसे पाक्षिको द्यंघ । अनुकारवते अदुकः । आभिकास्यते वासिकः । कमीकः ॥

1874. The words unuka, abhika and abhika are anomalously formed by adding कर to anu and abhi, the menuing 'being at liberty to do or being fond of'.

. Thus অনুকাৰ্বী অনুকু 'desirous, highlinous'. ৰামিকাশ্বী আদিকাশ্বী আদিকাশ্

१८७५ । पार्ध्वेनान्विच्छति । ५। २। ७५॥

प्रवृत्तरुपाय पार्थे तेनानिक्टाति पार्थक ।।

1875 'The affix kan comes after the word parsva, in the third-case in construction, signifying "who strives to gain-something by that".

The word पानंत means 'a fraudulent or crooked expedient' One who endeasours to obtain anything by fraud is called पानंद 'a cheat a juggler, a partisan'. पानं = a rth, a cooked thing; as पार्थक = माशारित, क्षेत्रिक क्षार्थिक क्षार्थक क्षार्यक क्षार्थक क्षार्थक क्षार्थक क्षार्थक क्षार्थक क्षार्थक क्षार्थक क्षार्थक क्र

१८७६ । स्रयः स्रत्नदेग्दासिनाभ्यां ठक्तुत्री । ५ । २ । ७६ ॥ तीवन दवायोज्य ग्रत्नी वेनाविष्कति साथ स्रतिक । ब्राह्मिकः । वण्डातिन वण्याः नेनाविष्कति

नावण द्यायाच्य प्रश्न सत्ता व्यक्ततं साथ द्यालतः । बाह्यस्तः । कृष्ट्या अत्र कृष्णः तत्ता त्यक्ततः - वाण्याभितिकः ॥ 1876. The affixes thak and thati come respectively

1876. The affixes thak and that come respectively after ayahsula and dandājina, in the same sense of "who-strives to gain something by that".

The word universit is understood here also. The word set upon means 'a violent proceeding'. Who needs to obtain anything by violent means is a violent proceeding. The entire is a constant to the proceeding of a distribution of the process. Who needs to gain to melting by hy poorsy and decest is called quintified. The within the proceeding of the process.

१८७३। तावतिर्थं प्रदणमिति तुग्ना । ४ । २ । ७७ ॥

क्षेत्र स्वारम्कारमञ्ज पर सुरक्ष । दिसीयक दिक ना प्रस्क १२८मान । दिनीयेन स्रोस स्वारमत्त्रपरे । नासनेयन सुद्धानीति यानकारमा सम्य प्रकु । ॥ पहेन राज मुद्धाने पट्टी देशसः । सम्बद्धाः ।

1877. The affix kan is added to an ordinal number, in the sense of "acquiring a subject after so many attempts";

and there is optionally the clision of the affix denoting the ordinal number.

The word बार्चावर्ष (V. 2. 53 S. 1853) stands here as a type of all words ending in affixes denoting qual to ordinals. The word बहुत means "acquired or learned hereby." This qualifies the base. Thus दिविश स्केष परं प्रसादित हिंदन सहस्य or दिविश्यन पद्माप्त (the acquisition of the knowledge or book by the second time" i. e. "successful mastery by the second time". So also विश्वत or fethrage, "grand or vegding in."

Wart:—When the word, formed by the affix ican, means the person who acquires after so many times, then the elision of the upon affix is compulsory and not optional. Thus एके स्टेंग मार्ग मुद्राप्ति चन्यने हिल्या 'Devadatta who learns the book for the sixth jime'i.e.' who succeeds in learning the book at the sixth attempt'. Similarly चित्रका मुद्राप्ति चन्या पूर्वि प्राप्ति करणे चन्न महान stonfined to books only and to nothing clos.

१≂७⊏ । सायवां असमगीः । ५ । २ । ७८ ॥

देवदत्ती सुख्यी देवां ते देवइसकाः । स्वय्कः ग्रिम्थाः ॥

1878. The affix kan comes after a word in the first case in construction, with the force of a genitive case, when the sense is "he is their leader".

The word बामणी means 'head-man, leader, spokes-man'. Thus देषद्भी पुरुषोऽस्य=देवदस्तकः, ॥ So also खब्कः and सक्तः ॥

Note :—Why do we say 'when meaning a leader'? Witness हेववसः शृह्येषाम् ध Here there is no affixing.

१८७६ । श्टंब्रुलमस्य बन्धनं करभे । ५ । २ । ७९ ॥

शृह्वज्ञकः क्रासः॥

1879. The affix kan comes after the word śrińkhala 'a clog', in the sense of "clog is its fetter", when the whole word means a young camel.

Thus शृंदालं वन्धनमस्य करमस्य = शृंदालकः ॥

Note: —The young ones of a camel are called arount. The wooden edge put on their feet to provent them from straying are called Arount. Though the copes to use along with the clog, yet frinkland being the mineipal object that takes away the freedom is called Aroun or feeter.

१८८० । उरक उस्मनाः । प्र । २ । ८०॥ उदयगनस्मयुत्तेरुच्छुच्यास्त्रार्थे कृत् । उरक् उरक्वितः ॥ 1880. The word utka is anomalous, meaning 'longing after, yearning'.

He whose mind anxiously desires or yearns after a thing is called द्वार । The word बादा is formed by adding कर to the preposition कर without changing the sense, in the sentence इन्द्रश्चनकृत्यों । Thus उरही देवाच दक्त सामी न्याका के दर्दाकेवत ॥

१८८१। कालप्रयोजनाद्वीमे । ५ । २ । ८१ ॥

कालक्षणतारुवीभवनपनाय कतृस्वाहाले । हितीयेऽद्दृति भरी हितीयकी उचरा र मयोभन कारख रीतास्य पत्त सा । विषयुर्वेर्धनिती विषयुष्यका । उस्य कार्यमस्य वच्यकः । रीते किन् । हितीयो निरतास्य ॥

1881. The affix kan comes after a word expressing a time, or a cause or effect (of the diseased), when an illness is denoted

Note -The word upp is to be read in to this sutra from the next sutra. Therefore words fridging to are Names.

१८८२। तदस्मिन्नन्न प्राये सञ्चायाम् । ४ । २ । ८२ ॥

प्रथमान्तारतस्वत्वर्षे कन् स्वात् वस्वधमान्तमम् परमायदिवयः तत् । सुनापूराः धायेनातमस्यः सटाप्रविका पौर्यसासी ॥ वस्केभ्य इनिर्वाच्य ०॥ वटकिनी ॥

1882. The affix kan is added to a word denoting food, in the first case in constinction, in the sense of "this is the puncipal food on this particular occasion", when the whole word so formed is a Name

Thus मुवापूरा मधिवासमस्या पैथिमास्या⇒मुदापूर्विका पेथिनासी 'The Gudapopika' — Paurnamast i e that particular Full Moon day in which cakes of sugar form the principal accompaniment of food

Vast —The affix इति comes after बरक in the same sense As बरकिसी पीर्णमासी ॥

१६८३। कुल्मायायञ् । ५ । २ । ६३ ॥

कुल्माचा मायणातनस्य^ह कील्माची॥

1883. The affix an comes after kulmasha, in the same sense "this is the principal food on this particular occasion"-and the whole word is a Name.

The মূ of সমূ is for the sake of causing Vriddhi and accent. Thus क्रश्नाधाः प्राथेखालमस्यां ≕व्योत्माधी पौर्णमासी ॥

१८८४ । श्रोत्त्रियंदछन्दोऽधीते । ५ । २ । ८४ ॥

म्बोबियः । वसन्दर्शनम्बरसः ॥

1884. The word scotriyan is irregularly formed meaning ' who has studied the Chhandas'.

Note:--The च in फ्रोंबियन is for the sake of accent. As श्रीवियो श्राह्मणः "a Braumana learned in the Vedas". The word आहिया is either a condensed expression for the full sentence छन्दोऽभीते, referring to no particular base or affix. Or the word करवस is replaced by जीव, and then is added the affix पन्॥ But how do you form then हान्यस:, in the sense of हान्याऽभीत, by adding the affix अपन् by IV. 2. 59 S. 1269? The present sutra is optional, the word of V. 2, 77 S. 1877 being understood here; so that we have the form आन्द्रस: also. Some say that श्रीविय applies only to that person who has not only studied the Vedas, but who nots upon its purport also, while EGTH applies to a student in general; so one sutra does not debar the other, as they apply to different objects.

१८८५ । श्राद्धमनेन भुक्तमिनिटनी । ५ । २ । ८५ ॥

म्बद्धी । म्ब्राख्निकः ॥

1885. The affixes ini (14) and than come after the word srâddha, in the sense of "this is eaten by him ".

Thus त्राजे संसम्मेन=श्राज्ञी or श्राज्ञिकः " a person who has caten obsequial food ".

Note: -This relates to a person who eats on the day the Śrūddha ceremony takes place; and not at any other time nor who ents stale food of śrâddha. sver mony, and is derived from the word war with the affix in V. 2. 101, In a figurative sonse, it here means the food taken at that coremony.

१८८६ । पूर्वादिनिः । ५ । २ । ८६ ॥

पूर्व कृतमनेन पूर्वी ॥

1886. The affix ini (হন) comes after pûrva, in the sense of 'by whom something was done formerly'.

The word अनेर्न of the last sutra is understood here. But what is the verb of which भागन is the agent. The मुक्त of the last sutra is not to be read

mto this sûtra. Therefore we must supply some general verb such as 'doing &c to complete the sense. Thus पूरं सवातेन = यूडी । In fact हार्वित menns' by whom some thing was done &c formerly

१८८७ । स्युर्वोद्य । प्राराह्य ।

कुतपूर्वी ॥

1887 The affix ini comes after the word purva, also when another word precedes it, the sense being 'by whom something is done'

Thes कुन्नहर्शि कुन्न - चुने कुन्नकुन्न 'who formerly made' सुन्नदुर्शि होन्द्रण ।
Acts — In these words first कुन and चु are compounded by II 1 4, and
then the afts a sadded These two suttant V 2 86 87 gave rue to these two
maxims प्रमुक्ता साईक्शिक्त कुन्नकुरियानीहर्म 'that which cannot possibly be anything
but a Pratipal in or Nominal atom, does, (contravy to I 1 72 8 2 62) not denote
that which sods with it but it denotes only itself cavifiquatelysis (That rule is
embodied in the following parabhbhis—urgarification—"an operation which
selfects some thing on account of some special designation which for extain, reasons
attaches to the latter affects likewise that which stands alsoes and to which threefore,
just because the reasons for it do not east that special designation does not attach

१८८६ । इक्राहिभ्यक्ष । ५ । २ । ८८ ॥

इन्मेनन इष्टी । क्ष्मीती ॥

1888 The affix ini comes after ishta &c in the sense of 'by him'.

Thus ব্যবন = হুগ ঘটা, বুৰ্মান্মাই ওং. 'who sacrificed ,'who performed a charitable act. The words বৃহিন্ প্লান্ন ওং. formed by বন্ধা। govern locative instead of accusative. See whithis under II 3 30 So also স্কানিট্য

1 इट 2 मुद्री, 3 व्याचारित (व्याचारित) 4 निर्मारण 5 चरियानित * 0 विधारित निर्मारण 5 चरियानित * 0 विधारत निर्मारण 5 चरियानित निर्मारण 13 चरियानित निर्मारण 14 चरियानित निर्मारण 15 चरियानित निरम्परण 15 चरियानित निरमपरण 15 चरियानित निरमप

१८८६ । छन्दसि परिवन्धिपरिपरिणौ पर्यवस्थातरि । ४ । २ । ८६ ॥ अके तु परिवर्षयक्ताने न नाव्य ॥

1889 In the Chhandas, the words paripanthin and

purpure are anomalously formed by this affix, and have the sense of an antagonist

Note:-The word प्रेंग्समस् means 'an adversary, an anteremi-' Thre मा न्य परिवरिको विषय मा स्था परिवश्यिमा विषय (Ye). Ved. IV, 115.). There words are obtained in the classical literature, See Investor Gita 111. 31.

१८६० । श्रद्धपद्यन्येष्टा । ५ । २ । ६० ॥

जानुषदमस्यमा अनुपद्म स्थाम्, ॥ 1800. The word anupadin, formed anomalously by ini, denotes 'who goes after, who searches'.

Thus अनुपत्ती गवाम् " going after or searching the cows ".

१म६१। सालादद्वप्ररिसंहायाम् । ५।२।६१॥

शाचारव्रष्टा सान्ती ॥

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1891. The affix ini comes after, the word sakshat, in the sense of 'a spectator, looker on,' when the word so formed is a Name.

The word सामास् is an Indeclinable. The word संज्ञा is used in the aphorism to restrict the sense of the word. Thus साझार हवा=सार्धा, ' an eye witness 1

Note: -In any transaction like loan, &c. three persons directly see the fact. and may be called gerviz who gives, who takes, and another who merely looks on. By using the word tiff the word tiffing is restricted to the more looker on, and not to the lender or berrower.

१८६२ । स्रेनियच परसेत्रे चिकित्स्यः । ५ । २ । ६२ ॥

क्षेत्रिया व्याधिः । सरीशन्तरे चिकित्स्यः । सप्रतिकार्य देन्वर्षः ॥

1892. The word kshetriyach (चेत्रीय) is anomalous, neaning "curable in another body" i.e. " not curable in

this life ". The whole word is enunciated here in the sense of para-kshetrechikitsya; or the word केंद्रीय, with acute on the last syllable, is formed by adding the affix पच् to the word पास्त्व, the force of the affix being 'curable therein' and the word पर is elided before this त्रिक. Thus चुपिता व्यापि: 'incurable disease', i. e.—organic disease. The word quay means body assumed in the next reincarnation. The word संविध applies to an irremediable disease.

Note: -The word शेषियं means 'poicon 'siso = सन् परनित परशाशिक्षणका चित्रित. Note: - ine note cared many process and the state of the entered . Or सराव II That which is to the course of the second by the second of the course of the second of the grant means the grass &c. which grows in a particular a canodice's field i.c. about the residue and not for grass, and which therefore most be weeded a field set apart for grain dec. and not for grass, and which therefore most be weeded 12 123 1

out (childisja)" Or क्षेत्रिय is ou 'adulterer', 2 ० प्रतास प्रक्षेत्र, सत्र चिकित्स्य भिर्मेशीन-ज्य il These are all secondary meanings

म्य ॥ These are all secondary meanings १८९२। इन्द्रियमिन्द्रेलिङ्गमिन्द्रदर्शमिन्द्रस्प्रिमिन्द्रसुर्शमिन्द्रस्ताभीतेया । ५।

इन्द्र शास्त्रा सस्य बिह्न करेग्रीन कर्तुरसुमानात् । इतिशब्दः मक्कारार्थः । इन्द्रेणदुर्भवनिन्द्रियमः ॥

1893. The word Indijam, (having udatta on the last), is anomalous, meaning an organ of sense, and so called, orther because it is "the characteristic from which the existence of India is inferred", or 'it is seen by India', or 'it is exceed by India', or 'it is wished for by India', or 'it is given by India', or 'it is given by India'.

The word first is a primitive word, meaning organs of sense, such as eyes &c Its derivation in obscure, if it is a derivative word at all. In the latter alternative, it may be said to be formed by the affix very added after etc., in the sense of either 'a mark thereof'. As repta tegratefora in The sense of unity as a me so called because, India as Atma or soul, and it is inferred by the existence of the senses, eyes, cars &c. So that these organs are the marks' or signs or long a of India because they being an instrument presuppose an agent, there bearing no instrument without an agent.

Note —Or the sames (undrayes) are to called became they are seen or honour by India or Aimb (terms que = 2m). In the third alone and did to a word in the third case in construction. The knowing or perceiving of the states by the SRI is an allowed to the following States of the Asireys Upanshed Chapter III were like, where he Still knowing creates the physical body tooks array of it is quity gray and excellented. I have seen that, O' they are to called because discovery when, and excellented. I have seen that, O' they are to called because they are created by India or Aima (+) or gry 1 — the sense are formed, according to the good and had dead of the Soil Or they are see called because they are "suched for" by I drive or Soil (*370 age offer) as they are the great-ways of knowledge Or they are seen allocated to their respective objects by India o g the eye is given to percent founs, the seet to prefer someth and so on. The word if o'r impactive one of the above

The word দ্বি shows, that there may be other appropriate significations also As, দেৱৰ হুল্বৰ্-চ্টিহৰন 'senses'—difficult to be subdued by the Soul

१८६४ । तदस्यास्त्यार्रमाधिति मनुष् । ५ । २ । ६४ ॥

गावाऽस्थास्यन्य सन्ति मेथान् ॥ भूकविन्यायससास्य विस्तयोषेऽतिसार्यो । सहन्यऽस्तिविरः द्यामा भवन्ति वसुराहत्य ॥ 072

सान्तसान्ती भसती स्त्री मस्वये प्रथमे पर । दसी सप्तसारणम् । विदुष्पात् ॥ स्रम्बन्दनेभ्यो महारो लगिष्ट ^९ ॥ सङ्गा स्वयाऽस्यस्ती सङ्ग् पट । कृष्यु ॥

1896 The word-form ending in a or in a is called Bha, when an affix with the force of matup ('whose is it,' 'or in whom it is' V 2 94) follows

The word liha is understood in this softra. Thus is the word Regent (VI 4 131 S \(\frac{7}{435} \)) By making these Bha, the operation of pada rule is barred

Vårt —The affix মুরুষ্ is elided after words of quality (নুসৰম্বন) as ছাত্রা উন্মাননা ক্লয়ন্ত্র বহু ম কুল্য শ্বির ৩০

१८७। मात्रपधायास्य मतेर्थोऽयदादिश्य । ८। २। ६॥

१ - १० वासुभ्यानास्त्र कराविष्यायात् कर्याच्यानास्त्र । मवर्जावर्षानास्त्रकार्जावर्जीयपायाय वयादिवर्षतारास्त्र मतोषस्य व स्थात् । सिवान् । झाववान् । विशान्त् । स्वतीन्त्रः वयस्त्रान् । सामान् । ययस्त्र परमान् । सृनिमान् ॥

1897 For the म of the affix मन is substituted म, if the stem ends in म or si (and आ) or if these are in the penultimate position, but not after यन and the rest

After a stem ending in q or having q as its penultimate letter, and after a stem ending in q or qr or having these letters as its penultimate, there is substituted for the q of agr or First after stems ending in q, as fixed (isanq.) Secondly q penultimate as क्ष्मश्रीवार् i Thirdly a stem ending in q or qr is क्षाववार, दिवादार il Fourthly q or qr in the penultimate as वर्षप्रव, नामस्तर il

Why do we say with the exception of यह &c ? Observe यहनात्, सुनियान् ॥

The following is the list of gaily words

1 वर 2 परित 3 कॉर्स 4-पूर्त 5 प्रसि 6 कुरूप 7 पता 8 प्राप्ता 9 भाषा ॥ These words cither end in 4 and 84 or have these as their penulismate 10 y भ्रोत 11 पता 12 प्रतिम These are exceptions to VIII 2 15 3 5500) 13 हींसे 14 कुत्र 15 पता था These are exceptions to VIII 2 10 16 वह 17 महा 18 हुन, 19 मध्य 30 पुता में These are exceptions to VIII 2 11

This is an akritigana Wherever in a word the u of sigg is not changed to m though the rules require it that word should be classified under surfictions. In the secondary word suffic (-gun sq.) the we change has not taken place because the ways here. Bah range the real wowd being we may be the secondary word sufficient to the secondary word sufficient taken place because the ways here.

The vord मान् in the sûtra is the Ablative of म, । ए of म + स, it is a Sam'than D g ndva of these two letters that the affix अप is optional. For were जाय optional, then the affixes इति and टन would come by V. 2. 115. S. 1922, after those words of faveniz class which end in च. But that is not the case.

Note:--The words पारिंग and धनानि lengthen the cowel before म, हर पार्यभेतः

Vart:-The words यत, दस्त, यत, समाद and एन take the augment अल धमनीलः ॥ before क्षप्, as वात्रुकः, दन्तुकः, वल्कः, समाहरः, गस्त्रः ।)

Note:-The words ज्ञार, चारा, बारा, and जाला take सुख when consure is meant,

as जटाल:, पटाल: कलाल: and स्रदाल: but जटापोस्तापतः when no crisure is meant. Note: - The affix EU comes after words denoting lever organisms and words

denoting disease : as बुकाल:, मसिकाल:, विषयिकाल:, विवादिकाल: मृह्याल: n

1 सिध्म, 2 महु, 8 मांस, 4 नामि, 5 बीज (जीव), 6 बीणा 4.7 लूटणव, 8 नियाय, 9 वांद्र, 10 पार्थ, 11पर्श (परस) 12हतु, 13 सत्तु, .4 महत, 15 पार्थिय मन्त्रभार्थभ 16 पासहन्त्रपत्र नदादानामृत् च 17 जहायदाकदाकताः (कदा) होते. 18 पर्सा, 19 हतक, 20 प्रज्ञा, 21 सन्थितः (साक्य) 22 वर्षः 23 क्षेत्र, 24 दीत, 25 श्वाम, 26 पिङ्ग, 27 पित्त, 28 पुण्क, (शुण्क) , 20 पृषु, 3) शृषु, 3। मृष्टु, 31 मृष्टु, 32 मण्ड, 33 पत्र, 35 पाडु, 35 कादि, 35 मण्डु, (काण्डु), 37 मान्धि, 35 की , 39 कुस, 49 धास०, 41 यर्णव", 42 प्रभन्", 43 मोर्गम्म, 44 वेदा, 45 निय्याह, 46 कुण्ड, 47 हाद्रज्ञस्तुमसायसीय 48 मण्ड, 49 ਚੰਦਾ, ॥ १६०५ । बत्सांसाभ्यां कामवले । ५ । २ । ६५ ॥

ग्राभ्यां सङ्गास्थायासंदर्भकाभवति बतवति चार्थे । वस्तलः । ग्रेसनः ॥ 1905. The affix lach comes after the word vatsa

and ansa, in the sense of "love" and "strength" respectively.

Thus यसमः 'loving the calf, loving, tender', अंसमः 'strong, lusty '. Note: - The word QUE means 'call'. In QUEST there is no trace of its origin,

for it is applied to father master de, as वस्तल: स्थामी, यसम्रतः पिता de. The word श्रेष means 'shoulder' but असल means 'strong'. The aftix तच् in these cases is not optious! but necessary and dobars मतुष् ॥ In other senses, the matup only is added as उत्पादनी मीः, क्षंसवान् हर्बतः । १६०६। फेनादिलचा । ५।२।६६॥

श्राक्षम् । स्रन्यतरस्याप्रहणं मतुन्तशुर्वायार्थमतुर्वते । फेनिकः । फेनलः । फेनवात् ॥ 1906. The affix ilach (₹) as well as lach, comes

after the word phena, in the sense of matup : and optionally the affix matup also.

The word च् draws in सन्य; and the word अन्यस्थाम् understood in the sutra adds मतुष् in the alternative. As फीनलः, फीनलः and फीनवान् ॥

१६०७। लोमादिपामादिपिञ्जादिश्यः शनेखचः। ५।२।१००॥

जीमारिभ्यः दाः। जीमदाः। संमदान् । रोमदान् । पामारिभ्यो नः । पामनः ।। सटान्यः हस्ताच ै॥ बहुत्या ॥ लहन्या अचे ^७ ॥ लह्न्यः ॥ विष्यतिस्युत्तास्यक्तित्रशाकुनतन्यः ^७॥ विद्युनः । पिष्ठाविभ्यः इतव् । पिष्ठमः । पिष्ठशम् । उससम् । उससम् ॥

It is derived from जुक्त 'water' with the affix नम् ॥ चुक्याम् is the name of a Rishi, because he controlled the rains, it rained at his command. It also means ocean or that in which water is held, like, क्यांत &c

१६०२। राजम्बान् सौराज्ये। ८।२।१४॥

राजन्यती मू । राजदान-यव ॥

1902. Also राजन्याम् when the sense is of a good government.

The kingdom whose king is good is called ধাসলাৰ ইয়া, ধাসলেরী মু ॥ The affix ধারুণ is used there in the sense of quitt or praise Otherwise ধাসবাৰ ॥

१६०३। प्राणिस्थादातो लजन्यतरस्यामः । ५।२।६६॥

्यूचालः । यदाबान् । गान्तिस्पीरिकतः । वित्याशमतीयः । गानः जित्यः । इस्तवान् । प्रायक्षादयः मेहः । नेभावान् । मन्यमन्दर्भेष सिद्धांशभोतासम्बद्धे य्युकालोऽसीलादीः स्परितः बानुवान्ते पद्मशानिद्धे स्परितः सन्तर्भवस्थिकारः ।।

1903 The affix lach () comes optionally, in the sense of matup, after a stem ending in long sin, the word

expressing something which is found only in a living being. Thus from gar 1a crest 'we have gain or gaint in Why do we say 'which is found in a living being? Observe running for 'the creeted fisme of a lamp' Why do we say "ending in agr ? Observe grang, u

It should be stated that the affix अप comes only ufter what denotes member or himb of a living being (and not anything like love, passion, intelligence &c that are also found in a living being). Hence there is no affixing of अप here in Applie 1 possessed of intelligence

१६०४। सिप्मादिश्यक्ष । ५।२।६७ ॥

क्षत्रशान्तात् । तिभ्यतः । रिभ्यवात् । अन्तर्गरस्थान्द्यम् मतुस्यश्चवार्ये मतु प्रस्यविकस्यार्थत् । तैनाकासन्तर्थः इनिजनी न संगतन्त्रवक्षणणादानामृतुःचा । ♦ शतुल् ः।

1904 The affix luch comes in the sense of matup, after the words sidhma &c, and optionally matup also

Thus विभावा or विभावात् ॥ The word कृत्यवस्याम् understood in this salra causes the employment of the affix चतुष् in the alternative. It does not mean

that the affix মৰ্ is optional. For were লবু optional, then the affixes হুদি and वन would come by V. 2, 115, S. 1922, after those words of विष्णादि class which end in st. But that is not the case.

Note:-The words पार्टिण and धमनि lengthen the vowel before म, as पार्टीगल: धमनीतः ॥

Vart:-The words वर्त, दन्त, बल, ललार and यह take the augment जहरू before सन्द् as वातृतः, दन्दुतः, बल्कुः, ललाहुतः, बल्कः ॥

Note: -The words जादा, घटा, कहा, and कहा take हच् when censure is meant,

as जराजः, घटालः स्ततालः and स्तरालः but जरायांस्तापसः when no consure is meant. Note: -- The affix লঘু comes after words denoting lower organisms and words

denoting disease : as युकालः, मक्षिकालः, विवर्षिकालः, विवादिकालः मुख्छालः ॥

1 सिक्स, 2 सद्ध, 3 मशि, 4 नामि. 5 बीज (जीव), 6 वीजा , 7 क्रुटण≉, 8 निष्पाय, ⁹ पांद्य, 10 पार्च, 11पर्छ (परछ) 12इन्, 13 सक्तु, 14 गाँस, 15 पार्टिगफ्करयोहीर्घश्र 16 वातदस्तवसलहाटानासूक च 17 अटाघटाकराक्ताः (कटा) चेपे, 18 पर्यं, 19 उदक, 20 प्रता, 21 सन्कि. (साक्य) 22 कर्यं, 28 सेन्ह, 24 दीत, 25 स्वाम, 26 पिङ्ग, 27 पिन, 28 पुरक, (शुष्क) , 29 पृष्ट, 30 पृष्टु, 31 मञ्जू 32 मण्ड, 33 पछ, 34 चडु, 35 किंप, 36 गण्डु, (कंग्डु), 37 ग्रन्थि, 38 श्री , 39 कुझ, 40 ग्रास , 41 वर्णन्द⁸, 42 प्रस्तर⁸, 48 ल्हेम्पन् , 44 पेश, 45 सिब्दाह , 46 कुण्ड, 47 खुद्रजनत्त्तापयेश्व 48 शण्ड, 49 HHI, U

१६०५ । चरसांसाभ्यां कामवले । ५ । २ । ६८ ॥

द्याभ्यां लड्या स्थाद्ययासंख्यं कामयति बल्यति चार्थे । प्रस्ततः । संसतः ।।

1905. The affix lach comes after the word vatsa and ansa, in the sense of "love" and "strength" respectively. Thus वस्त्रकः 'loving the calf, loving, tender', असनः 'strong, lusty '.

Note: The word quy means calf . In quyes there is no trace of its origin,

for it is applied to father, master co., as बस्तल: स्थानी, बस्सल: विता co. The word ग्रंस means 'shoulder' but जेसल means 'sleong'. The affix तथ in these cuses is not optional but necessary and debars चतुप्त In other senses, the mater only is added as इस्पत्ती गीः, भंसवान् दुर्वतः ॥

१६०६। फेनादिलचा ५ । २ । ६६॥

चाह्नप् । अन्यतस्यांबर्णं गतुप्तपुच्यार्थमतुवतिते । फेनिलः । फेनलः । कंनवान् ॥ 1906. The affix ilach (to) as well as lach, comes

fter the word phena, in the sense of matup : and optionally the affix matup also.

The word ज draws in कृष् ; and the word अन्तरशाम understood in the sûtra adds गञ्जुण in the alternative. As फोलिल:, फोनल: and फेनवान ॥

१६०७ । लोमादिपामादिपिच्छादिक्यः शनेलचः । ५ । २ । १०० ॥

्राच्या स्थानकार । स्थानवात् । रोमका । रोमकात् । पामाविष्यो नः । पामकाः ॥ अद्धानकार कानाम्पर्यः सः । कार्यः ।। त्रहमणः ॥ विद्यागस्युक्तरपृद्धायाकृतसम्यः । विद्युणः । इसालः १ त सहुनाः ॥ सहम्या अध्यः ।। त्रहमणः ॥ विद्युणः । पिच्छाविभ्यः इतन्त्रः। विच्छतान् । उरासितः । उरस्यान् ॥

1907 The three affives sa (ग्र), na (च), and स्त्य (इस) come in the sense of matup, respectively after the words of these three classes i. e. lomádi, pámádi, and pichohhádi: and the affiv matup also comes in the alternative.

The affix हा comes after होमाई words as होमश्च or होमश्च 'harry' So also दोमश्च or रोमशङ्ग । The affix न comes after पामाई words, as परमन or पामशन् 'scabby

Vdr! —The affix न comes after the word आहू in the sense of beautiful, as सहस 'the fair one' i e. a woman

as पहुंचा 'the fair one '1 e. a woman

Var! —The affix च comes after अनुनी before which ई 15 changed to जा,

us सङ्गीस्वासित = सङ्गया ॥ • • Note —The words साकी पद्मानी and दङ्ग shorten their final vowel before म as

शासित्य a field, बनातित्य , यहाण्य ।। "Art — The word शिवरक (शिव्यू+काच्यू) losses its second member, before q, and the change caused by seadle (द into च) is undone Otherwise the form would be हिल्ला (यह being shided) as रिपानिकासानि सन्ति कार्य = विद्याप "moring variously"

The affix इक्रम् comes after विषदादि words, as विश्वितः or विश्विताम् 'broth'; जातिक ज दरकारे ॥

1 हेतन्य, 2 रोमण् 3 वसु 4 मूरि, 5 मिरि, 6 कर्फ, 7 क्षि 3 क्षान, 9 सह। 1 पालन, 2 बागन, 3 क्ष्य, 4 हेन्स 5 स्केन्यर, कह 6क्ष्र 7 साह 8 सागव, 9 क्रम 10 क्रूकें, 11 पहून्य स्वाया 3 2 साकीयानीवहूंन्या (शांधीयानीवहूंन्या) हरणाय 10 विश्वारि भूरवर्श्वपालनेक्षर (विराण) 14 क्षम्या भाग्य (मन्यम्) 15 में छ 16 राजनः ॥

ी विच्छा (विच्छा) 2 तस 3 सुरक (सुरक) ई धुवक (धुवका), 5 जलायराकल (ज घरा कलात्) देवें 6 वर्स 7 उदक 8 बहु 9 प्रशा ॥

Note —The affix thach comes after juth gheth, and kall when censure meant, as Sifer ties of the interpret, when he consure is meant

१९०≍ प्रकाशकार्याचीक्योगा । ५ | २ । १०१ ॥ मातास्याकस्या। मासा। मासा । भाषा ॥ वृत्तम ० ॥ धार्तः ॥

1908 The affix pa () comes in the sense of mat

up, after the words prajua, éraddha, and archa as well as th aftix matup

As प्रातः or प्रतायाम्, म्यस्ट or श्रद्धायाम्, श्रार्णं or कार्यावाम् ॥ Vahi —So also alter इति as वार्थं or वृक्षिमाम्॥

१६०९। तप सहस्राभ्यां विनीनी । ४। २। १०२ ॥

विभीन्योरिकारी नकारपरिवालार्थ । स्वरुधी । सहस्री । ससन्तव्यवनन्तव्यास सिद्धे पुनर्वपन सन्त साथ मास्त्रिति । सहस्राह्य कमोऽपि साथनार्थेक ॥ 1909. The affixes vini (বিন্) and ini (হন্) come, with the force of matup, after the words tapas and sahasra respectively.

The final q in fifth and q in for the sake of saving the π from becoming qq and thus get elided.

The word wave code in wave, and therefore by V. 2. 121. S. 1928 it would have taken field; similarly agas ends in we, and by V. 2. 115. S. 1922 it would have taken field; it may, therefore, be said, where is the necessity for the present sattra? To this it is replied, that by the next sattra, these words take the fifth series so to that, had there not been this present extra, the wave would have debarred the application of give and rack of V. 2. 115. S. 1928. The affix arg dev. 4. 115) is also debarred after the word wags though it ends in we no

Thus तवोऽस्यास्मित् या विदाते ≔ सपस्थित् , nom स्ववस्थी ॥ Similarly सहस्रित् nom सहस्री ॥
· १६१० । श्राण् च । ४ । २ । १०३ ॥

• योगविभाग सत्तरार्थः । सापसः । साहसः॥

क्यास्तारिभ्य उपसंख्यानम् * ॥ वयीसनः। सामिन्नः ॥

1910. And also an (স্ব) comes after tapas and sahasra.

Thus area. after 1 The separation of this other from the last is for two purposes; 1st, the annuptiti of sma runs in the subsequent saftras, which could not have been done had it been included in the last saftra, only, the rule of yathasankhya (1, 3, 10, 5.62) would not have applied to the last saftra, land way been read along with first and saft up.

Vert:--The word क्वास्सा &c. are governed by this rule and take सण् As ड्यास्सा दिवादेपरिमम् प्रसे = क्योरसन: पद्य: ॥ Similarly तामित्रः (a kind of hell).

शस्त्रा (वदात्र प्रसम् प्रस≔ ज्यास्तः एकः ॥ Sumuariy त्रामकः (a kind of ne: १६११ | सिकताशकराभ्यां च । ५ | २ | १०४ ॥

्रदर्दा। सम्बद्धाः । सैकतो चटः । शार्करः ।।

सैकता घटः । शाक्तरः ॥

1911. The affix an comes in the sense of matup, after siknin and sarkara.

Thus सेवाटा घटः, सर्वार मधु ॥

Note: -These are the examples, when they do not denote a place. In denoting a place they will take $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the next after.

१६१२ । देशे लाविलची च । ५ । १०५॥

पारण् मतुष् प । सिकताः सस्यस्मिन्देवे सिकताः । सिकतिस्यः । सैकतः । सिकतायात् । एवं सक्तरः इत्यादि ॥

1912. When the sense is that of 'a locality', there may take place the lup-elision of the affixes denoting matup.

(with the preservation of the gender and number of the word), or there may be the affix alach (रहें), as well as an and matup, after the word shath and sarkars

By प्र in the sûtra प्रका and ngy are introduced. The मुद्द refers to गुवर and every affix in general. Thus दिश्वना गरियन प्रिक्त वर्षा प्रकार मा किलावान है। उसके प्रकार मा किलावान है a sandy country! So also प्रकार वर्ष प्रकार मा किलावान है। अपने प्रकार के किलावान के stony locality

Note —Why do we saywhen mesning a 'locality'? Observe than 'a ressel of sand, which 'honey or sugar. In the case of the clisical of the affix the gender and number are preserved by I 2 51 S 1294)

१६९३ । दन्त उन्नत उत्त्व्। ५ । २ । १०६ ॥ उन्नता उन्ना सन्सरम इन्तरः १।

1913 The affix urach (\vec{st}) comes after danta, denoting having projecting teeth?

Thus दन्ता दलता करण सन्ति - वन्तर ॥

Note ... The words in the stirm are either in the nominative or the locative case but have the force of ablative

Why do we say when the meaning is that of 'projecting'? Observe

१६१४। उत्पस्तिमध्यमधीर । ५। २। १०७ ॥

करार शिक्षर । पुषक्रीऽण्य पुष्कर । मधु आयुर्वेम् सपुर ॥ रमवरणे सपुखकुङ्गेश्यः वपस्तवरागमः ॥ सर् । सुरा । कुङ्ग हरिश्दद कुङ्ग्यर । मागराधुनान्युश्यमः ॥ मगरप् । पश्चर । पाण्यर । पाण्यराज्यस्य मण्यरम्भ वत्र ॥ कश्का हरश्यः च ॥ कश्चरः ॥

1914 The affix t comes, after the word usha, sushi, mushka and madhu, with the force of matup

Thus करा जन्म a barren soil impregnated with úsha or salt हानिए काछ a perforated wood i e containing त्रिक ochole स्टब्स्ट एडा Abaset having test teles or mushka नमूरा हाई s yeet sugar

Note —The word the shows that the words formed with c are names of cer tain things Therefore it will not apply here उत्पादिसन् पर दिवाने there is ealt in this pot we cannot say अनुषे पर nor समुधे घर for न्यासन्त् पर दिवाने स

Vari — The affix t comes after छ हुए and कुट्या as दासवाहित उपार्शवाहर प्राप्त । त्राप्त — चर an ass lit having a word into an स्वात्त्रसाहित सीत सीत्त्रस्य प्रत्यत् स्वतर् tail.attre, कुट्यत्रसाहर सा च्युट्यत् an clephant having tuels The word हुन्य means the tush of an elephant or the lower paw of an elephant The word . कुट्यत is a common name for all elephants

Vast :- The affix & comes after नग, पांसू and पाण्डु as नगरम् 'a city' lit. having trees (naga = tree), पांसुर पाण्डर ॥ The word पाण्डर: has no derivative. Vitt:-So also after सन्द्व' the vowel being shortened: as जन्दर्भ ॥

१६१५ । सुद्रस्यां मः । ५ । २ । १०५ ॥

कृषः । द्वमः ॥

1915. The affix # comes after dyu and dru, in the sense of matup.

Thus युनः। हमः ॥ These are primitive words, and therefore do not take say in the alternative.

१९,१६ । केसाह्रोऽन्यतरस्याम् । ५ । २ । १०६

प्रकृतिनान्यतस्यापद्यीम मतुषि सिद्धे पुनर्पदृष्णामिनित्रनीः समावेशार्थम् । केशवः । केशीः । क्रीसकः । केशवात्रः ॥ ग्राम्थ्यांपि इदयते ० मणियो नागक्रियः । हिरण्यसे निशिक्ष्यियः ॥ घर्णसे लोधस्तरका सर्वाचः ।।

1916. The affix a comes optionally, with the force

of matup, after kesa. Though the word अव्यतस्थाम was understood here from V. 2, 96. S. 190 (see V. 2. 97); its repetition shows that in the alternative we have not only नत्त्व but the affixes होने and डन् (V. 2. 115. S. 1922) also. Thus we have for forms केशवः, केशा, काशिकः and केशयान् ॥

Vart :-- The affix न is seen after other words also. As मिनना 'a kin of serpent हिल्लानः 'a kind of gem', कराउनः

Vart :-- The final of झर्णम् is elided before य, as मर्णवः

१९९७। गाएडखजगारसंशायाम् । ५ । २ । ११० ॥

हस्यदीर्पयोगेणाः तम्त्रेण निर्देशः । माण्डियमः । माण्डीयमः । ऋर्त्युनस्य धतुः । व्यजागर्व पिमाकः 1917. The affix a comes after gandi and ajaga, i

the sense of matup, when the word is a Name. As नामखीर्द 'the bow Gåndîva of Arjuna'; प्रजनार्व 'the bow Ajagava Siva'. There is shortening also, as गामिश्यं ॥ The sûtra is so framed, th the word माण्डी and गाण्डि are both included.

१६१८। कारखारखादीरकीरची । ५।२।१११॥

का॰डोरः । भाण्डीरः ॥

1918. The affixes from and frach come in the sense matup, after the words kanda and anda respectively.

Thus कॅरिण्डीर: and अण्डीरें: Il Another reading has आण्ड and आण्डीर : १६१६। रजःग्रण्यासुतिपरिषदो संलच् १५। २। ११२॥

रत्नाशला स्त्री। क्रुपीका । बस्राति दीव । तात्तुतीका विशिष्टका । परिवृद्ध । पर्पति पादान्तारम् । पर्पद्धसम् ॥ अन्यन्योऽनि हस्यत *॥ आताका । पुत्रका । प्रशुक्त । यह दूसच सहापानि स्त्रदुस्तरेह हीर्थ ॥

सद्दाननेद श्रंप ।। 1919 The affix valueh (घर्ते) comes, in the sense of matup, after rajas, krishi, âsuti, and priishad

As राजस्त्रता की, सुचीबल कुटुम्बी बासुसीबल पीण्डिक परिपक्ती राजा॥ The lengthening of vowel in इस्ति and बासुनि takes place by VI 3 118 S 1040

Note —The affit যলৰ comes only under certain senses and could out as aboven in the above examples. Thus in বলাহনিণ, মান বিষয় there is no affix ng

Vart —The affix value is seen after other words also As भागवत.
पुरास गुरुक्त ।। The softa VI 3, 118 S 1040 does not apply here and so
there is no lengthening as the words 'when it is a name' is understood

there. The examples here are not names

१६२०। दस्तशिकात्सकायाम् । ५। २। ११३॥

হ্বাপৌ হল্প। টেলাগল ক্ষরী।। 1920. The aftix valuch comes in the sense of matup after danta and siklyl when a Name is formed

Thus a ming of stall (राज्यावन का The final vowel of इस is lengthened before यह by Vi 3 118 S 1040

ातः बन्न by VI 3 118 8 1040 १९२१ । ज्योरकातमिस्रारश्चित्रगोर्जस्यन्त्रज्ञंस्यलगोर्तानमजिनमलीमसा ।५।

२ | ११४ ॥ • । विशेषिय वयपालेश तम मस्य । व्योग्या । तमरा द्वर गया इत्य रच ।

साम्बद्धाः जीवननः प्रवः । स्वतिवद्धः । स्वत्नानितव्धः शृद्धिणः । क्रमेश्वः तत्रव्धः । तत्र साधा मा स्वतिवि विभिन्नी व जानि। क्रमेतिनः । कक्षः प्रमाणवः तति वृतिवन्नु नित्तनः । कस्तर्वेतिवरस्यानानवाश्यतः । भीषद्धानिष्ठि । मानीः । नव्यक्षानिष्ठि । मानीः । विभागः । निर्वेति । विभागः । निर्वेति । मानीः । विभागः । विभागः

1921 The words jyotsaa, tamers, spingma, urjasvin, urjasvala, gomu, malma, and malimast are irregularly formed, in the sense of matup and are Names

They are thus formed and a surfact the requirement of the a being childly assure the affect of the surface of t

१६२२ । श्रत इनिटनी । ५ । २ । ११५ ॥

व्युडी । व्^{वि}डकः ॥

1922. The affixes ini and than come in the sense of matup, after nominal stems ending in short #4, and in the alternative matup also comes.

Thus दाशिखन् N. S. दण्डी or एगिएकाः ॥

Note:—The word झवासरसाम् (V. 2. 96 S. 1903) is understood here also, so we have सुद्ध, क्ष दण्डमान, क्ष्याम् ॥ Why do say 'short दर'? Observe संद्वानम् ॥ Here there is neither द्व nor टन्।

These two affixes इसि कार्य इन् है o not come after words of one syllable, after words exciting in tripleations, after words denoting general (itid.), and when the construction is that of locative. As et and aff form only स्वायन, बहान, 10. Kipt. as, स्वारसान, 10 Cept. as, स्वारसान, सिंदरान ॥ Locative; as इसराज अस्वां साले न नश्यनी पाला। There are, however, some exceptions to this, as light:—सार्विन, सार्विन; शार्विन, शार्वन, शार्विन, शार्वन, शार्व, शार्वन, शार्वन

१६२३। झीछादिश्यक्षा ५ । २ । ११६॥

्रीक्षी । श्रीरिकः । न च खँगेत्रो श्रीद्याशित्र्य इतिहनाविषेदेते । किं सर्हि शिखामाकासंदाक्तिश्य इतिः *। यवसादाविश्य इकः *। अन्योभ्य वभवम् *।।

1923. The affixes ini and than come in the sense of matup, after the words with &c; as well as the affix matup.

Thus ब्रीहिन (nom. ब्रीही), ब्रीहिकः, ब्रीहिपान, माथी, मायिकः, माथावान् ॥

These two affixes, however, do not come after all affinit words.

Vartika:—The affix with comes after things sub-division.

Vårtika: -The affix gan after agagn@ subdivision.

Vart:-After the remaining words, both इति and उत् (=इत्तम्) come.

Nats — The fermife after which पूर्त only comes are :— (विकास 2 मेजूला 3 संद्रा 5 स्वास 5 साम 6 स्थास 6 साम 6 स्थास 6 साम 6

१६२४ । तुन्दादिक्ष्य इतःचा। ५ । २ । ११७ ॥

"माबिनिक्ती महुए च । हुन्दिलः । हुन्दी । हुन्दिकः । हुन्दवाद । उहर, विचण्ड, यद, ब्रीहि । साङ्गाहिषुद्री ७ ॥ "निक्ज्यपानिकास्याङ्गयाचिन इक्ष्वादयः सुः" । विष्ठक्षी कर्यो सस्य सः कार्यालः । कर्यो । कार्णकः । कर्णवास् ॥ 1924 The aftix thath ($\sqrt{\kappa}$) also comes in the sense of matup, after the nominal-stems tunda &c

The force of च is that इति इन् and मृतुष् also come. As द्वन्तिक सुनी तिकृता तुल्दानु । Simularly बदस्ति , बदरी वसीक बदरवानु॥

The following is the list of तुन्सादि words ! तुन्द 2 तदर 4 विचण्ड 4 मह-र चव 6 श्रीडि 7 क्लाइडिस्टी च व

Gana sutra —The affix বেপ comes after words denoting parts of ones body, when the largeness (বিশ্বন্ধি) of those organs is implied as বিশ্বন্ধী কলোঁ কলোঁল কৰ্মী কলিক কৰ্মীবাৰ ।

१६२५। एकगोपूर्वोद्धम् नित्यम् । ५।२।११८॥ एकगतमस्यासीति ऐकगतिक । ऐकगरिक । गौशतिक । गौसर्राधकः॥

प्रसादनस्वासीत प्राचित्र । प्रसादास्त्र । गांचास्त्र ॥ 1925 The affix than comes always in the sense of matup, after a stem, which in composition is pieceded by

प्रक 01 मो ॥

Thus क्ष्मसम्मयासिन = ऐकशितक, , गीयातिक गीसहसिक ॥

Note — The word निराम slower, is used in the stirm to and cale that महत्व

does not come in the alternative In all the provious saless मृत्य came in the alternative १६२६ । दारसद्वानामा निष्कात् । ५ । १११९ ॥

निष्कात्यथं यी प्रतिसङ्ख्याद्दी तत्रन्तान्त्र विपश्चिताहः मस्यानस्यये । निष्काधाविकः । नेष्कसहिताः ।

1926. The affix than comes in the sense of matup, after the words sata and sahasra, when they follow after mebba

Thus विषक्रमतगरवास्ति≈नैष्क्रशतिक नैष्क्रसहिक ॥

Note —But not so after स्वयोगिकतास it be ne never so found in usere

१६२७ । रूपादाहतप्रशस्योर्थेषु । ५ । २ । १२०॥

षाहत कपमस्यास्त्रीति कन्य न्यायायणः । प्रयस्त रूपनस्याक्षांति रज्या गौः । स्राहताति किम् । रूपमान् ॥ भारत्यकोऽपि रस्यते " ॥ विस्वा पर्यता । स्याया ब्राह्मणाः ॥

1927 The affix yap (3) comes in the sense of matup, after the word rups, when stamping (coining) or praise is denoted

Thus शाहत स्वशस्य न्यन्य साशास्य a coin having stamped on it the form of some king &c Similarly मग्रस्य स्वशस्य दिन न्यन्याभी a handsome but The form impressed on a coin &c by hammering &c is called शहर or stamping

Why do we say 'when stamping or praise is denoted? Observe

'n beggar who has not artha or wealth' Otherwise सर्वात् 'rich All these are obtained by बहस

१६२९। ऊर्णोया यस । ४। २। १२३ ॥

सिरवाधवरणम् । कर्णासु । अत्र कन्ट्रसीति केत्ववर्तवरीयन्ति । युक्त वेतत् । कन्यमा हि सहजनगरियनेवरसायक्षयः सुर्वात् ॥

1929 The affix पुस् is added to जलें in the sense of matup, (in the Chlindris)

The π of $g\pi$ makes the word $g\pi$ a π (1 4.16 S 1252), the result of which is that rules applicable to π Ha do not apply, $e \ VI \ I \ I48$ S 1663 by which the final π or π or π is clied of Thus $\pi d\pi g \ I$ According to some $g\pi d\pi$ is to be read in this stite. This is reasonable for if yets is added to $g\pi h$ in the classical literather also then there was no necessity of this stitut. The word until could have been read along with aham and $g\pi d\pi$ in $V \ 2$ to S 1646.

१६३०। वाच्ये निर्मति १५।२।११४॥

चानी।
1930 The पींधेx gmini (जिन्) comes after the word
vach, in the sense of mature.

Thus surel

Note —The affix is not दिन्द for had it been so, the form would have been भारतिन्द by VIII 4 45 S 116 Vart

१६३१ १ घ्रालजाटची बहुनापिलि । ५ । २ । १२५ ॥

पुरस्तित द्वति वक्तन्थवः ॥ कुरिस्त वहः मापते दावासः । याचार । वस्तु सम्बन्धः भावतः । व वास्तिव्यः ॥

1931 The affixes Alach (आहें) and fitneh (आहें) come, in the sense of matup, after vach, the word denoting 'a talkative'.

This debars श्वित् । Thus वाचाल 'garrulous', बाचाट ॥

Vari —These affixes come when contempt is expressed An orator (बाल्बी) also talks much but to the purpose He will not be called बायाज or बायार ॥

ृ १६३२। स्वामिक्षेत्रवर्षे । ४ । २ । १२६॥ "

ऐश्वयाचकास्वराध्याभराचे बाविभन्द् । स्वाती ॥

1932 The irregularly formed word symmin denotes 'Sir or Lord'

The affix प्राप्तिन comes in the sense of lordship after the word स्व meaning 'lord'. Thus स्थनस्थारिन = एपवीमस्थारिन = स्थापित ॥

Note:--- Why do we say when meaning 'Sir'. Observe, स्वयास् ॥

१६३३ क्रर्शक्यादिक्योऽच् । ५ । २ । १२७ ॥

क्षणाँख्यस्य विद्यान्ते कर्तसः । बाकनिगणीऽधनः ॥

1933. The affix ach (অঁ) comes in the sense of matup,

after the word arsa &c.

Thus चर्चोलि सस्य विकान्ते = अर्थासः ॥ The Aréadi is an Akritigana.

Note:--After a word donoting a member of the body counce the elfix स्राप्त when defect is meant. As सारुज्ञ: पाहेहस्वासि = सारुज्ञ: । स्हापा: ॥ So also after words denoting color, as सुक्सोस्थासि = सुक्का परः ॥

े अर्फस्, 2 बस्स्, 3 तुन्द्र, $\frac{1}{4}$ प्रतुर, 5 पितर, 6 चार् $_{2}$ 7 पटा, 8 पाटा, 9 पाप (छन्न), 10 कर्दग, 11 अस्स, (आस), 12 सर्वण, 13 स्वाहासीमार्स्, 14 वर्णस् 1 आस्स, (आस), 12 सर्वण, 13

ु १६३४ । ज्ञन्द्रोपतायगर्छात्त्राणिस्थादिनिः । ५ । ५ । १२८ ॥

्रहम्मः । सरकारकाविनी । शहुत्रपूरिणी । उपतापो रोगः । कुदी । किश्मर्सः । गर्ह्यं निन्मस् । सकुरावर्ती । काकासासुक्की । पाणिस्यास्थित् । पुण्यस्तयान्यरः । पाण्यसूत्रत् ॥ पाणिपादसरी । कतः पूर्वेदः । पित्रकतासारिकावती । सिद्धे प्रस्ये पुनर्वेश्वरं ठनाविद्यायनार्थेन् ॥

1934. The affix ini (रस्) comes, in the sense of matup, after a dwandva compound, after the name of a disease, and after anything denoting fault, when the thing is found in a living being.

Thus Dvandva:—কৰ্তনমন্ত্ৰিণী 'a woman having a bracelet and a zone', অব্যান্ত্ৰপূৰ্বী 'a woman having sankha and népura ornaments'. So after diseases,:—নুৱা 'a leper', কিনাধী 'a white leper'. So after names of faults:—কল্পনাৰ্থী, ক্ষাবান্ত্ৰী 'য

Why do we say 'when found in 'a living being?' Observe पुरुषक्रवाब् दृक्षः।

"Mattika:—The affix does not come after words denoting members of a living body: sa, ¶fraugest] in The words say: V. 2.115, S. 1922 is understood in this sătra also, so that the affix does not come after words not ending in uş as Γκανακακίζευστά! !! Τι.ω., h the Deundea compoundee, ending in uş would have taken [47] by V. 2.115, the repetition of this affix in the present after shows that the Dwandva compounds &c, take only tig, and not uş &c.

१९३५ । बातातीसाराज्यां कुक्च। ५ । २ । १२६ ॥

चाहित्यः। बातजीः स्रतीकास्की ॥ सेवे चायानिष्यते ै। चेह् । बावयती सहाः विसाधार ै॥ विशाधारी ॥ 1935 The augment kuk (জ্) comes before বিং, after the words vâta and atsaira

The words क्षा and wifetit being names of diseases will take सार्थे by the fore going softsa the present aphorism only teaches the affixing of the augment. This बावली महोसारावर्षी is Another reading is wifeinted is 1541: This is when the words क्षा and number denote diseases Otherwise until 1551 (1551).

Vart -So also after runner as funnual away the Kubera

१६३६। वयासि पूरलात्। ५। २। १३०॥

पूर्यायया तान्मसर्वे द्वि स्वाद्यानि स्वास्त्रा । मास्त सवस्त्रीः वा पञ्चमीऽस्वास्त्रीति पञ्चमी सष्ट । उच्चाधनार्यमिश्म । स्वति क्रिय । ए० प्रदान् पान ॥

1936 The affix in comes in the sense of matup, after in ordinal numeral when age is denoted

Thus usualisement and usualise quality of the months of years old, as well by $N = 155 \times 1022$ the affix N = 1000 and have come after these words the present sutra is a restrictive rule-teaching that set does not come in this sense

Why do we say बवासे when age is denoted ३ Observe, पचमदाद सामग्राय ॥

१६३७ । सुस्रादिभ्यञ्च । ५ । २ । १३१ ॥

रिनर्तव्ये । हाली । द्व की । नालोंचेच ॥ नाली ॥ 1937 The चर्तिक uni comes (to the exclusion of other

affixes) in the sense of matup, after the words sukha &c
Thus मुख्य non मुखी, दुन्ती &c. When censure is implied then
दून comes after महारा to the exclusion of सुन as महारी।

Tie following is the list of मुखाबि words --1 मुख 2 दुस्त अनूम 4 कुन्छ 5 आप (आस) 6 सम 7 मार्गक 8 करण (करणा)
9 सोर 10 मुनी (प्राप्ति) 11 सील 12 हुन 13 नाला स्प 14 कुन्य 15 मुख (प्राप्ता 10 न

স্থার । চাল্লার (মাল্লার) 11 লাল 12 কর 15 নালে তথ্য 14 কুলব 15 নালে (ব্যায়ার) 1 বুল' 17 ক্ষেপি 6 Ga andra Atter must the affix 15 added in the sense of consure , 2 hus মালিন্ N 8 লালি।

१९३८ । धर्मशीलवर्णीन्ताश । ५ । २ । १३२ ॥

धमायस्तार्शिनमध्यभे । जाहाणधर्मी । जाहायाधीली । जाहालवर्धी ॥

1938 The affix an comes in the sense of matup, (to the exclusion of others) after normal steps ending in dharma sile and varia

Thus वाह्यसानः भव + ब्राह्मकपर्व सो अवास्ति - ब्राह्मकपर्वी ॥ ब्राह्मकप्रीतित् ब्राह्मस्य प्रकृतः

, १६३६ । हस्तास्ताती । ५ । २ । १३३ ॥

हस्ती । जासी क्षिम् । हस्तवान्त्रस्यः ॥

1939. The affix ini comes in the sense of matup, after the word hasta, when a genus is denoted by the word so formed.

Thus इस्तेंद्रस्यासिन इस्तिन् N. S. हस्ती 'an elephant'. Why do we say when meaning a जानि 'a genus'? Observe इस्त्यान् पुरुषः ॥

१६७०। चर्णाद्रसाचारिणि । ५।२।१३४॥

. अस्तुष्

1940. The affix ini comes in the sense of matup, after the word varna, when the word so formed means a Brahmacharin.

Thus वृश्चित्र- 'a Brahmachart'. Nom. Sing वर्जी ।।

Note: -- The first three gri or castes, who are outitled to the investitate with the secret thread, and lend the life of a Brahma student, are so called. When the meaning is not of Brahmachtri we have griftly !!

१९४१। पुष्करादिस्यो देशे। ५।२।१३५ ॥

पुरुक्तरियों। पश्चिमी। वेश किया। पुरुक्तरशास्त्रश्ची ॥ बाहुस्पूर्वपवाहुसान् "॥ बाहुबसी। कस्त्रज्ञी ॥ सर्वोदेव ॥ सर्वेभमी। सर्वेभीजी ॥ शर्याद्याशांत्रोहेते ० ॥ सर्थी । संगिद्धिते हु सर्थवान् ॥ तहस्त्राच " ॥ भागार्थी। क्षिण्यार्थी ॥

1941. The affix ini comes in the sense of matup, after the words pushkara &c, when the word so formed denotes a locality.

Thus geartoff 'a tank', বহানার &c. Why do we say when 'locality'' is expressed? Observe মুক্তরবায় করি।।

Mart :-- The affix इन् comes after बन preceded by बाह or जह, as बाहुबनिन्

कंडपतिन्॥ Vârt:—So also after words preceded by सर्व; as, सर्वधिनन्, सर्ववीनिन्,

सर्पेकेरी वर: ॥ Vårt:--So also after सर्पे when meaning 'not near'; as व्यप्पेत meaning कार्योडहंबिहिलीडस 'wanting wealth'. Otherwise वर्षयान् 'having wealth'.

Vart:—So abs after a compound ending in चर्चा, कर पायगारी, संस्थापारी स पुजरत: 2 बता, 3 बरकत, 4 बयात, 5 बुद्धर, 6 चतर, 7 बनीयम, 8 दिखा, 9 याता, 10 चर्चास, 11 बाह्यर, 12 दिखाई, 15 बार्चास, 15 सिर्धाय, 15 बयात, 16 बयाद (वयाद), 17 दिख्या, 15 केस्ट, 10 काक्रीय, 20 सरक, 21 सांस, 22 सुद्धरक, 23 सारोक, 23 सारोबी, 25 सार्धीयक, 26 सारोबी पुदुब्दक, 28 सार्धीयक, 29 बस्थीयक, 20 सार्थी, 21 बस्थीय, 22 दिखाई, 28 सारोबी 1935 The augment kuk (জ্) comes before হৰি, after the words vâta and atisâra

The words was and wisters being names of diseases will take rift by the forcegoing sitra, the present aphonism only teaches the affixing of the augment. Thus words wiferered in Another reading is wifering in 18th. Thus is when the words was and wiferer denote disease to therewise, smooth grant of the

Virt -So also after funtur as funtual augun 'the Kubera'

१६३६। वयासे पुरलात् । ५।२।१३०॥

पूरव्यवस्थानसम्बर्धः इति स्वाह्यति साल्यः। मात्तः सवस्यति सा पञ्चमे।ऽस्वास्त्रोति पञ्चमी सष्टु । उन्यापनार्यभिष्यः। वद्यति कियः। पञ्चनवान् वातः ॥

1936 The after an comes in the sense of matap, after an ordinal numeral, when age is denoted

Thus वरुपनी इत्यासि नास स्परस्य सा = प्रपान प्रशास (he months or years old), a vords, the present autra is a restrictive rule teaching that उन् does not come in this sense

Why do we say वदाध 'when age is denoted'? Observe, यचनवात, sunrest if

१६३७ । सुम्नाविभ्यस्त्र । ५ । १३१ ॥

इमिर्मलयेँ । छसी । हु स्ती । माताचेपे ॥ माती ॥

1937 The affix in comes (to the exclusion of other affixes) in the sense of matup, after the words sukha-&c

Thus प्रस्थित nom सुस्थी, हुन्ही &c. When censure is implied, then रूप comes after मजा, to the exclusion of महानु , as माली ।

The following is the list of graft words ——
1 सुत्र 2 हुंच हेम्स 4 कुरह, 5 ब्याव (स्वाद), 6 स्वाद, 7 सम्मेन 8 नजरन (कारून)
9 सीर 10 मानी (स्वीद) 11 ब्योम 12 इन 15 सम्म देने 14 हुस्सा 15 सम्ब (बसाय) 16
इन, 17 स्वान (Generaliza Alter साना the efficies added in the sense of 'consure',
Thes सानीह N 8 मानी

. १९३≈ । धर्मेशीलवर्षान्ताम् । ५ । २ । १९३२ ॥

भर्माचन्स(विभेर्मेलर्थे । हाहाजधर्मी । बाह्यज्ञीकी । बाह्यजनस्त्री ॥

1938 The affix out comes in the sense of matup, (to the exclusion of others), after nominal steps ending in dharma, fila, and varna

Than ब्राह्मणाता धर्न - ब्राह्मणधर्म सोऽस्यारित - ब्राह्मणधर्मी ॥ ब्राह्मणधीलिन्, ब्राह्मण वरित्र ॥

१६३६ । हस्ताज्जाती । ५ । २ । १३३ ॥

हस्ती । जानी किया हस्तवान्द्रस्यः ॥ 1939. The affix ini comes in the sense of mature. after the word hasta, when a genus is denoted by the word

so formed. Thus इस्तांऽस्थास्ति = इस्तिन् N. S. इस्ती 'an elephant'. Why do we say when meaning a जाति 'a genus'? Observe मुस्तवान पुरुषः ॥

१६४०। वर्णाद्रसम्बारिणि। ५१२। १३४॥

· Broff st. 1940. The affix ini comes in the sense of matup. after the word varna, when the word so formed means a Brahmachârin

Thus वर्षित् 'a Brahmacharl'. Nom. Sing वर्षी ॥ Note :-- The first three वर्ण or castes, who are entitled to the investiture with the sacred thread, and lead the life of a Brahma student, are so called. When the meaning is not of Brahmacharl we have वर्णवान् ॥

१९४१ । पुब्करादि≆यो देशे । ५ । २ । १३५ ॥

पुण्करिणी । पश्चिमी : वेदो किम । पुण्करपानकरी ॥ बाहुरुपूर्वपदाद्वलात् * ॥ बाहुदसी। ऊरुदली ॥ मधुदिक ० ॥ सर्वेषानी । सर्वेषांजी ॥ अर्थादासमिहित ० ॥ ऋषी । संविद्वित स सर्वेषात्र ॥ तडन्ताय • ॥ भागार्थी । हिरण्यार्थी क

1941. The affix ini comes in the sense of matup, after the words pushkara &c, when the word so formed:

denotes a locality. Thus पुरुकारेणी 'a tank', प्रामित &c. Why do we say when 'locality '

is expre-sed? Observe प्रव्यवस्थान करी ॥ Vast :-- The affix হব comes after অন preceded by বাস্তু or জড়, as ৰান্তবনিৰ

क्रस्यतिम् ॥ मर्थकेमी नरः ॥

क्रयोडसंशिक्तांडस्य 'wanting wealth'. Otherwise सर्यपान 'having wealth'.

Vári :--So also after a compound ending in ऋषे, as भाव्याणी, हिएन्याणी श े पुण्कर, 2 पदा, 8 बत्यल, ६ तमाल, 5 कुपुर, 6 नव, 7 क्रिया, 8 बिस, 9 पूर्णाल, 10 कर्नन, ्रा क्षेत्रक, 12 दिगई, 13 करिद, 14 शिमंद, 15 श्रवास, 16 प्रवाह (प्रवास), 17 हिएव, 18 केरद,

10 कहाज, 20 तटन, 21 तरंग, 22 पहुनन, 23 सरोजन, 24 सजीय", 25 मालीक, 26 सरोरह . 27 पुरक, 28 सर्ववन्द्र, 29 कम्मोल, 30 अवज, 31 कमल, 32 प्रतन्, 38 प्रत, 1

१६४२ । चलादिश्योमगुपन्यन्यस्यामः । ५ । २ । १३६ ॥

ष्रवराष्ट्र । बली । बस्साइयापु । वस्ताही ॥

1942 After the nominal-stems bala &c, comes the affix matup optionally, as well as int

The affix বুলি will come in the alternative Thus ৰলবাৰ or ৰক্ষা (No of বলিন্), ব্যৱস্থাৰ চে বুলবুল্লি (Nom of বলেন্ত্ৰ)

1 क्ल 2 उरताद 3 क्लास (क्लाव), 4 द्यात , 5 द्यात 6 शिरा , 7 कुल, 8 पूर 9 हुइ । 10 फूल , 11 लाखान 12 क्लाल 13 दनवान, 14 लाखह 15 बावरेह, 16 परिवाह पुर, 18 द्यान 10 शिराहरू 20 बावरूल, 21 स्था।

१६४३ । संज्ञायों सन्माध्यामः । ५ । २ । १३७ ॥

मतम्बद्धमत्त्राच्यित्रनंत्र्ये । मधिनिनी । सभिनी । सेतिनी । सेतिनी । स्ट्राया निष्य । सेत्रवात् 1943 — Aftera nominal-stem ending in मन् or म come

the affix mi, in the sense of matup, when the whole word s formed means a name

Thus গণিকন্+ ছান - মাধ্যম + ছান্ (VI 4 144 S 679) - মাধ্যমন্ fen মাধ্যমন So also কান্ত্রি । Stanlarly होग, টানিলা ভাগ ধ্যমিদা । Why do we say, wh meaning a name ? Observe, ন্টানন্ত্র ।

१९४४ । कशंक्षांयगगुस्तितुनयसः । ५ । २ । १३८ ॥

क्रवांगाते मानती । कानियुद्दरुख्यो । यामिति छुले । नाश्या रात प्रस्या रष्ट्र । युस्या सक्तार चद्रत्यार्थ । यन । कम । बच्च । कति । कतुः ।कस । थन्य । घम । धम । धनि सनु । इत । इस । मनुस्थारवचैत्रानियम परवर्षणे वक्तारमकारचरवातुगासिकी बन्नी ।

1944 The seven affixes va, bha, yns, ti, tu, ta an yns, come in the sense of mutup, after we "water and happiness", and wh "happiness"

Thus कर, कम अपु, करित अपु अपन, अव, शर्व आपने श्रम श्रम श्रम । याना शर्व।

The Ḥ̄n r̄g nand aq., make the stem a Pada (1 4 16 S 1252), ti result of which is that n of τ n and τ is changed into Annustra before these two silves by VIII 3 23 S 122. When denoting a Name the forms will be τ and ure if The annusatras optionally changed to a ness homogeno to the class that follow. The x and ja become massilised when preceded be an annustra. (Thus the first affix is τ λα and not τ ha as given in the Kankal)

१६४ प्रा तुन्दियस्थित्रदेनी । प्रा २ । १३० ॥

युक्ता थाभिस्तुस्य । मुर्थन्योयपीऽद्यक्षिति वाभाव । द्वाकिन वर्षित्र । वटिन । पाधारि सावधि मोद्रियो ॥ 1945. The affix bha (w) comes in the sense of 'pride' matup, after tundi, vali and vati.

Thus तुन्त्यः 'having a protuberent belly'. चलिनः and वृद्धिः । Another form is वृद्धिः ।, because वृद्धिः is included in the Pamadi class V. 2. 100. S. 1907. The forms तृत्वितः &c., are valid by V. 2. 117 S. 1924.

१९४६ । छाईग्रुसमोर्युस्त् । ५ । २ । १४० ॥

कहमिति सान्तनव्यवनहङ्कारे । शुभनिति शुभे । सहयुः ब्रहङ्कारवान् ॥ शुभंयुः शुनान्यितः ॥

1946. The affix.yus (夏) comes in the sense of matup, after the words aham 'pride', and the indeclinable ubham 'good'.

Thus कहतु: च सहेकारवार, 'selfish, haughty ' समेतु: =करवाणवार ii 'auspicicus'. The स् र्जास्त्र makes the words कहन and संगत, Padas; and म is changed into Anusvāra (1. 4. 16; VIII, 3. 23). See V. 2. 123.

Here ends the chapter on Matup-affixes.

अथ तद्धित प्रान्दिशीय प्रकरणम् ॥

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE VIBHAKTI AFFIXES

१६४७ । मान्दिशो विभक्तिः । ५ । ३ । १ ॥

हिन्दुसन्देश्य इरास मान्दक्षमाणा यसाय विम्तिसाहा स्युः ॥ गय स्वार्थिका मस्यमा ॥ समर्थानामानि प्रमनाशिति च निवृत्तम् । यति स्वदुष्तीत एव ॥

1947. The affixes taught from this aphorism forward as far as V. 3 27 S 1974 (exclusive) are called Vibhakti.

The affixes herein taught do not change the sense of the word, i.e. they are end affixes which leave to the word their own denotation. The rule IV 1.83°S 1072 extends no further than this, hence the words formed by these affixes do not produce epithets connoting the sense of the printitive and denoting something else.

The affixes now to be taught being एजाईक, the annual of सम्योगय and प्रमाण of IV 18 25 1072 does not apply to them. The word up of IV 182 S 1072 however applies here so that these affixes are optional, thus we may have कुत or सहाया, कुत or सहिया,

Note —Thus V 3 7 8 1953 declares, that after the words क्षिया in the ablative there is the affix सुवित्त, as क्षुत्र सुवा एवं ॥

Nose —The purpose served by designating these affixes as Yubhaku 14(a) to debat the shown of final qual of the affixes as $q \in (1.2.8 \pm 1.90)$. Then the affix $q \neq q = 1.00$ for q = 1.00 for the affix $q \neq q = 1.00$ for q = 1.00 for q = 1.0

१६४८। किसर्वनामबहुम्योध्दव्यादिश्य । ५।३।२॥

किम सपनापनी बहरास्ताचित प्रान्तिकोऽधिकेतत ॥

1948 These Prägdisiya affixes come after the word kun, and after a stem called sarvanana, and after bahu, but not after dvi &a The words क्षि &c. though स्वेनाम are exempted. Thus क्रम, ऋतः, यसः,

यमः बहुतः, बहुकः ॥ Note :- Why do we say streams 'not drive. Observe areng, guit # Why Bo we say किम &c.? Observe quire . बृद्धे &c. The word दिवस is a सर्वताम, but it being included in the dyredi class, would have been exempted from the operation of this cule had it not been separately mentioned.

Note :- The word ug here is 'a Saukhya.' Therefore, the affix does not apply dere, बहा: स्वात , बहा स्वे ॥

१६४९ । इदस इस । ५ । ३ । ३ ।

ज्यान्द्रियोगे पर ॥

1949. For idam, there is the substitute ₹₹ (₹), when a Prägdisiya affix follows.

The word प्रान्थिय: is understood here also. The व of द्वा is indicatory of the substitution of the whole (I. 1. 55). Thus gan + e V. 3. 11, = 58 H

१६५० । पतेली रथोः । ५ । ३ । ४ ॥

. इदम् शब्दस्य एत इतः इत्यादेशी स्तो ऐसावी यकारादी च प्रान्दिशीये गरे । इशोऽपवादः॥

1950. The substitutes and and are come in the place of idam, when 'a Pragdisiva affix beginning with ₹ and ₹ respectively follows.

This debars wan The win wis for the sake of cuphony. Thus say+ ॉर्हेल् = एताई (V. 3. 16). इत्स्+धमु = इत्यम् (V. 3. 24).

१६५१। यतदोऽनः । ५ : ३ । ५ ॥

शोगायभागः कर्तन्यः ॥ एतदः ॥ एमेर्से स्तो स्थोः ॥ ऋत् ॥ एतद इत्येव । क्रमेकाल्याससीटेकः । · संयोपः प्रातिवारिकास्त्रस्य ॥

1951. The substitute was comes in the place was

when a Prägdisiva affix follows. Note:-According to Kasika the substitute in Wil The W of Will causes

the replacement of the whole (I. 1. 55. S.45). According to Patanjali the substitute is भार and not काश । Thus एतर + शतिल = अतः V. 3. 7. S. 1953; अत V. 3. 10. This sutra must be divided into two, (1) एकर:, and (2) अब, the mean-

ing being. (1) The substitutes ve and ve come in the place of ver when affixes beginning with र् and च respectively follow, as एनर् + हिंत = एनहिं [V. ३. 21. S. 1950) एतइ + चनु = इध्यम ।। The य must be the य of यमु which comes after idam (V. 3. 24. S. 1972) for the application of this rule (1), and not the rt of धाह (V. 3.23 S. 1971) before which the substitute will be भाग । The word एतर् will take यद by the implication of this rule. The substitute अन् replaces THE before other Pragdishya affixes As the substitute consists of more than

one letter, it replaces the whole of etad. Thus एतर्+विज्=धन्+वस्=धन (the न is chided by VIII 2 7 S 216)

१६५२। सर्वस्य सोऽन्धतरस्यां हि । ५ । ३ । ६ ॥

प्राजिक्सीको एकारावी प्रत्येक परे सर्वस्य सो था स्थास ॥

1952 The स is substituted optionally for सर्व before

a prágdišíja vrbhakti begraning with 4 II

Thus सर्वेश or सदा ॥ When the aftix is not Pragdisiya, there is no substitution as, सर्वे दशक्ति - सर्वेश झाक्रणी 'a Brahmant who gives all'

१६५३। पञ्चम्यास्त्रसिद् । ५ । ३ । ७ ॥

परमध्यन्तेभ्य क्रिमाविभ्यस्तालेह स्यावा ॥

1953 The affix trul (वस्) comes after the word, किस a survanama, and bahlu, when ending in the ablative case but not after div &c

As किम् । ब्रिब्र् – कु + बल ॥ The following sutra changes किम् into हु। ॥

१९५४ । कुतिहो । ७ । २ । १०७ ॥ किम कु स्थानावै झटी च विभक्तीपता । इस्त । कसाम् । असा । इसा । इसा ।

णहतः। बहुतः । स्थारेस् । द्वान्याय ॥ 1954 कु is substituted for किय before a vibhakti affix beginning with a राज a द ॥

Thus हत - कसान । जुन हुई (V 3 13,7 S 1951 and 1953) The ह in fit means beginning with a द ॥ So also यह , यद , यद , इत , शहद , यह ॥ But not after है कें.. As greate ॥

१६५५ । तसे आर्था ५ । ३ । ए ॥

कित्यनावन्त्रभ्या परस्य नरीस्तासिकादेश स्थात् । स्वतार्थं विभक्तवर्थं व यवनम् ॥

1955 The affix tasil (att.) is substituted for att (V 4 44, 45 S 2111 and 1221) when kun, a sarvanama, and bahu follow

This substitution is for the sake of accent, and for giving it the designation of violatin. Otherwise art (V 4 44) being taught subsequently and it not being a Pragdsiya affix, it does not get the mane of wibhakt and so was see cannot be charged to a when this will be added (VII 2 102 S 265). So we can never get the form aga in the sentence waigiveney for

१६५६। पर्याभिभ्यां च । ५ । ३ । ६ ॥

भाष्या गतिल स्वात् ॥ सर्वानयायाभ्यानेत । परित । धर्वत इत्यर्थ । श्रीनेदः । समयत इत्यर्थ ॥

1956 The affix tisil comes after pair and abbit also.

Vdrt:—This affix comes when वृद्ध means 'all'; and अभि means 'both. Thus पहित: = सर्थतः; 'all round'; अभितः, उभयतः 'on both sides'.

१६५७ । स्तरम्यास्त्रत् । ५ । ३ । १० ॥

क्षप्राथप्र। तुष्र। बहुच॥

1957. The affix tral (3) comes after him, a sar-

Thus कुत् (VII. 2. 104 S, 1954) 'where', सम (VII. 2. 102 S. 265) 'there', बहुन 'in many places'.

१९५८ । इदमो हः । ५ । ३ । ११ ॥

चलोऽपवारः । इशाहेबः । इह ॥

1958. The affix द comes after ददम ending in the locative.

This debars was n Thus & (V. 3. 3. S. 1949) ' here'.

१६५६ । किसो इता ५ । ३ । १२ ॥

वस्महणमपकुष्यसे । सप्तम्यन्तारिकमोऽद्या स्यारपञ्चे वर्ज् ॥

 1959. The affix শ্বর (অ) comes optionally after kim ending in the locative, as also the affix tral.

We must draw forward the word वा 'optionally' from the setra after the next. So that this setra is an optional one. Thus विद्यु-भाग् । Now applies the next setra by which विद्यु is replaced by ज्ञा । In the other alternative च्यु-also comes, as कुत्र ॥

१६६० । ऋाति । ७ । २ । १०५ ॥

किमः क्रवियाः स्यादाने । क्षः । क्षुणः ॥

1960. क is substituted for किम before the vibhakti

As হর । Soalso কুল ॥

Rote:—The substitute कु of VII. 2. 104, S. 1954, before the affix स world (, bave become के, but it would have caused graps, beace this separate substitute. Had the after bean विस्तिहत्त्व it would not have included the सक्तप् augmented हिस्सू।

१६६१ । वाह च च्छन्दिस । ५ । ३ । १३ ॥

हाह स्थः । कुह चन्मधुः ॥

1961. Optionally the affix we also comes in the Chhaudas, after the word kim in the locative: as well as the other affixes.

As in the Rig Veda VIII. 62. 4 : फुर्टस्य कुएजानायु कुर्य रहेनेने दे तत्युः ॥' Where are ye two? Where are you going? Where do you fall like eagles "?

२९६२ १ वतदस्त्रतसोस्त्रतसी चानुदाची । २ । ४ । ३३ ॥

चारवाहेगिविये एगतेञ्च स्थारायाद्वासस्थानां वरतः तेः चाद्वात्तो स्तः । एकस्मित् व स्वतं नवानः । स्वादेशभीतृ । सर्ता न गलारः स्व ॥

1962. In the room of पनद् in case of fits re-employ ment there is the substitution of the gravely accente अब् when the affixes न (V. 3. 10. S. 1957) and तस् (V. 3. 18. S. 1958) follow, and the affixes प and सस् are anudatta als (gravely accented).

Thus आप 'here', and आप 'here', in the following:—एसॉलिस पाने सु स्वास: । मारी असु अधीसते ! 'We Ine in this (etasunia) willage happly!; therein let us read with full detocide in this (ata) 'कृत्यस्वास्त्राप्रदेशियां, यां स्वास्त्राप्रदेशियां, यां स्वास्त्राप्रदेशियां, यां स्वास्त्राप्रदेशियां, पाने स्वास्त्राप्रदेशियां, पाने स्वास्त्राप्रदेशियां । 'Learn from this student Prosody and also learn from this Grammar'. By rule V. 3 5.5 1931 भार is declared to be the substitute own: its reportation here its to indicate that the way of any defa is amuddita.

- १६६३ । इतराभ्योऽपि दश्यन्ते । ५ । ३ । १४ ॥

पञ्चानिसस्थितरियमस्यनाक्षि तसिनादया हरकने । हरियमहणाङ्कवदादियोग एव । सा अवान सन्नी मनाज्वा स्वर्ष अवान् । सा भवतन् । सर्वे स्वर्तन् । एवं दीर्यासु । देशनामिय स्वराज्यात् ॥

1963. The above affixes are seen coming after kim a sarvanama and bahu, ending with other case-affixes also besides the locative and ablative.

That is to say, the affixes afrag. wg, q &c come after kim &c whic are not in the ablative or the locative case. By the employment of the expression 'are seen', it is histed that this may take piace not on every occasion, but only when in juxtaposition with such words as yet? 'Your Honor 'thing' long-lived', 'arigents' having long-life', and 'quidfat 'the belove of the Gody'. Thus:

. Жош सहो मधान् ल सद्द शतान्≕स भवान्॥

८०० वसामकान् शासक्षणान् = सामवान् स ८०० सम्बद्धनम् शासने भवलम् = से भवलम् ॥

Ins सम भवता श सती भवता - सेन भवता ॥

Ans सर्वभवता शास्त्र सम्बद्धाः स्थाना स्थाना स्थाना । Dat तसी भवते वासम्बद्धाः सम्बद्धाः सम्बद्धाः

Gen सतो मवतः or तथ भवतः = सस्य भवतः ॥

Loo समी भवाने ा नाम भवति = समित्र भवति ।।

Similarly with the words दीर्घायुः, कायुक्तान् and देवानों बिद्य ॥

१६६७। लर्वेकान्यकियत्तदः काळेदा। ५१३। १५॥

समस्यन्तेभ्यः कालार्थेभ्यः स्वार्थे वा स्वान् । सर्वितनस्वाते खद्य । सर्वद्य । एकदा । कदा । थदाः तदाः । काले किमः । सर्वत्र देशे ॥

1964. After sarva 'all', eka 'one', anya 'other', kim 'what', yad 'which', and tad 'that', when time is denoted, comes the affix at, the words being in the locative ense.

The word सप्तम्याः V. 2. 10 S. 1957 is understood here and not the word इत्ताभ्या of the last. This debars प्रज्ञ ॥ Thus सर्वेद्य or सर्व (V. 3. 6 S. 1952) 'at every time' or 'always', फुलदा 'once', आयहा 'at another time', कदा (VII. 2. 103 S. 342) 'when', श्रवा'when', सदा'then'.

Why do we say काले 'when time is denoted'?' Observe सर्वत्रदेशे where although the case is the 7th, the affix is not at because the sense is 'in every place' or 'every where'.

१९९५ । इदमोहिंज् । ५ । ३ । १६ ॥

सप्तम्यन्तारकाले इत्येव । इस्यापदादः । ऋस्मिन्काती एतर्हि । कालि किम् । इह देवी ॥

1965. After idam: 'this', ending in the locative case, comes the affix rhil fa when time is denoted. The words सन्तम्याः and काले are understood. This thil debars has

The ज्राहिल्is for accent. Thus दासित काले = एसाई (V. 3. 4 S. 1950) 'at this time'. Why when time is denoted'? Observe, इह 'in this place', as इह . देखे n See V. 3. 4 S. 1950

१९६६ । ऋधुना । ५ । ३ । १७ ॥

इदमः सन्तस्यन्तारकालवाचिनः स्थार्थेऽधुनाप्रस्यः स्यात् । इश् । यस्येति लीपः १ भधुना ॥

1966. After idam ending in the locative case, con the affix wyar, when time is denoted.

Thus इक्स.+ अधुना = इ + अधुनां (V. 3.3 S. 1949) = 0 + अधुना (S. 311) = हापुना (According to Kasika शस्त्रित कालिन हाधुना: at this time, अश् is substituted for इदम् and, चन affix is added.

१९६७ । दानीं च । ५ । ३ । १८ ॥

द्वस्तीय ॥ 1967. The affix danim also comes after idam, ending in the locative, and denoting time.

Thus क्रासिन् क्रांजि = इदाभीष (V. 3. 3 S. 1949) "at this time".

१९६⊂ । तदो द्राचा५ । ३ । १६ ॥

सवा । सवानीम् । सदोदाश्रयनमनर्थेक विश्वितान् ॥

1968 After tad, ending in the seventh case, when time is denoted, comes the affix \$7, and also danim

The दानीय is read into the salira by force of the word व 'also' Thus सामन् काले - त्या or तथावीय 'at that time' *Vari* — This salira, so far as it ordains हा after mg is useless, because the word any already takes या by V 3 15

१६६६। अनदातंनेर्दिलन्यतरस्याम् । ५ । ३ । २१ ॥

काँद्री। कहा । बाहि । बक्ता । सार्दि । सदा । एनस्मिन्कांने एसर्हि ॥

1969 The affix thil comes optionally, in denoting time not of the current day, after the words 'kim' the sarvanama, and bahu &c' in the 7th case

The amountity of हम्मलि is not read into this office. This is a general rule. Thus कहि or कहा, (VII 2 103 S 342) वहि or वहा, तहि or वहा एसहि ॥

१६७०। सच पश्चमधाँयम परेशस्यच पूर्वेश्वरन्वेशुरूवतरेशुरितरेसुरिपरे-सर्वेशुरूववेशुरूवरेस्

प्रश्निक्ता । सम्मन्द्रः प्रभावे धार प्रवादि । सभित्राति सद्या । वृत्येर्वस्तये वर देवः । पूर्वेर्वस्तये वर देवः । पित्र स्वर्धे स्वर्धे । सूर्वेत्वस्तयेत् स्वरू पूर्वेत्तः स्वर्धः स्वर्धी हाम रतः प्रतास्त्र स्वर्ध्यः स्वर्धाः । स्वर्धेन्यस्वर्ध्यः देवः प्रवादेत्वस्त्रयि । स्वर्धस्त्रयि वर्षायः रिक्शाः रिक्शाः स्वर्धाः । स्वर्धास्त्रस्य धा सूर्वोद्ध्यारुप्ताक्ष्यक्ष्यः (भावित्रस्ति पूर्वेतः । स्वर्श्वस्त्रस्ति स्वर्धः । स्वर्श्वस्त्रस्य । स्वर्थाः

1970 The following words are anomalous, sadyah, parut, purkin, aishimus, paredyin, adya, phirodyins, anyed-syn, anyntaredyins, threedyins, aparedyins, adhiriedyins, ublidyedyins, and uttiredyins.

The words name and and are understood here. The base, the published, the aftive the particular time &c, must all be deduced from these forms Vair—was is formed from upon by substituting for gray and adding and adding a copial of a substitution of

सभय and उत्तर is added the affix एयुन्, in the sense of 'a day': as पूर्वसिन्नहनि व पुरंग्रस 'on the day before', ग्रन्यस्मित्रहान=भन्तग्रुस 'on the following day'. ग्रन्य-कर्सिमहर्शि = खम्पनरेणः 'on either of two days'. इत्तरस्मित्रहर्षि = इत्तरेष्ठाः 'on another day', जायरास्प्रतहनि = जपरेखु: on the following day' ग्राघरस्प्रतहनि = जपरेखु: 'on a previous day' उमयोग्ह्रीं = उमयेखाः 'on both days'. Vait: —So also उमयस्य is formed by dyus added to ubhava.

१९७१ । प्रकारवचने थाल् । ५ । ३ । २३ ॥

प्रकारवृत्तिभ्यः किमाविभ्यस्याल्स्यास्वार्थे । तेन प्रकारेण तथा । यथा ॥

1971. The affix thal (था) comes, after the words kim &c V. 3. 2, when we speak of a kind or manner of being.

The sûtra V. 3. 2, S. 1948 is to be read into this. The anuvritti of सप्तम्याः and कवि ceases. The word प्रजार means the differentiating quality distinguishing a species among the genus: it means 'sort', 'kind', 'mode'. 'manner,' &c. 'Thus तेन प्रकारण = तथा 'so, in that manner'. Similarly वया ॥ Note: The affix artilug taught in V 3, 69 S. 2024 has also the same force,

with this difference that jatiyan applies to words which denote things possessing such a quality (ARICAR) while that denotes mode itself. Therefore, one does not delar the other, so that we have forms like तथाजातीयः and धयाजातीयः ॥

१६:३२ । इदमस्थामुः । ५ । ३ । २४ ॥

थालोऽपथादः । एतदेशि बाच्यः ।। अनैन एतेन घा प्रकारेस इत्यपः।। 1972. After idam comes the affix thamu (यम्) in

the same sense i. c. in denoting manner.

Vårt :—It comes after etad also. This debars पाल् ; thus :—बानेन or ऐसेन मकारेण = इत्थम, V. 3. 4, S. 1950 in this manner. The च in यह protects the स from becoming \$7 (See I. 3. 4. S. 190).

१६७३ । किमश्रा । ५ । ३ । २५ ॥

केन प्रकरिया कथम ॥

1973. Also after kim, comes the affix thanu in the sense of manner.

Thus केन प्रकारिण = कथम, ' how?'.

Here ends the chapter on Prägdisiya affixes.

छाधा तिह्रतप्रागिवीय प्रकरगाम् ॥

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THE SVARTHIKA AFFIXES.

१६७४ । दिक्युण्टेअयः सप्तमीपण्चमीप्रथमाभ्यो दिग्देशकालेप्यस्तातिः। ५ १

ह । २७ ॥

सप्तम्बाद्यन्तेभ्या दिशिकदभ्यो दिग्देशकालवृश्तिभ्य श्वार्थेऽस्तातिप्रस्यशः स्यात् ॥

1974. After words which primarily denote 'direction' ending in the locative, alliative and nominative, and referring to 'direction', 'locality' or 'time', comes the affix astari (क्रामान) without change of sense.

Note —The word few user means words denoting directions. Thus greatly, has all these three agricultations in the following sendences, greatly and these eastward, greatly are few facilities assured, greatly are few few for the previously. Similarly with truessed up For forther explanation see S 1977 below.

१९७५। पूर्वाधरावराणामासि पुरुषयश्चेपाम् । ५। ३। ३९॥

एभ्येऽस्तालर्थेऽसिवलय स्थानधोने चैपा क्रमाखर, ग्रह, ग्रह, इसदिहार स्यु ॥

1975. After pûrva, adhara and avara comes the affix asi (क्स्) in the sense of astâti; and pura, adh, and av are their respective substitutes before this affix.

Note —The word बारहचाया does not govern this edies. Thus gri वसति, प्रद बातान , पुरा सम्बादित ॥ Similarly बायम् अर्थन वसी वसति आवत and सम्बीच्या ॥ As अर्थोदस्ति स्वर सामन , क्योसम्बादित, जर्देगस्ति, क्यस्यागत अर्थन वेसस्यांत्रिय ॥ See S 1984

१६७६। श्रस्ताति च । ५ । ३ । ४० ॥

वास्तानी पर पूर्वशिनां प्रपत्न स्यु । पूर्वस्या पूर्वत्या पूर्वा या शिक् । पुरः पुरस्तात् । स्रथ प्रथमात् । सन् । श्रवस्तात् ॥

1976. The same substitution takes place when the affix astâti (মংলাব) follows.

That is दूर for पूर्व, प्राप् for सथर and सप् for भवर II Thus दुरस्तात् or सथ-स्तात् or शवस्तात् वसाने or मागत or सम्भीतम् II •

१९७७ । विभाषाचरस्य । ५-। ३ । ४१॥

अध्यस्थास्ताती परेड्य स्थाहा । अध्यक्षात् । शब्यस्तात् । एवं देशे काले पः । हाशे स्रदेश्यः क्षित् । ऐन्द्रमां बसति । सामैन्यायलेश्यः किस । पूर्व मानं मतः । दिगादिशृत्तित्यः क्षित्रः) पूर्वभित्रत् सुरी बसति । सम्साति चेति ज्ञावकात्राधिस्ताति न माधसे ॥

1977 The substitution of অব্ for সমং is optional when astati follows.

This declares an option when by the last it was compulsory. As জনমানে তা অবনান বানি কামান: তা মেণ্ডাব্যা

Why do we say 'after words which primarily denote direction'? Observe एक्यो शिंती स्वर्धात, 'I'de lives in the Aindrá direction'. Here ऐक्टी is a secondary word denoting eastern direction. Why do we say 'ending in the locative, ablative and nominative'? Observe पूर्वेष यानं पारा w Why do we say when the sense is 'a direction', 'a locality' or a 'time'? Observe पूर्वेषया सुरी क्यांति 'be lives in the presence of the Graru'.

Note: --This affix is a स्पाधिक affix, like the affixes taught previously. The words denoting direction must be primitive words of direction; and not derivative words like एन्ट्री &c. which also denote direction.

The sûtra 1976 indicates by implication that the affix सस्तांति V. 3. 27 S. 1974 is not debarred by सूस after these words.

१९७८ । दक्षिणोत्तराभ्यामतसुच् । ५ । ३ । २८ ॥

अस्तासेरपदावः । इद्विणतः । उत्तरतः ॥

1978. After dakshina and uttara (referring to a direction or a locality or a time, and ending with the locative, ablative or nominative), comes the affix atasuch. (अर्जेस) a

This debars कास्ताति ॥ Thus दक्षिणतः, सत्तरतः ॥

Note:--The word बुलिया can never refer to time, so with regard to it direction and locality are only taken. The अ of अतसुज् is for the eake of differentiating this affix from सम् in sutres like II. 3. 30.

१९७६ । विभाषापरावराक्ष्याम् । ५ । ३ । २६ ॥

प्रतः । प्रवरतः । परस्तात् । अश्रस्तात् ।

1979. Optionally after para and avara, comes the affix atasuch, in the sense of astati.

Thus परसः or परस्तात् ॥ So also अवस्सात् or अवस्तः ॥

१६८०। अञ्चेर्तुक्। ५१३। ३०॥

सम्भवनमारिक्षकारसातेकेव स्वात् । हुक् तक्षितस्वि ॥ मार्च्या मार्च्याः मार्ची ना हिर्कः माक् । दरक् । एवं देशे कारि च ॥

t 4

960

1980. After words of direction ending in প্রন্यু, there is luk-clision of the affix astati.

Thus पाक or प्रत्यक as प्राच्या दिशि वसति न्याग् वसति, प्रामागन , प्राप्तमणीयन । The feminine affix of ural is also elided, when the taddhita affix is elided by सुद् ॥ See I 2 49 S 1408 So also सदक् 'in the north'. Similarly when locality or time is denoted

१६८१ । जपकेवरिकास । ५ । ३ । ३१ ॥

शस्तातेषियवे कर्षशब्दस्यापाडेकः स्वाहित्सस्थातिली च मस्याये । उपरि वयरिष्टाहा वसनि । कागती स्मणीय वा ।।

1981 The words upari and uparishtat are anomalous in the sense of astâti

These words are derived irregularly from the word awa, by changing it into उप and adding the affixes में स and दिशातिल म Thus अध्योग निधि वसनि := चमरि वस्ति । So also चप्यामतः उपरि श्मणीयन् ॥ इपरिष्ठाद्रसति, उपरिद्रादागत , उपरिद्राह्मणीयम् ॥

१६८२ । पञ्चात । ५ । ३ । ३२ ॥ बावरका वक्षामान कालिया वस्तारकाले विवर्त ।

The word paschât is anomalous, in the sense of astâtı

The word is formed by changing star into an and adding the affix

Note -So also when stag is preceded by another word denoting direction, at is changed into passions and att is added. As दक्षिणपद्मात, उत्तरपद्मात ।

Note -So also when any follows such a compound apara is changed into paiche, as, दिवागुन्नार्थं, उत्तरपन्नार्धः ॥

Note -Apara is changed tuto pascha, when followed by ardha, and not preceded by any other word. As want it

१९८३। उचराभरदक्षिणादाति । ५।३।३४॥

रस्यत्। अध्यत् । वस्तिवातः ॥ 1983 To the words uttara, adhara and dakshina is

added the affix fiti, in the sense of astfiti. Thus रामस्त्या विश्वि वसति = इत्तराङ्गसति ॥ Similarly अध्यात् वार्वे बह्मियात् ॥

१६८४ । एनवन्यतरस्यासदुरेऽपञ्चस्या । ५ । ३ । ३५ ॥

उत्तरादिभ्य एमध्या स्याप्त्रध्यवधिमती सामीध्ये पञ्चन्यन्त विना । उत्तरेण । प्रश्लेणः। रिलियेन । परे ययास्य मत्यया । इत काचित्रसातीन्तंश्वया तिकवाश्वमात्रानेनपमात । परेल मामम ॥ धापाल ग्रामम ॥

1984. The affix enap () comes optionally, (after the words uttara, adhara and dashinja in the sense of astati), when the limit indicated is not remote, and when it is not a substitute of the ablative case-affix.

Note:—The affix stratft and the other affixes taught above come with the force of locative, addative and nominative. The quq comes with the force of locative and nominative and not that of ablative. The adverbs so formed refer to objects not at a distance.

Thus वर्षण्य or व्यवस्थ or वर्षण्ये मति or स्थानिय I Similarly प्रयोद्ध, ध्वस्यक्ष स्थानस्य व्यवि हैंद्द, so also देखिया, देखिया, देखिया, देखियाँ, देखियाँ, देखां हैंद्द, 'Ho lives near by in the oneth-ward or southward'. Why do we say when not denoting distance? In the other alternative the ordinary affixes will come as देखिया जमार स्थाना, देखांद्व, Observe व्यवस्थानि के lives far away in the noth: 'Why do we say 'when not laving the force of ablative'? Observe व्यवस्थानांत' come from the north.

Note:—The word squareque governs all the succeeding suttes upto V. S. 39, exclusive.

Some do not read उत्तर &c. Into this sûtra : according to them this is a general rule applicable to all words denoting direction. As दूषन नामव, article uniq. (II. 3, 31) The q in enap is for the sake of, accent (III. 1, 4, S. 3700).

१६५५ । दाविणादाच् । ४ । ३ । ३६ ॥

सस्तातिर्विषये । दक्षिणा वसति । अवञ्चन्या इत्येव । दक्षिणावानतः ॥

1985. The affix ach (काँ) comes after the word dakshina, in the sense of astati, but not as a substitute of the ablative case-affix.

The word खड़ेर of the last sittra is not read into this: though the word सपञ्चामा: governs it. Thus हिंदिया वसति or स्वयोगन, but दक्षिणत सागतः in the ablative.

Note: The Zin wird is not for the sake of accent (VI. 1. 163, S. 3710) for the simple affix we would be additen by the general role III 1.3, S. 3708. The X terves the purpose of differentiating this we from other affixes in Satm II. 3, 29 S. 595.

१६८६। छाहि च हुरे। ५।३।३७॥

वस्तिकार् हुरे साहि स्थान भागाम् । दक्षिणाति । दक्षिणा ॥

1986. The affix alti (आदि) comes after the word dakshina, in the sense of asiati, as well as sich, when the reference is to a distant limit.

We draw in the affix with by force of the word or 'and'

Thus इतिखाति बसाति or बिन्या बसति ' be lives far away in the south'

Note — Why do we say हूरे when the advert denotes a distant hmit '? Observe हाजिजनो साति ॥ The word सगरपायाः governs this also এই ইণ্ডিলা মাণ্ড ॥

१६८७। उत्तराच्य । ५ । ३ । ३८ ॥

४ वसाहि। इसवा।

1987. The affixes আৰু and আৰু come after uttara in the sense of astiti , when the reference is to a distant himt

Thus दलपा or उत्तराहि नताने or इनहीतन ॥ 'He lives far away in the north or the northward far away is pleasant'

Note —Bit when distance is not meant no have उत्तरेख प्रयाति ॥ The word कार्यक्ष्या governa this also का दत्ताराशास्त्र ॥

१६६६ । सरयाया विधार्थे धा । ४ । ३ । ४२ ॥

क्रियानकाराचे वर्तनानारसम्बद्धाहरू गस्ताचे पा स्थान । चतुर्था । वस्पधा ॥

1988 The affix dhâ (un) comes after a nominalstem denoting a Numeral, when it means the mode or manner of an action

Note —The word faut and want have the same meaning. Thus adverbs so formed apply to every kind of action

Thus एक म सदस्य 'be eats once' हिपा मच्छानि 'he goes twice Similarly बिधा चतुर्था पटकाम ॥

१६८६ । अधिकरण्यिचाले च । ५ । ३ । ४३ ॥

इव्यस्य सदयान्तरापादन सक्याया था स्थान्। एक सार्वे पश्चभा कुरु ॥

1989 The affix, disk comes after a nameral, when the sense is a change in the apportionment or distribution of substances

Note —The word neuring reunderstood here. The word nife means thatter staff substance. I the change in numbers. The to make one into many, or to make many into one

Thus एक गाँध परस्था जुड़ 'divide one heap into five Similarly सर्वेकस एकपा क्रह make these many heaps into one "

१९६० । एकादा ध्यमुक्रम्यतरस्यामः । ५ । ३ । ५४ ॥

ऐकप्दन् । एकपा ॥

1990. After the word eka, the substitute dhyamuñ (ध्यम) comes ogitionally instead of dha.

Thus एक्सप सार्व सुरू व प्रेक्स्थ सुरू ; एक्सप शुरूक्ते o प्रेक्स्थ शुरूके ॥ Note :—The repetition of भा in the saves shows that the substitution takes

nos:—The repetition of Mr in two starts glows (and this substitution takes place when the sense is that of हिपात in the start from the start of स्पात in the Mr. of स्पित्रण हिपात in Had Mr not been repeated, the substitution would have come in the sense of स्पित्रण विश्वास only, as immediately proceeding this edites.

१६६१ । द्वित्रयोक्ष धमुद्रः । ५ । ३ । ४५ ॥

. भाभ्यां था इसस्य थम्नम् स्याहा । द्वेथम् । द्विथा । त्रेथम् । श्रिया । ध्वमन्तारस्यार्थे उदर्शनम् ० ॥ विषे द्वेथमि

1991. The substitute dhaman , খন comes optionally, in the place of বা after the words dvi and tri.

Note: —Here also it comes in both the विपार्श and सायुक्ताण विपास senses. By प, the word optionally is drawn into the saura.

Thus दिया or देशम्, विधा, or देशम् ॥

Vdrt:—The affix च (∮a, with the elision of the final vowel) comes without changing the sense, after words ending in dhamuñ. As पाँच, देवानि संव्यवन्ते ॥

१६६२ । एथाचा। ५ । ३ । ४६ ॥

देखाः वेथा॥

1992. The substitute edhâch (হেমাঁ) comes optionally in the place of dha, after dvi and tri.

Thus देशा (VI. 4. 148 S. 311) or देशम् or दिशा, वेशा विधम् or विशा

१९६३। याप्ये पाशप् १५।३।४७॥

कुल्सिती भिषक् भिषक्षाशः॥

1993. The affix pasap (প্রয়) denotes something as insignificant.

The word बान्य means 'contempt, trifling '&c. Thus कुस्तिनः बाल्यो नियक् भिषक् पासः 'a very bad physician.' So also बहिकपातः ॥

Nots:-Of course this will not come in denoting a person who is a good physician, but bears a bad character, or who is a good performer of sacrifices but immoral.

१६६४ । प्रकाद्भागे तीयादम् । ५ । ६ । ४८ ॥

हितीयों भागो हिनीयाः । नृतीयः । नर्ता विश्वायः । तीयादीकण् स्थार्थे याच्याः " ॥ देतीयीकः । विश्वीयः । तार्तीयीकः ततीया ॥ न विश्वायाः ० ॥ हितीया । तृतीया । विश्वयेतः ॥ 954

1994 After (a nominal stem being) an ordinal number ending in that, comes the affic অনু(আ) (the word retaining its denotation), when a 'part' is me int

This softr is made only to teach accent for the word to which we is added undergoes no ether change of form except in accent This fellow (V 2.54.5.1854) has uddata on it (III 1.3.5.3708) but when we is added the accent falls on it (VI 1.197.5.3686). Thus ferioù wir — fellow 'the mosety'. Similarly ghat 'the one third'.

Actet—Why do we say when part is meant? Others so there as no clonge in accent. The slift with always comes in forming ordinal numbers and for no other purpose for the right and words like Registry is not say frame as it no roal matter. The employment of the word live Registry is not say frame as it no roal matter. The employment of the word Registry in the allowers to as sheet for the purposes of the acter. Its namer't to however runs in the other actions and that is the only purpose it as it serves here

Vist —The affix देशक is added to words ending in fild without changing the sense As देनीबीक सार्वीबोक, in the same sense as iद्वीद and द्वीवा n

Vdrt —Bet not so when the word ending in सीव refers to विद्या । As विद्योग विद्या सृतीया विद्या ।

१९६५ । प्रामेकाददाभ्योऽछन्दस्मि । ५ । ३ । ४६ ॥

पुरस्कात्रव्यानसञ्ज्ञाणऽत्। चतुर्था । पृत्रचन ॥

1995 After un ordinal numer d'upto eleven exclu

sive, comes the afix अन, the word retaining its denotation, when a 'part' is me unt but not so in the Chlandas

This is for accout also Thus चतुर्थ, पंडचम सीमन मैदन देशम ॥

note—Why do wa say লাই সাহায় before eleven? Observe ফুলাইই সুহাই no change of account (VII 1293 8 3734) Why do we say not in the Cl handas? Observe কুমন্ত্ৰি কুমন্ত্ৰি কুমন্ত্ৰালয়ৰ (হেম্মা has acute on the final be ng fo med by আছু) preceded by বুলু V 2 48 49 5 1849 1850)

4 १६६६। यहाष्ट्रमात्रया व्य च । ५। ३। ५०॥

चादन्। यहो भाग पाष्ट । यष्ट । आष्टन । आष्टम ॥

1996 The affix na (আ) also comes as well as অব after shastha and ashtama, when a 'part' is meant, but not in the Chlandas

n the Chhandas

The words দলৈ and অভ্যান্ত are understood here By च the affix আৰু
uncluded Thus ভি ল'বলৈ ভিতা কে লৈছে ।।

१९६७ । मानपश्वद्वयोः कन्लुको च । ५ । ३ । ५१ ॥

प्रशासकाराभ्योः क्रमेण कम्युकी स्ता माने पश्यक्षे च शब्दे । पश्यक्षे भागः माने चेत् । कष्टमी भागः पश्यक्षे चेत् । अस्य वामा च सुक्तः। चकारावायाबासम् । पष्टः । यष्टः । अष्टमः । साहनः । महानी-भावना सिद्धे सुरक्षमं पूर्वेत्र आनी निकारिति सामयति ॥

1997. After the words shashtha and ashtama there may come respectively $\pi_{\overline{\lambda}}$ ($\pi_{\overline{\lambda}}$) and $\overline{g}_{\overline{g}_{\overline{k}}}$ elision of the affix, when the meaning is a division of a measure called mana or grain, or the part of the body of a beast respectively.

The word मान means a grain weight (इसिंह पांतीमां सुन्धें)॥ That is to say, बसू comes after यह when a division of मान 'measure' is expressed; and सुन्ध comes after यह when a part of प्रमुष्ट is denoted. Thus experiment of a grain measure'. बाहारी मान: 'an-eighth part of the body of a beast.' The grain measure' is engil मान: 'an-eighth part of the body of a beast.' The grain measure' is engil rim: 'an-eighth part of the body of a beast.' The grain measure' or takes the place of the affirs at as well as way a By up the affixes above mentioned are also employed: as view or que, wigen: or were a When a measure or the body of an animal is not denoted, this rule (though outfloat) will not apply.

Though under the Great Option (1V. 1. 82, S. 1992) all these affixes may be elided, yet the separate luk elision herein taught indicates by maplication, that the sq and sq of the preceding aphorism are composory and cannot be elided by the Great Option. See also V. 3, 1. S. 1942.

१९६८ । एकाद।किनिधासहाये । ५ । ३ । ५२ ॥

चारकस्तुकी। एकः। एकाकी। एककः॥

1998. After the word eta; comes also the affix akinich (আর্কিন), (the word retaining its denotation), when the sense is 'without a companion'.

By the word অ, the affix কৰু and the elision কুক্ also take effect: the elision being of কৰ্ or আজিনিস্থা। Thus ফুকাকিল্ (nom एকাজা), एকজা or एক: s Note:—By using জাহার্য, it is indicated that the word एक here is not a

numeral meaning 'von', but a none meaning 'slone', एकोडपार प्रशान पुन nere 'B note ' स्था । साधारण, समाने प्रत्ये, संस्थायां च मयुष्यसे । So that this word will have dual एकाकियों, and the pland एकाकियः।

१६६६। भृतपूर्वे चरट् । ४।३। ५३॥

सादवी स्तपूर्वः व्यव्यवसः॥

1999. The affix at (with the femioine in str.) comes after a nominal stem, the word retaining its denotation, when the meaning is 'this had been before'

The word भूतर्व is a compound of द्वें and भूता the compounding being by भूपभूत, and denotes something done in a past time. Thus भारती भूतर्द = भारत्य 'once coulent'

२०००। पष्ट्या इत्य च । ५ ३ । ५४ ॥

यश्यनताञ्चनपूर्वेऽभे काम्य स्थासार् च । कृष्णस्य भूतपूर्वे शौ कृष्णकाय । कृष्णस्य । समितानियु रूपस्थापरिभागितस्यात पुनन् । शुक्षाया मृतपूर्वे शुक्षास्ययः॥

2000 After a nominal-stem ending in the sixth-case, comes the affix set, and also set, in the sense of having belonged formerly to somebody

The word 'मूलब्र here qualifies the sense of the affix, and not the sense of the base, as it was in the last sutra. Thus कृष्णवा प्रवृद्ध हो न कृष्णवाचा, 'the cow that formerly belonged to Krishaa' Similarly स्वाप्त्रक in The affix कृष्ण not being included in its all of the soft sutra VI 3 35 S Syd does not cause the masculation Thus प्रवृद्ध हो प्रमुख्य हाथ

२००१ । ऋतिसायने तमिष्ठनी । ५ । ३ । ५५ ॥

स्रतिक्योव/बिटार्यपुर्ते स्वार्ये एती स्त । स्रवन्यत्मित्रविभास्य भारतस्य । स्युत्नेशी स्पेष्ट ॥ 2001 When the sense > that of surpassing, there

come the affixes तमर् (तम्) and रष्टत् (रष्ट), after a nominal stem, the word retaining its denotation

Note —These salizes form the separative degree. The word আছিয়াব্য is an irregular form of অবিষয়ন and it qualifies the set of the primitive The মোহিত্ব চলিতেও cometance qualify the sense of the primitive

Note —When among superlatives in their excellence is indicated then these words may take additional affices also as Ag it ough a superlative, forms মানুষ্য ট As ইবা ব অবিনা মাধ্যন মানুষ্যাৰ কামী ৷ মুখিনির মানুষ্যাৰ কুম্পানির য

२००२ । तिङ्क्षा । प्रा३ । प्रा

तिहन्ताकृतिक्षये कोह्ये समप् स्थान् ॥

2002 So also after a finite verb, comes the affix tamap, when 'surpassing' is meant

By the next sûtra, the affix समय gets the designation gha च ॥

Note:—By ইনাৰ্থ্যবিশ্বিকাৰ্ IV. 1. 1. S. 182 whose force runs throughout, the taddition affices are ordained only after nominal stem; they would not have come after verbe; bennet this filter. Then ব্যক্তির মানে (the বাবা is anded by V. 4. 11, S. 2004) — কৰা ব্য ব্যৱস্থানি , মান্যানাৱিকাৰৰ বখানি, 'he cooks surprisingly'. আলানিকাৰে (&c. The star againerer comes after a verb, as by V. 3. 56. S. 2005 it is required to adjective.

२००३। तरसमयौ घः । १।१। २२॥

एवी वर्धसे स्तः॥

2003. The affixes tarap and tamap are called a # As this affix is gha, the next sûtra agplies.

२००४। किमेत्तिङ्ख्ययबादाम्बद्द्यप्रकर्षे । ५।४।१९॥

क्तिम् एक्ताकिहोऽस्थयाय यो यस्तत्सादागुः स्थात तु दृष्ययक्तेये । कितनाय् । प्राह्मेश्वमाय् । पर्यक्षितमाम् । वर्षेतनाम् । द्रध्यप्रकरं तु दर्षेत्तनस्तरः ।

• 2004. To the affix at and tar (w I. 1. 22. S. 2003) ordained to come after the word for (V. 3. 55. S. 2001) or after a word ending in α (V. 3. 17. S. 975) or after a finite verb (V. 3. 56. 57. S. 2002) or after an indeclinable, is added the affix, βm (wπ), but not if the excess belongs to a substance [and not to an action or quality).

Mode to—The up on equivalent and success are completed for comparison (state 'executive and adverts. This rule applies to inderests and not to adjectives it, a when an advert qualifies a verb or another adjective, the took when an adjective qualifies a nown. The year denoting word by fixed has no crosses 'do, is the adjective which qualifies were abstracted that a capable of access or comparison. The prohibition in september therefore really robates to the qualifies which were really robates to the qualifier which access or comparison. The prohibition in september therefore really robates to the qualify of a substance; i. e. to adjective. grantquartiests a few in the particular three processing threatments.

Thus किंतराम or किंतनाम "how excessively", प्राहेतराम or वाहेत्साम, क्या-किंतराम or वयनिवराम "he cooks surprisingly", वर्षसाधा, वर्धसामाम "more or most loftily or loadly".

But when the excess belongs not to an action or attribute, but to a substance, the am जाम is not added. As उपस्ततः तहः "a most lofty tree".
२००४ : हिन्द्यनिभज्यापपर तस्वीयसुनी १५।३।५७॥

हुयोऽसस्वाभियाये विभक्तस्य चीपपरे ग्रुविङन्तादती स्तः । पृथ्योरपवादः । वायनन्यरस्तिग्रयेन स्वयन्त्रसरः समितात् । स्वीच्याः वाच्यन्था पद्वस्यः । वर्धवासः ॥ 2005 The affixes taxap (AT) and frague (TAT) come in the sense of 'surpassing', after a nominal stom or a finite-verb, when it expresses (companison between) two things, or when that which is added to it (upapada), is to be distinguished from another

Note —The word दिवसन does not mean dual, but means an expression for two विश्वच :: irregularly formed by यत् and means 'that which is to be distinguished or differentiated

This debars समय and इस्त्रा

The rule of बयासायव (I 3 10 S 198) does not apply here. First to itke an example of दिवचन or with recupitation is between two things them क्षेत्रियासको स्वापनाकोतीसकेव - अराह्मात both are rich but le is richer amongst the two! So also स्वापन का dividing is

Similarly so also affect prease agent. The northerns are more skilled than the easterns adding adding a Of course all these words must be plural, as they refer to more than two persons.

२००६ । अजादी गुल्यचनादेव । ५ । ३ । ५: ॥

इटलीयधुनी गुणदचनादेव स्त । बाधधः । ब्रधीयान् । मेह । पाचकतरः । पाचकतरः ।

2006 The two affixes beginning with a vowel (). e देवस and रष्ठ) are -added only after words denoting attributes

Thus प्रशिष्ठ प्रधीवान् but not after words like प्राचन &c. there we have

বাৰজন্ম বাৰজনৰ u

Note:—Tie word ত্ব 'only restricts the ecope of the offices, and not of the

primitires Thus qgat, qgaq are also valid forms

२००७। तुद्दत्त्वस्य । ५ । ३ । ५६ ॥

रुवर्जनगरिवजीवतरे स्त ।
2007 These affixes ishthan and iyasun come in the

Chhandas after a nominal stem ending in \$ 1.

The g is ablative of g which includes both grand grand grand and the extends the application of these affixes to words other than attributes

२००८ । तुरिष्ठेमेयः सु । ६ । ४ । १५४ ॥

स्वयास्य लेक्-स्थाविष्ठेनव द्ध परेषु । अतिव्ययन अर्ता कारिष्ठः । वेश्वयसी धेतः ॥

2008. The affix a is elided before the affixes and इमनिच् and ईयसुन्॥

Thus करियः, विज्ञविष्टः, विद्यान देविका वेदिः ॥ The whole affix ह is elided, otherwise only the last vowel (@) with the following consonant would have

been elided by the following rules. Thus असिश्यम कर्ता = करिष्ठः (कर्तृ + इष्टम् = कर् = इष्ट by VI. 4. 154, S. 2008 ਜ is elided). As आधुति करिए गिरीयसी धेनु: ॥ By the Vårtika under VI, 3. 35 S. 836 बाहबर is changed into masculine बाहित and then ईबस is added by VI. 4. 145, S. 2008).

२००६ । प्रशस्यस्य थ्रः । ५ । ३ । ६० प्रास्य मार्थियाः स्यादजास्त्रोः ॥

2009. For प्रतस्य is substituted अ, when these affixes ishthan and fyasun follow.

Then applies the following. २०१०। प्रकुल्पैकाच् । ६ । ४ । १६३ ॥

इष्टाविध्येकाच्य् प्रकृत्या स्थात् । श्रेष्टः । श्रेथात् ॥

2010. A monosyllabic bha stem retains its original form, without undergoing any change, before the affixes इष्ठ, इसन् and ईयस् ॥

Thus बेंद्रः and धेशान्।। २०११। ज्याचा ५। ३। ६१॥

प्रशस्यस्य ज्याददाः स्थादिष्टेयसीः । ज्येष्ठः ॥ -

2011. For prasasya, ज्य is also substituted before these two affixes.

As são: U

२०१२ । ज्यादादीयसः । ४ । ६ । १६० ॥

फादेः परस्य । स्यायानः ॥

2012. at is substituted for the first letter of ture after ज्य ॥

Note:—কৰ is substituted for মহান্য by V. 3. 61. S. 2011.

२०१३ । वृद्धस्य च । ५ । ३ । ६२ ॥

कारकेशः स्थानकारोः । क्रंग्यः । क्यायान ॥

2013. ज्य is also substituted for ज्य, when ishthan and fras follow.

Thus क्षेष्ट ' the oldest ', बयाबास ' the older'.

Note:—By VI. 4, 157, S 2016 q(\$\distantase\$ also substituted for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and we have \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\distantase\$ along though not a guparachena, takes these affines by the implication of this store.

२०१४ । अस्तिकवादयोर्नेदसाधी । ५ । ३ । ६३ R

समाद्यो । मेरिष्टः । मेरीयान् । साधिष्टः । साधीयान् ॥

2014. For अन्तिक: is substituted नेव, and for बाद is खाय, when these affixes follow.

Thus बेरिया । बेरीयाव । साधिष्ठा and साधीयान ॥

१ १०० आवतः । नशरामः । ताराकः कार्यानायः । १ २०१४ । स्थूलदूरयुष्टस्याचित्रस्य त्रायानायः । स्थापः । स्यापः । स्थापः ।

इया वन्यारेयर हुन्जे पूर्वस्य न हाय हागारह । स्थान्तः। शारहः। शारहः। श्रारहः। शारहः। स्थानः। स्थारितः। एनपीयस्। अल्यासमञ्ज्ञानां प्रणास्थितः इतिमा। स्थापितः। स्थापितः। 2015. Before the affixes द्वष्ट, रमन् and ईपस्, is elided

the last semi-vowel with that which follows it, and for the first vowel, a Guna is substituted, in स्पृष्ठ, सूर, सुवय, हस्य, हिंद्र and सुद्ध हिंद्र That is क c, का and a and c are elided. Thus स्वस्थि, स्वर्गसाह, स्वर

रवीया: वर्षया : क्षित्रा : इष्टिक, क्ष्मित्रा : इष्टिक, क्ष्मित्रा : क्षेत्रिक : क्षेत्रिक : क्ष्मित्रा : क्षेत्रक : क्षा - The words इस्त : स्वत्र : and ब्रह्म तत्ता स्वत्र के । Pythwidel class and take ! Iman 'affix (V. f. 122 S. 1784.) : क्षांत्रक : क्ष्मित्रक : क्षांत्रक : Why do we say पर in क्ष्मांत्रक 'th dast semiword'? The first : semiword of सुपत्र कार्य हम Le. य of g and cof s should not be elided. The word q'e is employed for the sake of distinctness.

२०१६ । वियस्पिरस्किरोस्वद्वलयुक्तृक्रकृत्वर्मर्थोधवृन्दारकाणां प्रस्यस्थववैद्वि-गर्वेषित्रवृद्धाधिवृन्दाः । ६ । ४ । १५७ ॥

रिवाधीनों क्वाट्यस्य स्थारिमानिषु । वेष्टा । स्टेप्टा । स्टिप्टा । बरिप्ट : । वरिप्ट : । वरिप्ट : । वरिप्ट : । स्पिप्त । हापिप्त । वृष्टिम । एवमीयसून् । सेवान् । विकोदनहरूसद्वीयीयो पुरवादिकारमेनेद्वादि ॥

2016. Before the affixes रह, राज् and रेवस the following substitutions take place :—य for विव, स्व for स्विप, एक for रिक्त, वर for रूप का पूर्व हुए तुर्व हिंद सुक्त के कि प्रकार के कि विवास के कि व

Thus ब्रेडर, बेमा, बेबान; स्पिर, स्पेडर, स्पेडल, स्पेसा; स्पिर, स्पेडर, स्पेसा; उर, वरिडर वरिना वरीवान; बहुत, बुंहिडर, बंहीवान् बंदिना; हुक निष्ठः, गर्पवान् गरिना; वृद्धः, वर्षडर वर्षवान्; इप. वरिष्ठाः, वरीवान: दीपे, हुग्दिक: हार्थवान: व्यक्तिः, वन्नारक, बन्निडर, वनीवान: ॥

Of the above, priya, uru, guru and bahula are read in the Prithvådi ass and take ११५ (V. 1. 122. S. 1784.) while others do not.

२०१७ । बहोर्लीपो भू च बहोः । ६ । ४ । १५८ ॥

बताः वस्तासिमेत्रसोलाँवः स्ताविदास सरविदाः । समा । सयान ॥

2017. The g and of these affixes (इसच् and ईयस्) re elided after यह : and for यह is substituted भ

Thus मुखाब , भूमा 10

Note — In the case of £3, the following after 2018 will apply, Under-1.54, and 67, ¶\$\vec{q}\$\$ being in the Abiative, the link lettler of the succeeding term is ded, wix, qor \$\vec{q}\$\$; in this case qq belongs to the Prittwidi class and takes \$\vec{q}\$\$ quite. [.1.182.8, 1784. The repetition of ¶\$\vec{q}\$\$ is for the nake of pointing out the which, for the the word \$\vec{q}\$\$ is to be substituted; otherwise would have replaced these \$\vec{q}\$\$ fixes

२०१६ । इष्टस्य विट्च । ६ । ४ । १५९ ॥

बहोः परस्य इष्टस्य सोपः स्थात् विद्यागमधः । सूबिद्यः ॥

2018. After वह the augment चित् is added to इस, and = replaces वह।।

An स्विष्टः ॥

Note:—This augment for debars the lope substitution of the last eitre in the case of gg it. The grin for its seake of promundation, the augment being g it. Or gg may be taken to have lost its g by the foregoing sites, and to the g the suggests R may be added.

्र २०१६ । युवाल्पयोः कनन्यतरस्याम् । ५ । ३ । ६४ ॥

एतचोः कमादेशो सा स्थादिष्ठेयसोः । क्रिक्तः । क्रनीयान् । पद्मे यथितः । प्रत्यित हत्यादि ॥

2019. Before these affixes, कर is optionally substituted or युवन and अल्प ॥

२०२० । विन्मते। र्तुक्। ५ । ३ । ६५ ॥

विनो महुप्रथ सुरुह् स्यादिहेयसुरः । प्रातिशयेन अपनी । समिष्ठाः । सभीयान् । भातिशयेन स्वय्यक् स्वचित्रः । सभीयान् ॥ 2020. The affixes $\,$ and $\,$ are luk-elided, when ishthan and tyasun follow

Thes समित्—अभिष्ठः , समीतात् , लाग्तन्—व्यतिष्ठः , राजीतात् । सर्वसे सन्ति , शब्द नेदानसिग्रदेन अभिष्ठः । प्रभावित्व अभिष्ठो, सरस्यरश्चातिक्षयनः स्वर्गायत् । प्रकारमान् समीतात् । प्रकारमान् समीतात् । प्रकारमान् समीतात् । प्रकारमान् समीतात् । प्रकारमान्द्र-परिवानः ॥ भीवानः ॥

Note —This sutra is a juapaka or indicator that words ending in विज्ञान वर्ष or यह form their comparative and superlative degrees by adding ईयम् and इष्टम् ॥

२०२१ । प्रशंसायां ऋषण् । ५ । ३ । ६६ ॥

स्थन्ता निङ्न्ता द । प्रशस्त पड पड्रूक्य । प्रशस्त प्रथति मचितिकाम् ॥

2021 The affix var (var) comes, without change of connotation, after a steme (nominal or verbal) denoting praise.

Note—The word quit means 'praise,' and it qualifies the sense of the primitive, i a when the sense of the primitive is that of 'tripis', then var is abled. As a general rule the triffix affixe, which do not change the dunotation of the word, sorre the purpose of prominently branging format one particular meaning not of the several nearing possessed by a primitive.

Thus turin vg = vgsv 'a celebrated artist' So also enforce in The affiv comes after a verbal word ending in Reg, for the word Reg V 3 50 S 2002 is understood here also. Thus verbasely, entersteed everbasely who is celebrated, who two are celebrated or who all are celebrated in cooking. These words verfasely & cannot take dual or plural, because the action denoted by the verb is only one, not many. These words are always in the neuter gender, by the general usare of the people.

२०२२। ईपनसमाप्ती करपन्देश्वदेशीयर । ५। ३। ६७ ॥

२०२२ । इपद समाप्ता कल्यस्य श्वदाया । ५ । ३ । ६७ ॥ देपद्री विद्याप विद्यालय । वाहरूस्थय । श्वद्र करूप । विद्याप । विद्याप । प्याप्तिकस्थय ॥ 2022 The affixes बद्धपप (करूप), देहस, and देशीयर (देशीय)

2022 The chixes कहत्त्व (कुन्), बंदम, and देशावर् (देशाव) come after a nominal or a verbal stem which connotes a slight incompleteness

The word समाप्ति means 'fulness of objects'. A little non fulness is cilled 'स्वरामादि ॥ Thus विद्यासन्य, नयसकत्वन, नयु सम्पन्न, विद्यास्य or विद्युरेगीय 'a clever but slightly incomplete' i e 'tolerably clever'. So also after verbs, अत्र पानिकामन दें.

२०२३ । विमाया सुयो यहुच् पुरस्तासः । ५ । ३ । इ८ ॥

रेपक्षमानिनिविदेश्ये ह्यन्ताष्ट्रद्वाः स्वास्याण प्रीगित गतु पत्तः । ईपटून पट्टब्ट्रपट्ट । पट्टकरः । छप कियः। समितकरुपः । 2023. Optionally to a declined noun may be added the affix বছুৰ্ (বহু), but it stands before: when the sense is slight incompleteness.

This is the only exception to the general rule that an affix is added after a word. The affix age however is added before the word. The w of geg indicates that the udata will fall on the final vowel of the word. See VI. 1, 163, S. 3710. Thus ugege's a tolerably skillful person'. By the word optionally' it is indicated that the affixes user & cales come as ugaser: if why do we say ger: 'to a noun ending in a case-sink i. a. a declined noun'. For it indicates that the affix is not added to finite verbs (विश्वन्त) il. As satisfaces if it is a declined from the satisfaces in the satisface of the s

२०२४ ! प्रकारवस्त्रने जातीयर् । ५ । ३ । ^६६ ॥

प्रकारवित व्यायम् । याल् तु प्रकारमाचे । पटुप्रकारः पटुनासीयः ॥

2024. The affix suffict comes after a case-inflected word which expresses 'a speciality'.

That which distinguishes one thing from another is called παπτ or 'speciality'. When a word expresses speciality, it is called παπαταντ » This word qualifies the sense of the primitive. The affix παπατα and the affix παγ V. 3. 23, 5. 1971 both denote παπτ, but while παπατα denotes παπατα, the other denotes παπαταντ is merely παπτ in

Thus पहुजासीयः ' he may be reckoned among the clever persons '.

Note:—The above Sitta may, therefore be translated in those words also, "the affix ब्राहीयर् has the sense of "belonging to the class of " " being of the nature of ".

२०२५ । प्रागिचात्कः । ५ । ३ । ७० ॥ -

इवे प्रतिकृताविश्वतः शक् काधिकारः ॥

2025. The affix ka (π) governs all the sûtras, as far as "ive pratikritau" (V. 3. 96. S. 2051).

Pote -- Preparty speaking \(\pi \) cates and only upto V. 3. 88. S. 2941. That in the after urgin V. 3. 78. S. 996 the word \(\pi \) must be applied to complise the sound. As \(\pi \) care is the supplied to complise the sound. As \(\pi \) care is the supplied to complise the sound. As \(\pi \) care is the size \(\pi \) does not come after finite verbs ((\$\vec{1} \) \pi \) but the afting \(\pi \) care of 1. S. 9080 comes free, meds verbs. In other words, the phrase free verbs that \(\pi \) care of supplied v. 3. 56. S. 2042 should be connected, by way of sunvirisi, with the zero duty, and not with this care.

२०२६ । श्रव्ययसर्वनाम्नामकर्म् प्राक्त्रेः । ५ । ३ । ७१ ॥ सिद्धभवनर्वतं ॥ 026 The affix akach (NT) is added to an Indechnable and to a Pronominal, before the last vowel of those words. In the sense of Practylia affixes.

Nate—The or shows that the scute accout falls on the final (VI I 165 S.
3710) though the effix is inserted in the middle of the word. The phanes
fixe V 3 35 S 2022 a understood here also "It s पुरुष्य प्रदेशक सुग The केंद्री से
पाइ—प्रपु + पाइ—प्रपु + शाक्ष्य प्रदेशक सुग The केंद्री से
पाइ—प्रपु + पाइ—प्रपु + शाक्ष्य प्रपु के सामार्थिक प्रदेश रिक्स सिंह कर सिंह केंद्री से
किस Frommunds. क्यूपिंत दिवस्त के ता विद्यास कर सिंह केंद्री से किस सिंह केंद्री सिंह केंद्री स्थान

२०२७। कस्य च व । ५ । ३ । ७२ ॥

कालाध्ययस्य स्करोऽमादेशः स्वादकवाः॥

2027 The letter ₹ 1s the substitute of the final ₹ of an Indeclinable, when the affix akach is added

Note —The word ছাৰত is to be read into this sites and not सर्वनाम because no Pronominal ends in the time ধ্ৰিক বিশ্ব বিশ্ব কৰি যুখজন from বিক্ নিতৰ এনৰ বুবক। This ইন্দ্ৰ-ইন্দ্ৰ-ইন্-ইন্ট্ৰেই, now comes the present rule and the final six changed into a set হিন্দ্ৰ ক' all the final six changed into a set হিন্দ্ৰ ক' all

२०२८ । अज्ञाते । ५ । ३ । ७३ ॥

सार्ववरणस्यात्रः वस्त्रः । गोगावे । वर्गते । विश्वते ॥ भोतावात्रात्रात्रायो प्रावि सर्ववाद्ये प्रावणम् ॥ ॥ सार्वम् तु सुनवत्यः र प्रावणम् ॥ पुत्रकति । प्रावणम् ॥ प्रवक्ताम् । प्रावताम् पुरावणम् । भोतावात्रात्रितम् । स्वयतः । अत्रवत्रातः । अत्रव्यात्रात्रे प्रावति । व्यावताः । विस्तात्मात्राम् परः । तृप्योक्षमात्रते ॥ वीटे बोगसीत्यः ॥ तृप्योगितापुण्येतः । प्रचाति । व्यावति ।

2028 The affix w (V. 3 70. S 2025) and ww (V. 3 71 S 2026) come after a word, noun or verb, when something or somebody not known, is spoken of

This पहाला or want of knowledge refers not to the object itself but to its relation with some other object. As समझ whose boxes? Similarly in सबसे 'high (115 to?) मैंग्सें I st low? सबेसे 'was this agreed to by all? So also रिक्कें s Similarly प्रकारिक He cooks is it? अस्पत्रिक He speaks, deathe?

The affix is added to used words i.e. to de lined nouns and not to infinite or crude nouns as was required by IV I I S 182 Sometimes, however the affix is added after a Printpandia also. The usage will determine when the affix should be added to a Nominal stem (Printpandia) and when to a Subanta word. Thus in greatly events greatly investig greatly attention and the affix is added to the Printpandia with to goet, eating young guest.

worse which are then declined as Pronominals. But in the examples touch, गयका, ध्यवकि गयकि, the affix सन् is added to स्वयः, मया (the Instrumental case of कुप्तुट and समार), and स्त्रीय and मान the Locative singular of the sàme.

Vart :-- The ffix was is added before the final syllable (ti) of a Sarvanama or a Pronominal a Pratipadika when a case-affix beginning with win. at or at follow.

Vart:-The affix is added to the declined pronoun, in the remaining

eases.

Vart:- The affix any is added to the Indeclinable world n The wis indicatory, therefore, an comes before the final vowel (I, 1. 47 S. 37). As nother +का = समाधिकाम . as तस्त्रीकामास्त्रे, तस्त्रीकां शिष्टति ' he remained silent'.

Vart :-- When, however, the meaning is 'that whose habit is so ', then the affix क is added, and the म of तुष्णीम is elided. As तुष्णीक: 'a taciturn'. The phrase faces (V. 3, 56, S. 2002) being understood here, the affix

खक comes after finite verbs also. As पचति -- पचति । जल्पति -- जल्पति ।

२०२६ । क्ररिसते । ४ । ३ । ७४ ॥

क्रस्सिहोऽश्वोऽश्वकः ॥

2029. The above affixes come when the thing is spoken of as contemptible.

Thus week: 'a sorry horse'.

२०३० । संज्ञायां कन् । ५ । ३ । ७५ ॥

अस्तिते कन स्वात्तरन्तेन चेस्तंजा गर्यते । शहकः । राधकः । स्वरार्धे वचनव ॥

2030. The affix kan (%) comes in the above sense of contemptible, when the whole word is a Name.

The word agreed of the last sutra is understood here also. This age 'debars का । आहत: । तेंथका म The difference between कन and क is in the accent. (VI. r. 197 S. 3686).

२०३१ । अनुकस्पायाम् । ५ । ३ । ७६ ॥

प्रयक्तः । जीतकस्थितः प्रय इत्यर्थः ॥

2031. The above affixes come when compassion is denoted.

The word अनुस्त्रम means 'compassion, pity, endearment'. Thus प्रकार the little child', 'poor child'.

२०३२ । भीती चत्रस्तातः। ५।३।७७॥

सामशनादिस्यायो मीतिरतस्यां गम्यमानायामगुक्तमायुक्तमात्वाग्ययः स्थान् । इन्त ते धानका । गुरुका । एरकि । श्रद्धकि । पूर्वेणानुक्तम्यमानास्ययः । स्रोतेन पु परम्यस्यवग्यन्यीत ।वरीप ॥

2032 Also as an expression of courteousness, the above mentioned affix is added to that by which compassion is shown

The word slift means 'policy' or 'expedient', such as 'conclusion', 'dissension' and punishment' square means 'joined with that', i.e. with gift compassion &c In other words, the things signified by the bases, are connected as means of relief with the persons or things that have been objects of compassion. Thus, set a quiquat 'alast here are bastey for you' qeffa stagfa'. 'Oddest come and eat' (These words are supposed to be addressed to a person who is starving, by one who wants to relieve him. Being moved with compassion, he entreats courteously the object of sympathy, with gifts to relieve his want). In the last Sûtra the affix was added, in the sense of compassion to the name of the person or action that evoked pity. In the present aftra, the affix is added to the object or action by which pity is shown. The word qu'effa is from qft the Imperative second person singular of t'to go' with' the uppagang at'.

्२०३३ । बहुच्ये मनुष्यनाम्रष्ठज्वा । ५ । ३ । ७५ ॥

पूर्वस्वत्यविषय ॥

2033 The affix thach (san) is optionally added to a word of more than two syllables, being the name of a human being, as an expression of compassion or of courtesy joined with compassion

In the alternative we have ক্ষু also As জারুজদিনী ইবাইন ⇒ইবিদ্ধ (ইবাইন + ইকা-ব্য+হন V 3 83 S 2035) When ক্ষু is added there is no shortening of the base, as ইবাইনজ ii Similarly আনিক তাৰ্নাহনক ii

Why do we say 'कहण 'after a polysyllable? Observe नतक । सुत्रक n Why do we say 'being a Man name? Observe महबाहक अदबाहका, which are epithets and not Proper Nouns (अही बाह बस्ब), or these are names of quadrupeds

२०३४ । घतिळची च । ५ । ३ । ७६ ॥ वर्षेत्र ॥

2034 Also the affices ghan (a) and llach (a) come after a word of more than two syllables, being the name of a humin being, when compassion or courtest joined with compassion is expressed.

Note:--The force of च is that the other affix कम also comes, as well as टप्ध Thus from देवन्त, wo have: देविया, देविया, देविया, देविया, देविया, देविया,

२०३५ । ठाजादावृध्वेद्वितीयादचः । ५ । ३ । ⊏३ ॥

ग्रस्मिन्यकरणे वटोऽजाविषस्यवस्र तस्मिन्यस्यपेरं मक्तोर्वतीवावस्य कर्षे सर्वे स्ट्यते । सहकाग्य-हो देवदत्तां प्रेषकः । देविकः, देवदत्तकः । बादुकम्पिता बादुदत्तां पादुदत्तकः । टप्परणपुकी द्वितीयश्ये कविधामार्थम् । वायुक्तः । पितृकः ॥

चतुर्थादच ऊर्थस्य लेगेः बाच्यः * ॥ चतुर्काम्पती प्रहस्पति दत्ती, इद्वरपतिर्केः ॥ स्रमजादी च विभाषा लोगी वक्तत्वः ह ॥ वेयवक्तः ॥ देवकः ॥

क्षापः पूर्वपदस्य च ै॥ वृत्तिकः। वृत्तियः । दत्तिकः । दत्तकः ॥

विनापि प्रसर्थ पूर्वोत्तरपादयार्था लोपो याच्यः • ॥ वेयहत्तः । वृत्तः । वृत्तः ॥ सत्यसामः । भागः । सत्य ॥

दवर्णाह इतस्य च ० ॥ भादुवृत्तः भादुतः ॥ भ्रयमीत्रि • ॥ सर्विविधः। सर्वित्तनः ॥ ज इति होप सङ्गा प्राचाम् । चतुर्धारनजारी च सोपः पूर्वपरस्य च ॥

प्रमुखये तथिय तवर्णाह इत्तरय च ॥ १ ॥

When tha (V. 3. 78 S. 2033) or one of the fixes beginning with a vowel (V. 3. 79, 80 S. 2034, 2036) tauat above, follows, there is elision of all that portion which mes after the second vowel of the name of a human being.

The word लोप is understood here from V. 3. 82. S. 2039. The word reag indicates that the whole of that portion of the term which follows the cond vowel should be clided, otherwise, only the first letter of the third liable would have been elided (by I. I. 54. S. 44). The illustrations have een given above. Thus इंगरत + इक; here all the letters after the का o हिय nould be elided : as बेनियाः, so also देवियः, देविलः ॥

The affix ह is replaced by इक् or क (VII. 3. 50; 51). hence its special aention in this sutra. For had it not been used, the sutra would have run hus. 'When an affix beginning with a vowel follows &c' This rule would ave applied to হল substitute of হ, but not to ক substitute of হ which :omes after words ending in च. मृ, स्, इस and उस् ॥ But it is intended that क and not (a) substitute of s should be added to words whose second syllables end 'in बक् (उ or कर) vowels. If it be said that क्षम substitute of ह would be sufficient for words like पायुक्ता &c. also as it will cause the elision of the be summand to subsequent syllables; and when such syllables are clided, 新 would be the proper substitute to add to arg and not an, which we can do by the rule of sthanivat; we say, it is not so. For if it were the case, we should add the 南 substitute and not 毫確 in the following, 和電車+老板 (VI. 4.51 S. 2313) tne क suostitute and to a state of the substitute and to substitu

But we know that or is not added but दृक, and we have क्रमिनिका ॥ Hence the employment of s in the source is proper as बायबा — बागक के समस्य — विग्रह ॥

employment of s in the surra is proper as बायुक्त - बायुक्त, शब्दक - विद्युक्त ।

(Vart - It should be stated that the portion after the fourth vowel

is clided in certain cases As ऋतुक्रीयता ग्रहस्थात्त्र —गृहस्थितिक , गृहस्थिति । 'सित ॥ Vdrt —When an affix not beginning with a vowel follows, the clision

Var: — When an attach not beginning with a vowel follows, the ensire is optional. Thus देवहच + कच्चित्रकच्च का विकास का विकास का

Vårt —There is elision of the first term, when these affixes কৰু &c.
denoting compassion, whether beginning with vowel or not, follow Thus
ছবিক, হবিল, হবিল হবল from ইবৰণ or যাত্ৰণ &c.

Pdit —The dimunitive of compassion or endearment may be formed without adding any affix, by storply dropping either the first or the second term of the name. Thus इस जारेन 1000 नेवस्स सम्बद्धाः—सामा or सहा ॥

Warr — The affix হয় is replaced by আ after a word ending in a as,
আনুত্র from আনুহৰ বয়ুল — বয়ুক ।। The ক is a designation for lopa in the
terminology of the ancents

Vátuka — So also after a word 'ending in ऋ as सवितन or सर्विविच श

२०३६ । प्राचामुगादेरदण्युकी च । ५ । ३ । ५० ॥

उपधालपूर्वाधातितिकारपूर्विषये भवन्य वृष्यु एते। स्तः । जात्रायापानवः । प्राणा सहज्ञ पूर्वार्थरः। बहुक्किन देवेन्द्रवेतः वर्षयः । दशकः । दशकः । दिदयः । दश्विः । वर्षेन्द्रवेतः । सहस्रद्वाधाः

2036 According to the opinion of Eastern Grammarians, the affixes aduch (अट) and vuch (अट) also come after a human-name beginning with the word उप 8

The π_1 shows that the former affixes also come. The sense of the affixes are the same as above viz compassion or courtery. Thus from the word π_1 are the same as above viz compassion or courtery. Thus from the word π_1 are the same than 12 sings (bach) 3 affar (blach) 4 affar (ghan) 5 was (vuch) 6 was (afach). The shortened forms are by 13 35 2035 in diminutures, the forms are generally shortened. The word war is used as a sign of respect (pujatha) for the word of was understood in the aphorism by accurate the compassion of the same shortened accurate the contraction of the same shortened accurate the contraction of the same shortened accurate the same shorte

२०३७ । जातिनास्न फन् । ५ । ३ । ८१ ॥

मन्द्रकात इहोर । जाति एकी हो मन्द्रकागायदात सालास्यान हरूतमाता सीनी पा। विद्यत । सालक । एतसका । दिवित सम्बद्ध चलगदेनीची अन्तर गा। सामुक्रमित कहीर कहिल ॥ स्वाभागुरकागायायहरूता नरस ॥ सामारीका यहिका । अस्य प्रवस्तितिका परिकासित। प्रवास हरूपकारितायमा 2087. The affix kan क is added to the Name of a human being, which expresses a special idea: when compassion, or courtesy is meant.

The word manushya namnah of S. 2033 is understood here.

The आविष्यम् are words like surg &c. which are well-known asmes of particular species of animals &c. but which come to be applied to men by way of metaphor. The anuvitti of streat does not extend to it. This is a general rule. Thus faren, urven, urven, ur I he word up being understood. In this state, the previous affixes also come, as faren: I. The word जा जा, so called with safe, to prevent the affix being added to the word-form wife; (I. 1. 68).

Virt:--When the second vowel is क्षा, क्षां, ए, or ऐ, then this is also elided. 'As लक्षिक from क्षांचा क्राहिक from क्षांचा ।

Rdr'.—When the first member consists of a single syllable, there is clision of the second member: as affects from qurality in (the η changed backto η because the stem is now η and not η and not η in (i.e., η). So also egistes; equivar: 1 The form $\eta \eta \eta \eta \eta$; and not $\eta \eta \eta \eta \eta$ from $\eta \eta \eta \eta$; is an exception. It is diministry of $\eta \eta \eta \eta \eta \eta \eta \eta \eta$.

२०३८ । शेवजसुपरिविद्यासवस्णार्थमादीनां तृतीयात् । ५ । ३ । ५४ ॥

एयां महत्य्यनास्नां काञाती परं तृतीवायच कथ्यं स्वेपः स्वात् । पूर्वस्थापयायः । सहकानिवसः स्वयवदनः क्रेयलिकः । क्रेयलिकः । क्रेयलिकः । प्रास्तिकः । विद्यालिकः । वर्षानिकः । क्रयंतिकः ॥

2038. There is elision of that portion of the word, which follows the third vowel, in the case of a man-name beginning with Sevala, Supari, Visála, Varuna, and Aryaman, when the above affixes the or those having an initial vowel follow.

This debate the previous sites. Thus श्रद्धकम्पितः सेवन्यसः - वेनलिकः, राज्यस्यः, श्रेपतिकः, श्रपत्थः, श्रुपतिकः itom श्रुपतिकः, अवश्रव्यालिकः, विचालिकः, विचालिकः, विचालिकः, द्वितिकः, स्ट्रियः, स्ट्रिमः, वर्जीनकः, धर्जामिकः वात्रीव्यक्तिः॥

२०३६ । अजिमान्तस्योत्तरपद्तांपश्च । ५ । ३ । ५२ ॥

णांजनात्वामपुष्पपाम्बोधपुक्रमायां कत् तस्य पोक्तपक्षोपः । मञ्जूकियते व्यामूजिनोः।। ध्यापूकः । सिंहकः । 2039. The affix kan(क) comes in the sense of com-

passion, after a man-name ending in अजिन, and this second member is elided before the affix.

The words सूत्र and महुच्यनाम्य are understood in this sutra. Thus व्याप्त from ब्यामाजिन and चिंहक from खिद्वाजिन ॥ Vyaghranna and Sinhajina are names of mon.

२०४० । श्राल्पे । ५ । ३ । ८५ ॥

भारत तेल तेलिक**म** ॥

2040. The above-mentioned affixes ₹ (V, 3, 70 S. * 2025) and the rest come in expressing the small quantity or small number of anything.

Thus wey तेल = तेलिक 'a little oil'

२०४१ । हर्स्ये । ५ (३ । ८६ ॥

हर्स्यो वसी यसक ॥ 2041. The above mentioned-affixes (V. 3 70 S.

2025) come in expressing shortness of length or diminutive. The get here is opposed to दीर्थ or 'long'. Thus द्वस्यावृक्ष च नुसक 'a small tree!

२०४२ । संशायां कच् । ५ । ३ । ८७ ॥

क्षरवहेतका या सता सन्धा गम्यमानाया क्रम । पूर्वस्थावदात । देशका । देशका । 2042. The affix kan (%) comes when the short thing is a Name

Thus any . Awa ii This debars an

२०४३। कटीशमीदायसाध्यो रः । ४ । ३ । ५५ ॥

इस्य कटी कटीर । श्रमीर । श्रण्डार ॥ 2043. The aftix ₹ comes after the words kutî, samî

and sunda, when shortness of length is meant The word gray is understood here, but not tray it. This debars to V. 3

70 S 2025 Thus इस्सा ळुटी ⇔સ્ક્રદીર, જ્ઞામીર and જીજ્હાર હ

Note: The derivatives are masculine names; though the primitives are i femme

२०४४ । कुस्वाडुपच् । ५ । ३ । ८९ ॥

इत्वा कृत् कृतुप । कृत् इन्ते अहवात्र इत्वा का कृतुप पुनान् ॥

2044. The affix dupach (34) comes, in expressing diminution, after the word kutû 'a par ',

This debars un Thus way, from grathe long us being elided owing to Tu It means a small leathern vessel for oil This word is neuter also as, कृतुरम् अ See Amarakosha II g 33

२०४५ । कास्त्रोणीभ्यां ष्टरच् । ५ । ३ । ६० ॥

भागुधविशेषः कामः । इस्या सा काम्हत्तरी । गोणीतरी ॥

2045. The affix shtarach (at with feminine it IV. 1. 40. S. 497) comes in expressing diminutive, after the words has and conf.

Thus हत्वा कास: = कासतरी 'a small lance' भौगीतरी,' a small sack'.

२०४६ । वत्सोस्राञ्चर्वभेभ्यत्र्य तत्रत्वे । ५ । ३ । ६१ ॥

थल्सतरः । द्वितीयं थयः प्राप्तः । उत्तुतरः । अध्यतरः । अत्यनतरः । प्रवृत्तिनिमित्ततसुख्य एवायम् ॥

2056. The affix shtarach expresses slenderness, after the words vatsa, ukshan, asva, and rishava.

The anuvitti of get ceases. Thus नरकतर, 'a weaned call' becoming slender in reaching the second period of its age. कसतर 'a slender buil'; being the third age of a पहला (कस्पतर 'a mule'; (सहस सहस्वराजनिक्सा); दूपन सर 's slender buil or that cannot draw the load'.

२०४७ । कियसदोनिर्धारणे द्वयोरेकस्य उतरच् । ५ । ३ । ९२ ॥ जनवाःकतरे वैष्णवः । वतरः । ततरः । महाविभाषया कः । वः । तः ॥

2047. After the words किम, यद and तद, in determining of the one out of two, comes the affix datarach (अतर्र with the elision of the final इस and अद ।।

Note: —This affix comes in the swarthm sense. The differentiation of a portion from the whole by means of its peculiar caste, action, attribute or name is called fixing or specification.

or specification.
Thus जुनवों करते वेषणुक 'amongst these two, who is a Vaishnava',
Similarly यहर 'of the two the one who', वजर 'of that two—the one'.
The taddhita affixes being optional by the Great option of sutra IV,

The tadditia attaces being optional by the treat option of sutra 1V.

1. 82. S. 1072 this idea may be expressed by the word कर, का or at also. As, को
भक्षों कृष्णन: स मामच्छत् ',who amongst you two is Devadatta, let him come'.

२०४८ । या यहनां जॉतिपरिप्रश्ने उत्तमन् । १.१३ । ६३ ॥ यहनां मध्ये एकस्य निर्धार्थे जनमन् था स्थात् । आतिपरिप्रम सनि प्रत्यस्थासमाकोः। कसनी

भवतां कहः। यतनः। वतमः वायहणनकार्यम्। वकः। सकः। महाविभावया यः सः॥ किमीऽसिन्धिये स्वतःवर्ति ॥ कतरः॥ 2048. The affix datamach (अतमं with the elision of

the last syllable) comes after kim, yat and tat, optionally, when the object is the determining of the one out of many, the question being that of jati.

The phrase the question being that of caste' is redundant

The words कियमा and विश्वीम क्रम are to be read into the stirs Thus कमाने परवा कर 'which of you Sirs is a Katha Brahmana? याने परवा कर स्वय चालकुत that one of you, Sirs, who is a Katha let him come 'The word मा 'optionally' indicates that the affix चक्रम् (V 3 7 1 \$ 2026) also comes, as बक्रा मस्वाकट सद्ध भागरकृत् a This idea may be expressed by क मा and स्वा also, owing to the च्याविकास (IV I 82 S 1072) as का मवने कर दो, A

Vári —The affix इत्तर has also this force after the word किय as द्वार चवता कड 'which of you Sirs is a Katha Brāhinana?' As may be inferred from the sutra. कतरकत्वनी जातिवादिका (II 1 63 S 742)

२०४६ एकाच प्राचाम । ५ । ३ । ६४ ॥ यत्राच दर्शक स्थात । अग्यार्थिकारे मेव । एकावेकार ॥

विश्व कर्यम् स्थात् । अन्ययास्थास्य सम् । एकाव्यवन ।

2049 After the word vs., according to the opinion of Eastern grammarians, may be added the affixes distract and datamach in the above senses

The প draws in ক্ষুৰে ii That is প্ৰকৃষ্ম comes when one out of two is to be specified and ক্ষুৰ্থ when one out of many is to be specified. The word জানিব্যবিদ্যা does not govern it is sound in he being a general rule. Thus মুন্তীধ্বনাৰ পৰা শ্ৰেমাক্ষ্মৰ ii

The word starts is for pujartha because the word at is already understood to the stire.

२०५० । अवसेपले कर्। प्।३ । ६५ ॥

च्याकरणकेन गरित । येनेतर कुश्स्यते तरिताबाहरणम् । स्वत कुश्सित ह क्रिस्ति इत्यस्य ॥

2050 The affix kan (毛) comes after a nominal stem, in expressing scoffing

This प्रकारण Grammar used in a decisive sense when its study produces proce. A क्षाप्तरपूर्वेश पाप पर गरिस thou art proud because thon hast, read grammar only. Here the word square is used in a mocking sense. When however the dension applies to the person itself then क्ष्म is added by V 1.LS 200 a square with the sense and the square of the square o

So far the governing power of & V 3 70 S 2025

श्रंथ तद्धित तद्राज प्रकरगाम् ॥

CHAPTER XXXIX.

TADRĀJA AFFIXES.

२०५१। इवे प्रतिकृती। ५। ३। ९६॥

कत् स्यात् । अश्व इव प्रसिकृतिः श्रश्वकः । प्रसिकृतौ किस् । गीरिव गयवः ॥

2051. The affix \$\frac{1}{2}\$ means also 'like this'; when the imitation of a thing is to be expressed.

The word कह is understood here. Thus श्रम्य इवाक्समय प्रसिकृति = अस्यकः 'an imitation of a horse' in wood or clay &c. Why do we say 'imitation?' Observe चौरिय गयदः "The gayal cow".

* २०५२ । संझार्याच । ५ । ३ । ६७ ॥

क्षार्चे कर स्थालस्वादेन वेस्तंत्रः गम्यते । वाशीतक्रवयेनारमः । शश्वसद्दकस्य संज्ञा अव्यवः। सङ्कः।। 2052. The affix kan comes in the sense of 'like

this', when the whole word so formed is a Name.

This applies when imitation is not meant. Thus अवसद्शस्य संह्य = ग्रायकः 'a thing reminding a horse', सम्बः ॥

२०५३ । लुस्मनुष्ये । ५ । ३ । ६८ ॥

र्सेद्वायां विहितस्य कनो सुप्स्थान्मतुष्ये अध्ये । धञ्चा तृणमयः पुनात् । चञ्चेय मतुष्यसञ्जा । विभिन्ना ॥

2053. When in the same way a Man is denoted, the affix is elided by lup; the word retaining its number and gender.

Thus বহুবা (অহববায়ুকঃ) 'straw-man' i.e. an effigy in straw. So also বাসনো &c. For accent see VI. 1. 204. S. 3692.

Note: Why do we say a man's Observe avent, open &c. This sûtra may be considered to be an enlargement of V. 3. 100, S. 2055.

२०५४ । जीविकार्थे चापर्ये । ५ । ३ । ६६ ॥

कीविकार्यं यातिकोक्साणं तस्मिन्धाच्ये क्षणे छन्दात् । बाह्यदेवः । सियः । स्कन्दः । देवनकार्याः जीविकार्योह्न दवपतिकृतिध्वदम् । अपयये किए इस्तिकान्विकीयीते ॥ 2054 A similar elision of the affix and takes place then also, when the figure is made a means of hvelshood, it being presumed, that no traffic is driven thereby.

That which is bought and sold is called year, that which is not so dealt with is stars it. The rule applies to the images of gods which are made means of subsistence by a low order of Brilmanas, not by selling them, but by exhibiting them from door to door. Thus suggest 'the idol of Vâsudewa' fare 'the idol of Swa' 'ear's &c.

Why do we say अपर्ण ? Observe, द्वस्तिकान् विक्रीयांति 'he sells the images of elephants' अध्यक्षत् , रायकान् ।

Note:—This rule is also an amplification of V. 3 100 S. 2055

२०५५ । देवपथादिश्यर्क्ष । ५ । ३ । १०० ॥

कता सुक्तात्। देवत्रयः । इसपयः । शाङ्किमणोऽयम् ॥ Note — सर्वास पत्रनार्थास विश्वकर्मण्यतस्य यः।

इवे प्रतिकृती लाग कर्ना देववधारिय ।।

2055 After the words devupatha &c, there is similar clusion of the affix han, (V.396S2051 and 9782052) expressing an image or a Name,

The देवपय class is आकृतिगण में Thus देवपया, इसपय ॥

ी देशक, 2 क्षारमः 3 वारितम्, 4 रावरम्, 5 क्षारमः", 6 क्षरित्यः, 7 कालायः", 8 राज-पत्रः, 9 क्षरमः 10 प्रद्रमः, 11 विज्ञायः (विक्रमाः), 12 विक्रमात्रे (विक्रमात्रे), 13 वृद्धयीः (वृद्ध-प्रीसः), 15 वारद्वत्युं (बालास्त्र) 15 हस्त, 16 हस्त, 17 दवड, 16 द्वयः 19 मध्यः 29 जन्त्यः, 21 रस्तु, 11 क्ष्र प्राद्यतिगत्रा

Note —The affix কুল্য elided when the imitation is an image of a god that is northinged or a picture or a design on a flag. As fire, বিষয় are examples of gods uger 'the picture of Arjana', বুলাবুলা' the picture of Duryothana' কুলি 'the fire having the figure of monkey' user the eight-flag

२०५६ । सस्तेर्डम् । ५ । ३ । १०१ ॥

इवेस्प्रवर्ततस्य । मतिञ्चाविति निवृत्तम्, । वरितरिय वास्तेयमः । वास्तिमी ॥

2056. The affix dhan que comes after vasti, in the sense of 'like this'.

The word qu'is understood here. The affixes taught hence forward come in a general sense, and are not confined to images. Thus wifteness with the the abdomen.

२०५७ । दिखाया द । ५ । ३ । १०२ ॥ ... विनास १६ सम्बन्धानामधीयकः । सिनेन सिमयम् । सिनस्य ॥

2057. The affix dha (va) comes after sila, in the sense of 'like this'.

Thus विक्रिय - चिल्लयं दक्षिः curd, hard as stone. According to some the affix हम् also comes after सिला. by dividing this sûtra into two : namely (I) शिलायाः "the affix dhan comes after sila". (2) इ: "So also the affix dha", as देलेयन (

२०५८ । शासादिश्यो यत् । ५। ३। १०३॥

शास्त्रेय शास्त्रवः । प्रस्त्रवः । ज्ञायनमित्र ज्ञायन्त्रः । ग्रामधः । शर्णवः ॥

2058. The affix यद comes, in the sense of 'like this', ıfter sâkhâ &c.

Thus शासिव = शासवः, प्रस्ताः (VI. 1. 213 S. 3701) जवन्यः, अध्यः, शर्मवः, शर्मवः

1 शाखा 2 पुल, 3 जपम, 4 भूजू, 5 नेप, 6 ग्रुभ्र 7 पुरूप, 8 स्कन्ध, 9 स्कन्द्र 10 उरस् , .1 ब्रिस्स् , 12 क्षम, 13 द्वारख ॥

२०५६ । द्रब्यंच सब्ये । ५ । ३ । १०४ ॥

ः : द्रव्यमयं साह्यणः ॥ ्र २०५७. The word द्रव्य is anomalous, meaning beau

tiful. The word got is formal by adding any to the word g !! The word wen means 'nice, excellent, proper, nit, uing or containing in himself all the desired requisites'. As दूरवीय झाझणः how nice his Brahmana'.

₹०६० । क्रिशासाच्छः । प्र । प्र । १०४ ॥ .

क्तकामनिव क्रुयांमीया बुद्धिः॥ .

2060. The affix chha ((44) comes in the sense of 'like this', after the word kusagra-

· Thus हुआपीया (कुशापनिय हुक्तयात्) हुद्धिः "Intellect sharp as the point of the kuia grass". जुशामीय वस्त्रम् ॥ . २०६१ । समासाच तिहिषयातः । ५। ३। १०६॥

इसापविष्वारसमासाच्छः स्थात् । साक्ताशीची देण्यसस्य यथाः । इह कालतालसभागमसदृष्ट्यौ रसमागन् इति समासार्थः । तस्त्रमुक्तः बालमण्यस्य प्रत्यार्थः । स्त्रमाङ्गवाणीयः । बाहाँकतापनत 2061. The affix chha (ta) comes also, only in the इति पानिनोऽर्थः ॥

sense of like this, after a compound noun which contains

in itself the force of like this. Notes - The word तह refers to इस, and शहिष्य means हवारिविषय ॥ A compound Note the with the force of \$4, takes the affix \$5, when a second \$4 is to be which is formed with the force of \$4. indicated In the chapter on Compounds, no samesa is taught with the force of Eq. this satra, therefore, indicates by implication that such a same a of two nouns can be formed, having hidden in it the sense of an it Such a samasa will come under the head of 139 gar ware (II 1 4 8 640)

Thus काकतालीयम् , प्रजाकपाणीयम् , धान्यक्रवत्तंकीयम् (

The word wild means like the crow and the palm fruit the unexpected and sudden fall of a plam fruit upon the head of a crew so as to . kill it, at the very moment of its sitting on a branch of that tree , and is used to denote a very unexpected and accidental occurrence. Thus Devadatta happens to enter a village, and on that very day, robbers happen to attack the village, and in the fray, Devadatta is killed, this coincidence of the robbers, and Devadatta is called transferences, and the killing of Devadatta is like that of the crow by the 31% fruit. The first case of uninn will form the compound, the second case of an will give rise to the affixing of to as areas-सींश देवहक्तरम् वध (the compound काकताल meaning काकतालसमागमसरक्षीर समाग्र and the derivative word काकतानीयः meaning काकमरणसारा)

Similarly same and means 'like the death of a goat (at) by the accidental falling of a sword (kripana) as the goat was passing" ormilarly बार-क्षत्रक्रीय means "like the accidental falling of a qual-(-artaka) in to the hands of a blind person who thus captures it Anothese are unintentional (atarkita) and curious (chitrikarana) contributes in short, these words mean 'accidentally', 'unexpectedlater

2062. The affix an (71) comes in the sense of like

this', after the words farkara &c.

Thus ufter - uifere.

8432 mm

I चर्कप, 2 कपान्तिका, 8 कपादिका 4 कनिष्टिका (कपिष्टिका पिष्टिका कनिष्टिक), 5 पुण्डरीक 6 शास्त्रज्ञ, 7 कोलेंगम, 8 लेगमूर, 9 कोपुण्ड 10 नराची (स्थाजि), 11 नकुछ (मुक्तश्र) 12 **বিহুৱা** ৪

२०६३। अङ्गुल्यादिश्यग्रस्। ५१३। १०५॥

बाह्युनीय बाह्युनिकः । महत्रेष माहक्रिकः ॥ 2063. The affix thak (ve or v) comes in the sense

of 'like this', after the words angulf &c.

Thus चाइस्थितः (= बाइस्थीर) भावतितः ॥

1 सन्तुलि (बाक्तुली) 2 महत्र 3 दल्ल 4 बन्तु, 5 मण्डर 6 मण्डल, 7 हाग्युली (बाक्तुल) 8 इति , 0 पति 10 द्वित , 11 स्टू॰, 12 सन, 13 द्वतिम, 14 नीवी, 15 बत्त, 16 सुनिए,

२०६४ । प्रकालायाष्ठजन्यतरस्याम् । ५ । ६ । १०६ ॥

एकशालाक्दादिवार्थे दक्या पत्ते दक्त । एकश्रातेष एकश्रातिकः । ऐक्सालिकः ॥

2064. The affix thach (क्रें) also comes optionally after the word ekasala, with the force of like this?

Thus एकंबालिक : by thach or ऐकबालिकः by स्क् ॥

२०६५ । कर्वलोहितादीकका ५ । ३ । ११० ॥

कर्कः शुक्काऽभ्यः स इय कार्कोकः । सीहिसीकः स्कटिकः ।।

2065. The affix in comes in the sense of 'like this' after karka and lohita.

Thus कार्कीकः 'like कर्क or white horse'. जीवनीकः स्कटिकः 'a crystal though not itself red, appears red, owing to the reflection of some thing behind it'.

२०६६ । पूनाञ्च ज्यो ऽग्रामणीपूर्वातः । ४ । ३ । ११२ ॥

इयार्यो निवृत्तः । नानाजानीयाः णमिवतवृत्तयोऽर्धवामप्रधामाः सङ्घाः यूपोरनेद्वाप्रकारस्यार्थे अव स्यात् । जीवितव्यञ्चः ॥

2066. The affix nya () is added without changing the connotation, to a word denoting a horde, but not when the word is derived from the name of their leader.

The anuvritti of इब ceases. The word कुछ means a crowd of men of various castes, having no fixed livelihood, connected together with the object of acquiring wealth &c. Thus के बिहुस्थान the red banneted hords. dual की बिहुस्थान हो की बिहुस्थान हो Similarly, केवा, किया, किया, त्यावक, पादककी, पासका था. 1 the belieft the affile tell and by 11. d. 6.2. S. 11.0.

Note:—Why do we say suprevil gaing? Observe Serengar (V. Z. 28, 5.1878).
'a hards whose leader in Dovadatia. 'From this eltits, commence the signs affices &n, the affices that have the sense of 'King thereof'. The affic est, therefore, here
A thin meaning show vis, 'the leader of the hards'. Here we repeat V. 3, 113, S. 1100 owing to the context.

२०६६। क॥ बातच्फजोरश्चियामः । ५ । ३ । १९३॥

हासि । कापोत्तपाक्यः । च्युम् । क्षीञ्जायन्यः । द्राधायन्यः ॥

2066. A. The affix mya comes after the name of a wild band, and after a word ending in chiphau (ward IV. 1, 98.S. 1049) without change of sense; but not in the feminine. A collection of persons of different castes, having no determined live.

thood, and living by violence are called बात or 'wild band'. Thus कार्यातपाल्य:

'a wild band living on pigeons', d कार्यानपादकी and pl. करीनपाकाः ॥ So with words ending in सूक्ष्म, as कीञ्जायन्यः, d. कीञ्जायन्यो, pl. कीञ्जायनाः, आप्रायन्यः d. बाज्यायन्ये pl माधायमाः ॥

Note :-- Why do we say " not in the Feminine ? Observe क्योतपाकी जीहिंगती, कोञ्जावनी, बाधावनी ।

२०६७। ऋायुधजीविसङ्घास्ट्रयहार्द्वाकेष्वत्राह्मण्याजन्यात् । ५ । ३ । ११४ ॥ बाहीकेषु य भायुपंत्रीविसहस्तर्शाचन स्वार्थे ज्यह । क्षीह्रवर । मालस्य । हिलाम्हीपु ।

खीइकी । आयुर्वेति किम् । महाः । सहेति किम् । सम्राट । बाहीकेस किम । मबराः । अवाहाणेति किम् । शीपासकाः । शासद्वायनाः । हाद्वाये सद्विशेषमञ्जम् । राजन्ये स्वस्त्यमदणम् ॥

2067. To a name expressing a multitude living by the trade of arms, is added the affix nyat (a with the fem. in it), when it is the name among the Vahikas; but not when it is the name of a Brâhmana, nor when the word is Râjanya.

The anuvritti of मुख्याम does not govern this sutra Thus कील्डीनस्थ. क्षीलबीबाधी ol. केलबीबसा:, fem केलबीबसी, श्रीहबय:, चीहबयी, ol शहका: fem. चीहकी, मास्त्रमः, मानव्या pl. मानवाः fem मानवी ॥

Why do me say 'living by the profession of arms'? Observe again Why do we say 'a multitude'? Observe the n "Why do we say 'amongst the Vahikas'? Observe watts ii Why do we say "not a Brahmana or the word-form Rajanya"? Observe signess many, the Brahmana cow-herds. therean trade: it In the case of a Brahmana the rule applies to a word that is qualified by the word Brahmana; while in the case of trace, the soltra

teaches that the very word-form 'rajanya' should be taken. २०६८ । सुकाहेलयञ् । ५ । ३ । ११५ ॥

कालुधभीवितहवाचकास्वार्धे । बार्केन्यः । बालुधिनि कियः । जातिहास्तान्या सन्तः॥

2068. The affix tenyan (uva) with the fem. in &, comes after the word Vrika, a class of persons living by trade of arms.

Thus वाकेंग्बा (वावेंग्बी, p! पुका, lem वाकेंगी) ॥

Why do we say 'living by the profession of arms'? The affix will not come when क्य means 'a wolf'. As कामक्रोधी मनुष्यामां सादिनहीं बकावित ॥ २०६६ । दामन्यादिशिगर्तेपष्ठरच्छाः । ५ । ३ । ११६ ॥

वामन्याविश्यक्षिमतं प्रतेश्यभाषुप्रभाविसह्वत् विश्वाः स्वार्धे छः स्थान् । विमर्तः प्रशे वर्गी वेषां ते विवर्तेष्ठाः ह

बार्ट्सिमर्लयप्रांस्त कीण्डेपरयदाण्डकी ॥ मोहश्विजाणमानिक हडासमोदय जानकि ॥ १ ॥

दानभीव । दामभीयो । दामनय । क्षीलवि । क्षीलवीव । दिगते । क्षीण्डीपाधीसः । दासदकीवः ॥

२०७२ । ज्यादयस्तंद्राजाः । ४ । ३ । ११६ ॥

वारकातप्ररणसन्धेकमन्त्रशावि वर्शनात "॥ व्हिमोद्धिकाम् ॥

वनामुख्य इसारभ्य उक्ता एवरसञ्चा स्थः। तैनाक्षियां बहुपु लुक् । लोहिनध्यन । समोतः पाकाः । कोडकारामाः । ब्रधासमा इत्यावि ॥

2072. The affixes five &c. (V. 3. 112 &c 2066) are called tadrâia.

The illustrations of Tadraja affixes have been given above. The word gerag occurs in Satra II. 4, 62 S 1193.

Being tadraia, the affix is elided in the plural number of non feminnire words. As लोहितध्यका (S. 2066), क्षरीसवाका (S 2066 A), क्षीक्नायवा-(S 2066- A), arvangan: (S 2066 A) &c.

२०७३ । पादशतस्य संख्यादेवींप्सायां बन् छोपम्य । ५ । ६ ॥ हो।चबचनगरी-भिक्तिकलार्थभः। पैती न स्थानियतः । याद पत् । सविसार्थे इति समासे स्वी इस्टर । सतन्त्र व्यवस्त्र । ही ही पादी दशति द्विपरिकाम ॥ द्विपतिकाम ॥

2073. The affix vun (sas) comes after the words pilds and sata when preceded by a numeral, the sense being that of distributive relation; and the final of the stem is

elided. Pratipadikas preceded by a numeral and ending in the words que or en take the affix an when a distributive sense (appr) is to be expressed : and by the addition of this, the final is elided

By VI. 4. 148 the final w of pada and sata would have been elided before the taddhita affix yun; even if such elision was not taught in this rule, The repetition of the word any in this rule, therefore, indicates that the elision ordained here is not one caused by the affix. For if the elision had been caused by the affix, then by I. 1. 57, such angion or "substitute" would be equivalent to the principal (sthanivat); and would thus debar the application of the rule VI 4, 130 by which are pld (and not Pada) is changed into ge it In other words, the lops taught by neals wis qualifies or caused by some thing which is subsequent, namely, by a taddhita affix or by e or affix : therefore, this lopa would be sthan; vat for the purposes of the rule which would apply to something preceding it (I. z. 57 S 50). Therefore nad becomes sthani-vat to pad. Therefore, the anga or base ending with 'pada' will be called w, and not the base ending with 'pad', and therefore VI. 4 130 which applies to w bases will not apply, and there will be no substitution of uz for uz, as there is not in the form uses w But we want such substitution and hence the employment of words "the final of the stem is chided "

Thus ही हो पादी क्शांति "be gives two quarters to each" विवादकां क्शांति (विवाद + सुन विवाद कार्यों के स्वात क्शांतिक क्षित्र क्षित क्षेत्र के स्वात क्षेत्र कार्यों के स्वात क्षेत्र क्षेत्र के स्वातिक विवादिकां क्ष्यांति क्षेत्र के स्वातिक विवादिकां क्ष्यांति क्ष

The compounds above formed are taddhitartha Tatpurusha compounds via compounds containing the sense of a taddhita affix, by rule !I.

1.51 S.728. After the compound is formed, then the affix gq is added.

Thus first we have fixed and fixed compounded by II. 1.51 S.728 then the affix is added. The words qq and gq when not so compounded, take gq affix only in the feminine.

Note - Walliam os y "of the words यह sed सुन "? Observe क्षेत्र सुन स्टिसि. a c ellising. Why do we say "preceded by a nameral"? Observe सून सहित a why do we say "preceded by a nameral"? Observe सून सहित u Why do we say "in a distributive seems"? Observe सूनासे नहाति "Ho स्टिक्ट we say "in a distributive seems"? Observe सूनासे नहाति "Ho स्टिक्ट we say "in a distributive seems"?

Vart:—The enumeration of বাৰ and স্থান is useless, as the affix is found after other words also. As, দ্বিনাইকিনা খ্যাবি "he gives two cakes to each". বিশাবকিনা ব্যাবি ॥

, २०७४ । दराडब्यूबसर्गयोश्च । ५ । ४ । २ ॥

श्च स्थात् । जनीय्तार्थामस्य । द्वीपावी दण्डियः द्विपदिकामः, दिवातिन्यानः, व्यवसूजति दवातीत्रायः ॥

2074. Also when the sense is of a punishment or a donation.

The word स्पष्ट means "panishment", and स्पासनी means "gift or domation". The pristipathkas सब and सह proceeded by a numeral, and conveying the sense of punishment or donation, take the affix हुन, and the final et is elided. This sitra is begun to show that the "distributive sense "does not apply here. The spirity of eligible and punished with the infliction of a fine of two Padas (a quarter coin)", 'से पासे स्वाप्तानि - दिवाली स्वयप्तानि "he makes a gift of two Padas". Similarly दिवाली स्वयप्तानि क्या प्राव्या कर्मा

२०७५ । स्थृलादिक्यः धकारवचने कन् । ५ । ८ । ३ ॥

कात्रीतरेडवरादः । स्थूनतः । महन्तः ॥ चन्नवर्ष्ट्रतेह्यसंस्थासम् ॥ पञ्चलः । सूरकः ॥ स्राया पर्दे। ॥ स्रायनोडशि स्रातः ॥ 2075. The affix-kan क comes in the sense of "like

that or specialty ", after the words sthula &c.

This debars the affix वातीयर (V 3.69 S. 2024). Thus स्यूजकाराज्यस्य "bulky". So also अञ्चल: नायकः । "bulky". So also अञ्चल: नायकः । Vart:---The words कवत नाय तृत्व should be included in the lift of

sthilladi words. As, कुंचलकः, वृहरकः ।। According to one version the स्टाट इन्ह

শাৰ। and বৃদ্ধা and not আৰল্ন and বৃহস্থা So the derivatives will be মৃত্যুক and আৰক the words that end in long vowels লা, ই or জ shorten their vowels before this affix, by VII 4 13 S 834

Gana shira—The word ফুলো takes হার when take is meant, as কুলোকারে-বিলয় ভক্তবারা

तज्ञ = कृष्णका ॥ वर्ष takes सन् when meaning झीडि is भवसा अ

Gaga suits — egy find que, airs and arguig take this affix when nine is meant a utilist taifest usuifist "a kind of nine"

Gene cutes - fury takes this affix when meaning a covering as stropes as covering of the colour of cows mine, or go-matra may mean a certain

arrangement of colours such as white and black
Gana sûtra — Hi takes we when meaning a snake, as sith (VII 4)

13 S 834) " a kind of snake of the color of wine '

Note:—As मुध + कन - सुरक ' soake like' Gang edita - जीयों takes the affic कृत् when meaning tall grain, as जीयोक्त -कीलंक्सम्भागम् ॥ The following is a list of Sthuladi words

जीर्जक्षण प्राज्ञम् ॥ The following is a list of Sthulded words 1 स्टून 2 कानु 3 भाष ४ सु ४ कृष्ण तिक्षेत्र ६ वस म्रोडिय 7 द्वतिक्षणपाकातावस्त्रात भ्राप्तय ६ मानूच भाष्यामि २ स्टूप यहते, 10 त्रीर्ण सातित्र 11 प्रमृत सम्रतक्त्राते, 12 कुमानियुक्त 13 कुमानियुर्ग (कुमार भ्राप्त) 14 मणि ॥

२०७६ । यनस्यन्तगरी कात । ५ 1 छ । छ ॥

किलकम् । भित्रकम् । माभित्रकम् ।।

2076 After a participle ending in kta, comes the affix kan, when the meaning is something not yet wholly completed

completed
The word सस्तवसदि means "an act which has been fully accomplished", सन्यन्तसदि therefore, means, "an act which has not been fully accomplished." Thus शिव + कन् - विश्वसद् 'not yet wholly divided So also हिमसद् &c.

west - Mild quasas, something not apolls combleted, 1 Obserts Entitle and state of the state of

३०७७ । न सामियचने । ५ । ४ । ५ ॥

सानियमीये वयवदं कान्साम कन्नः। सानिकृतयः । मार्थकृतयः। स्वत्यन्तानीतः सक्य्यैयानिधानाः कृष्टेन कन् न सम्मः। पृथ्वेतः विषयम्बन्नस्यनार्थायकार्यकार्यकार्यकः । बहुत्वस्यः ॥

2077. Not so, when a word in the sense of "half", precedes such participle

When the nord mix or any other nord having this sense, is compounded, with a participle in at the affix we is not added to denote the sense of incompleteness. Thus unforced, unforced, all 1 27 S 689). The word was shown that the synonyms of mix are also to be taken. Thus wipper it

Note :- Objection :- It is redundant to have prohibited un after a word precoded by 'half', because the word "half" itself shows that the action has not been

completed. Note :-- Answer: -The prohibition contained in this stitm does not refer to the and of the last altra where it has the sense of "mecompleteness". It refers to that क्ल which comes after a word, without changing the sense of that word (स्वायंकन । ॥ Thus the words Busht and Susant (the commentive and superlative degrees of Fig.) show by the very fact of their comparison, that the action denoted by them is not complete. These words क्सिन्स and भिन्नन also take the affix कर without change of sense. As शिक्षसरकः and भिन्नगमकः sad पश्चसरकं देश as used by Patanjali himself in the following mentences: - एवं हि सूचवानितासकं भवति, एसेई ब्युत्सकं ब्यायाते ॥ This कत् is also prohibited in the case of compounds with सानि ।।

In fact, the prohibition of this sûtra teaches by implication (Jñapaka) that कन comes also in the sense af svårtha. As बरुतस्वाम ॥

२०७८ । बृहत्या ग्राच्छाद्ने । ५ । ६ ॥

कर स्थात् । ही प्राथसिन्सस्सङ्गी समी दृष्टतिका सथा ॥ शाष्ट्यादने किस् । पृद्धती छन्दः ॥

2078. The affix kan comes after the word brihati when it means " an article of dress ".

The word and is to be read into this sutra and not its prohibition. The force of this कर is nil, or it is an example of स्थामें कन्। Thus नृश्वि + कन - वृद्धतिकता (प्राचारः) (VII. 4. 13 S. 834, by which long vowel is shortened) " an upper garment or mantle", see Amarakosha II, 9, 117.

Why do we say "when it means dress"? Observe बुहतीछन्दः "the

metre called Brihati". २०७६ । अषङ्जाशितङ्ग्वलङ्गर्मालंपुरुपाध्युत्तरपदात्लः । ५ । ४ । ७ ॥

स्वापे । अपव्यक्तिणीः मन्त्रः । द्वान्यस्य कृत इत्यर्थः । आधिता मार्थाऽश्विमित्याशितद्वर्थीनगर ण्यमः । निपासनासपुरेसम् सुमः। सातं अनेग्रं अस्तिमीयाः । सातंपुरुपीयाः । राज्याभीनाः। निसीदारं साः। ्यः । त्यापार्वाक्ष्यः ॥ अस्त्रेऽदि स्तियस्त्रिक्षाः प्रस्या निस्नमिध्यस्ते । सम्बद्धः । सम्बद्धः । चपार्यः । यगानागर-११ । स्वाह्यः प्राप्तुनः । ब्रामाह्यः प्राह्म्यदः । पृथ्ती ज्ञासन्ताः समस्सान्ताश्रीते ॥

2079. The affix kha (ईन) comes after the words ashadksha, asitangu, alankarma, alampurusha, and after a stem ending with adhi.

The force of this entities, it does not change the sense of the word. Note: - The word अवस्थ means "that which has not six "yes", पुरस् is comnounded from पर + चांकिल by adding प्रस V. 4, 113 S. 852 " having six eyes". pounded from अरू र आहे.
The affix स is to be added to this word stready ending in the affix shack.

स्त 18 to bounded मन्द्रा " a secret not having six eyes " i.e. " a secret Thus अपवस्ति का मन्द्रा " a secret

known or determined by two persons (four eyes) only, to the evaluation of a third' Similarly बाविकायीन भारत्यन आंक्षार मायोडिएक्सप्ये प्रमुक्त के forest where formerly cattle had grazed' The augment युद्ध is added to आंक्ष by inpatana, or integularly So also आंक्षारीं नामें समर्थ केंग्रिय माने -competent to do any act, clever So क्षप्त पूर्वभीन - चक्र समर्थ दुस्यान - चित्रस्वादी - क्षीर for a man

A word ending with चाँच, will be a Tatpurusha, compound, by H I a

The affix kha in the case of these words is invariable (nit;a); because the word framer occurs in the next sûtra, (and it is a maxim of interpretation that a rule occurring between two optional rules, is nit;a).

According to others the above words always occur with this affix and never without it while in the case of other words taught hereafter this affix comes optionally

There are other affixes also which are Svårtliska and nitya

Such as सन्द &c up to the affix कद (V 3, 55 to 95)

ঃম্ & cupto কুৰ্, (V 3 112 to V 4 1)

काम किट upto नमर्, (V. 4 11 to 21). And affixes taught from V 4 61 e क्स to V 4 9, (स्) ending li

चाति ।। And all Samāsānta affixes

२०८०। विभाषाञ्चेरादिक् ख्रियामः । ५ । ४ । ८ ॥

सरिक धीर्वभार भवाना प्रतिभित्ति स्था स्वाहा स्वाहा स्वाहा माण्या प्रतान प्रतिभित्त । व्याप्त प्रतान प्रतान प्रतान प्रतान प्रतान । व्याप्त प्रवान प्रतान । व्याप्त प्रतान प्रतान प्रतान प्रतान प्रतान । व्याप्त प्रतान प्रतान विद्या । व्याप्त प्रतान विद्या ।

2080 The affix kha (रेच) may optionally be added without change of sonse to a stem ending in anch (अन्य), when it does not mean a point of the compass used in the femining gender

२०८१ । जात्यन्ताच्छ बस्यनि । ६ । ६ ॥

बाह्यणजातीयः । बञ्जुनि क्षित् । आह्यणाजातिः शोभना । जातेवर्वक्रमकं द्रव्यं बच्यु ॥

2081. The affix chia (40) is added without change of sense, to a stem ending in the word wife, when it means appropriateness.

or generic quality adheres or any thing by which a thing is regulated and individitalized, (क्यों निवस्त स्थानी क्रियों । ॥

Note:-The word and means the substance or substratum in which iati

Thus झाह्यावाशीय: "appropriate to a Brahmana". स्वियमातीय: वैरवजातीय: देट.

Why do we say, "when meaning appropriateness". Observe आहुणकातिः वेदन्तु," the Brahmana caste is beautiful ".

we means that substance by which the genus Brahmana Kshatriya &c is distinguished.

२०५२ स्थानान्तांद्रिभाषा सस्थानेनेति चेत्। ५। ४। १० ॥

. " सस्यानेन तुस्येन चेत् स्यानान्तमर्भविद्यार्थः । विभूत्यानीयः । वितृत्यानः । सस्यानेत-कि.स. । मीः स्थानत् ॥

2082. The affix chia (\$\frac{\psi}{a}\) is optionally added to a stem ending in \$\psi \psi \psi \psi\$, if it is compounded with something with which another is made to take an equal place.

The word सस्यानाmeans सनानं स्थाननस्य 'whose place is the same ' or सुन्य or equal. Thus विचा द्वारा अविहस्यानीयः, or विकृत्यानः (विसुन्ति स्थाननस्य whose, place is that of a father).

Why do we say "when it means equal to". Observe बोस्यानम्। "cowshed".

Note:—The word বৃদ্ধি in ভ্ৰম্মেন্সিলি is for the sake of distinctness. The words

স্থান ৰ a Bahnvithi compound is the appropriate word to be taken here, and not,

when it is taken as a Tatpureshe compound like ব্যাল ৰ বহু ব্যাল, ৰ n. The word
স্থান "when "is a conjunction: and joins the two meanings.

The rule S. 2081 occurring bectween this rule and S. 2080 both of which are optional must be a nitya rule, as explained above, इपोरिश्य-प्रकेतिका विशयः ॥

. २०८३ । अञ्चलादिनष्टका प्राधा १३॥

. मृत्यन् । अञ्चलास्यात् । स एव मात्रमाविकः ॥

2083. The affix thak comes after the word anugadin, without changing its sense.

995

Thus unguistin: "repeater or who echoes back".

२०८४ । विकारियो सस्ये । ४ । ४ । १६ ॥

de an idelited accounts a

भ्रम् स्थात् । वैसारियः । मरस्येति किम् । विस्तरी देवदत्तः ग

2084. The affix an is added to the word दिसार्ष्ट्र when a word expressing "fish" is to be made. Thus केलावा "n. fish", Why do we, say "when it means a fish"?

Cheerve दिसारी देवस्त: " Devadatta who is girling out".

२०५४ । संख्यायाः क्रियाभ्यावृत्तिगण्ने कृत्वसुच्। ५ । ४ । १७ ॥

भूम्बावृत्तिक्षेत्रम् । क्रियाजन्यगर्यान्यृत्तेः संद्यत्यद्यस्यार्थे कृत्यसुत्प्रेत्वात् । पञ्चकृत्ये सुरुत्ति । संद्यावा क्रिय् । मुरिवारान्द्रस्ति ॥

2085. The affix kritvasuch (ভাষম্য) is added to a Numeral, when the repetition of an action is to be counted. This is also a switch affix. The word awarfur means "again and again or repetition". The counting of actions belonging to the same class and having the same agent, which occur again and again is called কুল্মনাশূৰ্ণিক সকলায় Thus Yattur wife - have both in the same state times."

Why do we say "after a Numeral"? Observe मृतिन् वारान् गुक्ते," he eats many times ".

२०६६ । द्वित्रिचतुर्द्यः सुच् । ५ । ४ । १८ ॥ इलस्योऽपरातः । विभीवस्ते । मिः । रायस्य । यतः ॥

2086. The affix "such" (\(\vartheta\) is added to the

numeral dvi, tri and chatur, in the same sense of counting the repetition of an action.

This debars groupy. Thus Re-Rey, Re-Rey, Re-Rey, Agr-wagt in Registra, Raystan, angles in The Qia the last example is elided by VIII. 2. 245 280. Most — Dur wagt measure, "four", and wagt "four times", are differently accessed: the "q of qry indirecting that the accent addition fills on the last symbole. Thus wagt (white quay in the last symbole and the last symbole and quay in the property of the state of the last symbole and quay in the last symbole and the last symbole and the last symbole and wagt (white gray) is

२०८७ । एकस्य सहज्ञ । ५ । ४ । १६ ॥

सकृतिसदितः स्वादारसुष् । सक्दुरूषः । त्यवीमानस्येति सुषी लीवः । ग त हरूमाबिति । कीमसीविसम् तिष इत्र सुषीद्वये तस्योगात् ॥

2087. The word বছৰ is substituted for एक before the

This debars grang a 'The 'repetition' being impossible, the action

alone is counted; so the anavirtil of किया only runs into this sâtra and not of सम्बार्गिश । Thus क्षकुल्यने "he eats once" स्क्रम्पति ॥ The त् व सूर्य है elided by VIII, 2.2 S. 54 and not by VII, 1,68. 2.25; because the go of that sâtra, refers to the go of grand not to the go of gra; as the fix of that sâtra refers to fixey and not to fixey as in स्त्रमणीस् (See page 128). But not here in क्षेत्र ख्वान as being against usage.

२०८८ । विसापा वहीर्घाऽविषक्षणकाले । ५ । ४ । २० ॥

भविप्रकृष्ट प्रास्त्रः । बहुषः विवसस्य सुद्ग्ते । ग्रास्त्रकाले क्रिस् । बहुकृत्यो मासस्य सुद्ग्ते ॥

2088. The affix u is optionally added to the numeral ug, to count the repetition of an action occurring in a not distant period of time.

This debars क्रव्यहुष् which comes in the alternative. The word fragge "not remote", pusities क्रियलपाशुर्मा; i.e. when the recurring of the action takes place within a short time, it is क्रविक्टसमा II Thus बहुपा or पहुल्ज विश्वस्व सुरूप्ते "he sate many times a day". But when a remote time is denoted then ut does not apply. Thus बहुएको सामस्य सुरूप्त he eats many times in a month, not daily, owing to poverty &c.

२०८९ । तत्प्रकृतवस्त्रने सयट् । ४ । ४ । २१ ॥

प्राप्तुर्वेण प्रस्तुतं प्रकृतं तस्य वचनं प्रतिगृद्दमम् । मध्दिभिकस्य मा स्युद् । सायो प्रकृत-मृत्रमद्भमयम् । सपुणमर्वेष । वशसूर्वते । द्वितीये भन्नमयो ब्रह्मः । सपुणमर्व पर्व ॥

2089. The affix mayat (मच with the feminine in grave र) is added to a word in first case in construction, when the sense is "made thereof", or "subsisting therein", (or 'made abundantly').

Note —The translation of the other given above is necessing to the modering of Peth Boldsingh, According to Klatida, area specifies that the word in construction to which the affix is to be added abouth be in the nominative case, (17, 1, 82) the word agreet means "happening to be in aboutance." So that ascerding to this interpretation the wifer about the translated, aften by Dr. Billentyne, "The affix mayat may be sumployed after a word denoting some subtanace, when we require an expression for it as abandant," Thus affix may a subtanace, when the submadance of the other, that is which there is abundance of the other, According to which the affix may is adout by the word it of the most to which the size of the submadure of the other specifies are supposed to the state of the sum of the submadure of the other specifies and the which there is abundance of the other specifies of the most to which the first may be about word. These ext magnificary agraed on the first may be about the submadure of the other specifies of the other specifies of food." Magnific agraed by the most to be about the submadure of the other specifies of the submadure of the other specifies. But the most to be about the submadure of the other specifies of the submadure of the other specifies of food." Magnific agraed by the most to be about the submadure of the other specifies of food." Magnific agraed to the submadure of the other specifies of the submadure of the other specifies. But the submadure of the other specifies of the submadure of the other specifies of the submadure of the other specifies. The submadure of the other specifies of of the other specifies

The word prakrits is made up of pra and krits, pra has the force of aband.

antly and krite means made Prakrita therefore means "made in abundance" That which expresses (rackinas) this is called prakrita rachann

The word quy in the sitra has two senses. It being made by the affix egg conveys the force both of the saturs (III 3 114) and the sit in the former case, (taking an quarter to mean "the mention of that as abundantly made"), we have suprast abundance of grain". Suprast, quignest of Bot in the second case, (taking it to mean "that in which something is spoken of as abundant? ". we have suprais at "a sacrifice at which food is abundant? In also women for

२०६० । समृद्वयद्य बहुपु । ५ । ४ । २२ ॥

सामृहिका स्थान कार्तिश्यनं भागस्य । गोदका प्रकृता गोहकेकप । गेहकपप । धाम्हिका स्थान कार्तिश्यनं भागस्य । गोदका प्रकृता गोहकेकप । गेहकपप । धाम्हिकिकप । भाक्तिमध्ये । विद्योवस्ये) मेहकिको क्षा । गोहकपथ क

2090. When that, whereof something is made or subsists in, is a multitude, then the affixes expressing a great quantity (IV. 2, 37 &c S 1243) may also be employed to doubte 'made thereof, subsisting therein'.

The प shows that सबद also combs in the same sense. Thus गोइका महता आयुर्वेश महता =गीस्वित्तम् (IV. 2 47 S 1256) or मेस्यतम्बत्स, so also सायुर्वितम प or चाड्रजीननम् ॥ In the second sense we have, गोदका महता समिन् स्त्रों —गीस्वित्तो कर गोस्करों मस् , क्षायुर्वित्तम कर प्राप्तिम् ।

२०६१ । प्रानन्तावसधितिद्रभेषज्ञाञ् इतः । ५ । ४ । २३ ॥

कानस्य एकावस्थान् । कालसम्य एकावस्थान् । इतिहेश्ति निवाससङ्ख्याः , ऐतिहासः । भेषक्रवेषः निवचनम् ॥

2091. The affix fign (q) comes, without changing the sense, after the words apanta, avasatha, 1tha and bheshaia.

blieshnja.

Thus मानत्व्यम्-भातनः साम्यायव-भागतय 'a dwelling place, a sancturry
for sacred fire'. देतिहान-मृति हैं 'traditional account', the affiv here is added
to a word which is not a printpadika. The word दृति है means tradition, as the

Note -It is optional to add this affix, owing to the general optional nature of all taddhita affixes. See IV 1 82 S 1072

२०६२ । देवतान्ताश्चादध्ये यत् । ५ । ४ । २४ ॥

क्ष ग्रोगारकाका अध्यक्षति ॥ क्षेत्रकात क्षेत्रकात ॥

तदर्थं एवं महार्थ्यम् । स्वार्थे स्वार् । कामिनेवतावे दृदम् कामिनेवताम् । विजीवताम् ॥

2092. After a stem ending in the word and, being in the fourth case in construction, comes the affix an, in the

sense of "appointed for it".

The word संदर्भ has the same meaning as सुक्ष " for the sake of that" (II. t. २6. S. 698), Thus आधिवेदसाचि इतम् = अधिवेदसम् "offering &c, sacred to Agni", So also पित्रीवसम् ॥

्२०९३ । पादार्घाभ्यांच । ५ । ४ । २५ ॥

पात्रार्थम् वकं पाद्यम् । भार्थम् ॥ नवस्य नुस्रादेशः सप्तानगराणाः प्रायमा वक्तस्याः *॥ नवान । सतनम् । सदीनम् । नक्ष प्रतणे पास् * ॥ प्रतणार्थे वर्तमानात्मदाब्दान्ने वन्तव्यः। प्यारपूर्वीन्ताः । प्रणम् । प्रक्रमः । वात्रमः । क्रीणमः । भरमस्त्रपतामः हो हेशः ॥ भागवेशमः । स्त्रपेशमः । सरम्बरमः ॥ धारवीयमाधारमात्रस्य ॥ चार्याच्या । साधारणम । स्थियां क्षीप । चार्याची । साधारणी ॥

2093. The affix यद comes after the words पाइ and अर्थ, being in the fourth case in construction, when the meaning is 'for the purpose of that'.

The word सहराये is understood here also. Thus पादार्शपुरके = पादाम् "water meant for washing the feet ". So also spring it The accent of these words is governed by VI. 1. 213, S. 370 the udatta being on the first syllable.

Note :- The W in the stire implies the inclusion of words other than WE and wil, not mentioned here. The affix are applies to other words also, as up to सम्बद्धाः प्रकाशस्यः प्रकारतिः। So also वसः, अयसः श्रोकः कार्वः सेमः स्टकः वर्षाः, निम्बवः सक्या जन, पूर्व, नव, स्तर, गर्स, शक्ति ॥ These words take यह in the Vodas. Thus वसच्याः, अवस्याः, कोत्क्याः, कच्याः, द्वेष्याः, सदस्याः, पार्षस्याः, निष्केषन्यम्, सक्ष्याः, जन्याः, पूर्व्याः, शब्याः, सर्थः, मर्ताः and शक्षित्यः in प्राधितिवेयसञ्चल्यः स्थयस्यो वसानाः (विनीयायस्य अनस्यालकः सपो बसानाः इत्यर्थः) स्त्रसोक्ये । ऋन्योसि । क्षेत्र्यस्य वस्यति । वायुर्वर्थस्यः ।। विषक्तेवस्यं शंसति । स्वस्यं शंसति । जारोमाभिः । पद्या विशः । स्त्रीमैर्जनयामि मध्यम् । स्याः । मर्राः । यथिक्षः ॥ So slso the words शाहरतारम् and साम्रज्यप्रविका ।।

Vart :-- व is the substitute of नव, and the affixes वप. सवप and स्व are added to it ; as, मझनू, न्तगम, नवीनम ॥

Vart:-To the word a meaning 'old', the affix a is added as well as the affixes to तन and स्थ c. g. मणब, and मलब, प्रचनम and प्रीयाम ।।

Vart:-The affix ध्व is added to the words भाग, रूप and नाम c. ए. भाग-धेवस. रूपधेयम, नामधेयम् ॥

VArt :-- The affix अम् comes after आग्रीश and साधारण, as, आग्रीशन. साधारवास ।। The feminine is formed by कीए as काग्रीची. साधारणी ॥

Note :-- All there are illustrations of the option allowed by IV. I, 82. S. 1072 so that sometimes these affixes do not apply as ब्रग्नीक्षा शासा साधारणा मः॥

२०६५ । ऋतिथेऽर्यः । ५ । ४ । २६ ॥ साइच्ये इत्येद । असियये इदमातिच्यम ॥

2094. The affix nya (य) comes after ऋतिथि in the fourth case in construction, in the sense of "for the purpose of that".

The word सारकं । understood here also Thus प्राक्षेत्रये दुवस् = शातिस्वस् ॥ २०६४ । हेवान्स्ता । ५ । ४ । २७ ॥

वेद वद देवता U

The affix तल comes after वेच, without change 2095 of sense. The annepitti of सावस्य does not apply here and ceases. Thus देवता -

न्देव ॥ Note - This word is always in the feminine, another example of the rule that a word derived by a sylithika affix does not always follow the gender of its primitive.

> २०६६ । इत्येः सः । ५ । ४ । २८ ॥ द्यविदेवतीयकः ॥

2096. The affix द comes after अवि, without change of sense.

Thus काविक - पाति ॥ २०६७ ! यादादिश्यः कत् । ५ । ८ । २९ ॥

वाद एवं दादका निर्णिक ध

2097. The affix कन् comes after the words पाप &c, without changing their sense.

Thus सावक: - याव , मणिक - मणि, ॥

1 बाव. 2 मणि, 3 बास्यि, 4 साल*, 5 जात्र*, 5 लास्ट*, 7 पीत, 8 स्तम्ब (पीसस्तम्ब पीत, स्ताद), 9 बत्तापुरूपधीते. 10 प्रधी लाबियाते (विद्याते), 11 बाग्र निप्रधी, 12 प्रथ कृषिने, 13 सात वेदसमामी 14 प्रत्य (रेस्ट, 15 कान करिसते, 10 सत सने, 17 ईयसमा (श्रेयस्का), 18 ज्ञात, 19 प्रजात . 20 क्रमारीकी दनकावि च 21 थण्ड ॥

G S The affix any 18 added to guy and after when denoting a season as. रण्यक पतः । श्रीवक बातु ॥ Otherwise रण्योऽधि ,श्रीवहदक ॥ G B. सून and विदास take कर when denoting an anima), as खूनक. or विद्यासक पहु , otherwise सुनाहमा , विद्यानी शीखा, li G S styr takes and when meaning 'clever', as styra usugas otherwise and only G S us takes कर when meaning 'artificial', as, प्रमकी होत्साईनियित ॥ G. S स्तान takes कर when denoting a student who has completed his study of the Vedas, as sales it G S, and t den कम when meaning empty, as एउकाहिना विकोधर सुनीक , otherwise सून्य प्रथम । ए बाह्याचं बहुता ।। G & बान takes बान when contempt is meant, as क्रियानान - दानव प ध C S ng tales are when meaning thread, as give un unner , otherwise ng willia !! G S The word ending in tagget takes कर का क्षेत्रक ॥ G S The words denoting play things of girls take ma, as morning

२०९८ । लोहितात्मणी । ५ । ४ । ३० ॥

लोडिस एव मणिलोडिसकाः ॥

2098. The affix 新元 comes, without changing the ense, after the word खोरित, when it means a precious stone.

Thus लोहितकः=लोहितः " Ruby ". Note: -Why do we say 'when it means a precious stone?' Observe,

शेवित: red .

२०६९ । चर्णेचानित्ये । ५ । ३ । ३१ ॥

क्षीहितकः कोपेन ॥ जीहितादिङ्गवाधनं या ० ॥ लोशितका लोहिनिका कोपेन ॥

2099. The affix कन comes after लोहित, when it means color which is not permanent.

Thus लोहितकः कोपेन "red with anger", लोहितकः पीडपेन ॥

Note:--Why do we say "not permanent," Observe जोहिसी गी: "a red cow". लोहित राधिस्म "the rad blood".

• Vårt :-- The derivative of लोहित may not take the gender of the primiive, as स्रोहिसिका or लोहिनिस्स कोपेन ॥

क्राक्षारिना एकं वे होश्तिप्रकास्त्रसारकमध्यात् । क्रिन्नवार्थनं वेदेखः। होश्तिका होर्द्धिनिका 2100. The affix कन comes after the word लोहित meau-

धादी प्र ing a substance dyed red.

As सोहितकः सम्बतः or पटः "a blanket or cloth colored red with shellac &c". The vartika of the preceding sutra applies here also. Similarly लॉक्टिका or संदितिका साटी ॥

२१०१। कालाय । ५।४।३६॥

दर्जे जानिले रनो इति हथम्डुपरेते । मानकं हुर्ज वैजन्देयेण । कालकः पटः । कालिका घाटी ॥ 2101. The affix कर is added to the word काल, when

it means a passing color, or dyed with color. The word बर्जेच अभिन्ने and रक्ते are both understood here. Thus कालके मुखे

une word with shame or confusion". स्रतका पर 'a cloth dyed blue-black'. व्हाहिका शाही ॥

२१०२ । विनयादिश्यष्टमः । ५ । ३४ ॥

विनय एवं वैनश्चितः । सामयिकः ॥ उपायो इत्यस्तं च ० ॥ स्रीप्रविकः ॥

2102. The affix टक् (के or इके) comes without changing the sense after the word विसय and the rest.

Thus वेशविक = दिनव , सामविकः ॥

Gang s tra :- The wij of त्याय is shortened as सीपाहिक स The word बकरनाई should be read as अन्तरमाद in order to apply इन्ह and not व्ह क आवस्मित ॥ The टि छ elided because it is an Avyaya See VI 4 149 S 499 The affix is optional by

TV 1 82 S 1072 1 दिन्य 2 समद 3 उपायो (उपायाद्) इस्तव्य च (कोपयिक) 4 संप्रति * 5 सन्ति 6 कथ चित् 7 फारुस्मात् 8 समाचार 9 उपचार 10 समयाचार 11 स्वतहार 12 सम्बीत 13 सम्बन्ध 14 समूह 15 विशेष 16 प्रसम् 17 व्यक्ति 18 क्या ।

२१०३ वाचोस्याहतार्यायाम् । ५ । ४ । ३४ ॥

स्तिष्टार्याया पाण्य विद्यागामहाक्त्रस्वार्थे ठक् स्यात् । सदेशयास् वर्शिक स्यात् ॥

2103 The affix 5% comes after we when it means the purport of the message spoken by another

Note -The word turn means 'declared expressed' That which was andken formerly by another and which is carried by a third party as a hiding of is called स्वाहतार्थ ।। Thus पालिक करावाले he relates the verbal message softens were it Some say it applies to written message also

Thus का पक्ष = सन्देशकाय | See Amarakosha I 6 17

Note -Why do we say when it means a verbal mescage? Observe will som kramen the speech of Dovadatta is smeat'

२१०४। तयुक्ताःकर्मणोऽष् । ५ । ४ । ३६ ॥

क्षींत कार्यशाम । वाश्विक भारत क्रियमाण क्रमेंद्रार्थ ॥

2104 The affix अप comes after the word करेन 'occupation' when it occurs in connection therewith (i e when it is the result of an oral message or commission)

Thus कार्मेजव = कर्म 'an occupation of a commission agent (?) 1 e when an act is done in pursuance to or on hearing of a verbal message or commission

સ્લ્લક મજાવવારા તો ૧૧૬ ૧૭ ૧૭૭૫

स्वार्धेडण । बीएपा पिनति । साजाती किय । सायध्य शता सहा ॥

2105 The affix अण comes after ओपधि when it do not mean a species

Thus स्रोपप विवति he drinks medicine. Why do we say when not meaning a जाति or species" Observe, भ्रोपध्य क्षत्रे रूडा महिला the heibs are grown g in the field

२९०६। प्रशादिश्यक्षा ५ । ४ । ई८॥

मत दरभास । भारती स्था देवत । बार्च ४ ॥

2106. The affix স্থাত্ comes after the words মল &c. (the words retaining their sense).

Thus arga-egg "a wise person", feminine arga so also gets, arror in

Note — While stat: "a man possessed of wisdom" with feminine state comes

from arga "wisdom" by the alia at having the sense of agg ("being possessed of.")

4 taught in Y. 2, 101. 8, 1998. The agg of this sitra comes from the root symanific = ags:

the who known falls ".

The word Reg occurs in the list of \$\pi \pi \frac{1}{3} \text{words}\$. It is formed by the addition of the alix \$\pi \text{(III. 8.124 S. 3100)}\$ to the root, \$\pi \frac{1}{3} \pi \text{vi} = \text{Reg at points}\$, \$\text{Reg at points}\$ and the substitution of \$\pi \text{The very fact that we have such a form \$\text{Reg at shows that the substitution of \$\pi \text{to reg after the word fext taught in VII. 1.36 S. 3105 (by which we get \$\text{Reg at points}\$) is an optional substitution, the word "optionally" being drawn in from \$\text{Stra VII. 1.35 S. 3.9197}\$

The word फोल (akes कार्य when meaning 'body', as श्रील्य; otherwise श्रीलय 'the souse of hearing', जुहूत् takes सण् when meaning 's black antelope', as श्रीहतः ॥ The word कुल्ल takes कार्य when meaning 's black antelope', as, आर्थाः॥

1 पत. 2 गरियाज्ञ 3 जरिवज्ञ , 4 जरिवज्ञ (जरिवक् दारिवक्) 5 वस्तर, 6 विद्यान्, 7 रिवन् ; 8 दीवद्र , 9 दिखाः 10 स्त्र , 18 स्त्र , 18 स्त्र , 19 स्त्र , 1

२१०७। मृदस्तिकत् । ५ । ४ । ३६ ॥

मृदेव मृत्तिका ॥

. 2107. The affix तिकार comes after सुद् (the word retaining its sense).

Thus पृत्तिका = पृद् ' mud '.

Note:—Of course, this is also an optional affix not a nitys affix like many of she swarthilis affixes enumerated in V. 4. 7, S. 2079.

२१०८। सस्तै प्रशंसायाम् । ५। ४। ४०॥

रूपपोऽपवादः । प्रशस्ता सन् खत्वा । स्टब्सा । उत्तरखेत्रप्रयतस्यामहरणानिखोऽयम् ॥

2108. The affix स and स comes after सूद when it means 'excellence'.

This obbars the affix way V, 3, 66, S. corr. Thus must $y_{\rm c} = y_{\rm eff}$ or $y_{\rm c} = y_{\rm eff}$ or invariable, i. e. whenever apportingly is to be expressed we must add these affixes. The reason for our calling it sizing is that the word syntaxers 'optionally' follows it in V, 4, 43, S. 2109, so that, this affix is no obtqual. C, V, 4, 7, 10. &c.

. २१०६। बहरार्घाच्छरकारकारस्यतरस्याम् । ५। ४। ४२ ॥

बहारि बदाति बदरा । अस्पानि बाल्पस ॥ बहुत्पार्यान्यद्वलार्यहरूपयनम् । मेह बहुनि हतासनिदेय । बार्ल्य हतासान्यवस्थितेय ॥

2109. After a word signifying much or little, comes the affix set optionally, when the word stands in agreement with a verb (as a kôraka).

No especial wrear being mentioned, all cases such as accusative &c are to be taken. Thus बहुनि दशवि - बहुशी दशनि, बहुनिरेशानि - बहुशी दशकि ॥ So also बराज सामान्यति or बहुत श्वामण्डानि &c. Similarly शहनशी दशानि - यान्य or शहनेन &c. Why do we say "signifying much or little "? Observe of early, was

वशसि ॥

Why do we say "when it is a karaka"? Observe useff equal "lord of many". Here the words are in gentive case and a genitive or 6th case is not a THE or case, dependent or related to a verb and so the affix is not applied here.

" Mart .- By the word signifying the synonyms of we and way are also included. Thus मुस्यो इदाति, स्तेक्सी उदाति ॥

Vart -This affix is to be applied to bahu and alpa only when the action refers to an auspicious or inauspicious act respectively. Thus aren't हराति=शभ्यवधिक्रेयकर्मस । शस्यशोगदाति =श्रामिष्टेय सर्मस ॥ Thus शहकोदेष्टि "Give much on auspicious occasions as sacrifices &c". कुल्यों है। " give a little on inauspicious occasions as funeral feasts &c" But not here बहुनि ब्रहानि (अनिवंस). or. बाह्य हवाति (जाभ्यदद्विकेष)

२११० । संख्येकवचनाद्य वीप्सायाम् । ५ । ४ । ४३ ॥

ही ही दशक्ति द्वितः । साथ साथ साथकः । यस्यशः । यदिशाणशब्दा बलावेद्धार्था एव । ससीयकवचनारिकम् । घट घट दशवि । वीप्ताया किम् । श्री इशवि । कारकादिवय । बुलोईसो स्थामी ॥

2110. The offix we comes optionally after crude forms denoting numbers, and words denoting units of a coin in the singular number, when a distributive sense is to be expressed (and the word is a karaka).

Thus है। हो मेदकी दवाति - दियो भादकी ववाति " He cives two sweet-meats to each". So also few a Similarly after words in the singular number as व्यामीपणशी दशाति " he gives a Karshapana coin to each". So also मापश्च पावश प्रस्थका n That by which the sense of unit is expressed is called cka vachana. The words karshapana &c denote quantity, but their function in the sentence is to denote one-ness i c one to each, though in fatt many are given

Why do we say "after Numberals and units of coin "? Observe घरं पट इदावि "he gives a pot to each". Why do we say "when a distributive sense is meant"? Observe हो वशांत "He gives two", कार्यापनम स्थांति "he gives a karshapana ".

This rule, of course, applies when the word is in relation with a verb viz. when it is a karaka, and not when it is in the genitive case governing another noun. As ह्रवीहीयोः स्थानी "Lord of two cach" कार्यापणस्य कार्यापणस्य कार्यापणस्य "Possessor of a karshapanas each". In fact the work "karakat" of the last sutra is understood here also. This sutra is exception to VIII, 1. 4.

ं २१११। प्रतियोगे पञ्चम्यास्तिसिः । ५। ४। ४४॥

प्रसिना कर्मप्रयानीयेन योगे या पञ्चमी विशिवा सरन्तासरिः स्थात् । प्रद्रुपनः कृष्णनः पति ॥ कारवादिन्यः उपर्धस्थानम् । प्रार्शे स्थादिनः मध्युतः । प्रार्थतः । शाकृति गणीऽस्य । स्वरेण स्वरतः । वर्णतः ॥

2111. The affix नांख comes after that Ablative case which is ordained owing to the union with the Karmaprava-chaniya word प्रति ॥

This Ablative case is ordained by Satra II. 3, II. S. 600. Thus मसुन्ताः कृष्णतः पति ॥ The anavritti of दा "optionally" runs here also: thus it is an optional rule; we have the regular forms कृत्यान् &c, also.

Vart:-The affix सांस comes after the word जानि &c : as, जानितः, पण्यतः, जन्मतः पार्णसः, दुष्टनः &c. This is an âkritigana, no complete list being given; so we have स्थरतः or स्थरणः वर्णतः ६८८.

२९१२ । अपादांने चाऽहीयरुहोः । ४ । ४ । ४ ॥

सपाराने या पञ्चमी तरन्तास्तिः स्वाह् । मामाशमण्डलिः । मामतः । बाहीयम्शेः किम् । स्वर्गा द्वीयंत । पर्यतादवरीहाति ॥

2112. The affix त्रसि comes after that Ablative case which has the force of an Apådana Kåraka, except when this apadana relation arises owing to the union with the verbs हीय (passive of हा) and रुख ।

Thus धामत|आपच्छति or धामात्॥ See Sútra I. 4. 24. 25, and 26 &c. Why do we say "excepting hiya and ruha"? Not so when the verbs gia and रुड govern the ablative : as स्वगाद दीमने पर्वताट भावरीहाते ॥

Mete :- The form द्वार is given in the sattra to indicate that the verb of whose Area : a see large street to be taken, and not जिडीनि ॥ Thus we have भूमिन उडिजाहीने or present is affile is to you explain the use of "test" in the following well-known the facility of the first o भूतहाब्भद्रात ॥ 1100 ७० १०० वर्षा १९ The words here are not in the ablative, but in verse: "मन्यो हीनः स्वरती वर्षानी या "? The words here are not in the ablative, but in the Instrumental case i. c. ह्यरेज वर्गम दा श्रीनः ॥

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२११३ । झतिव्रहाऽब्यथनचेपेप्यकर्तिर नृतीयाया । ५ । ४ । ४६ ॥

प्रकृति(दुवीवास्ताहा तस्ति स्थात् । यानिष्ठम्य प्रद्येऽतिषदः । वर्गस्थैनातिनदान् । वर्गस्वतीर विश्वयते । वर्गस्ववास्तावनिकृतस्य वतत्ति स्वयं । वस्त्ययनस्वतनम् । वृत्तेन वस्त्रयते । वृत्तेन वस्त्रयते । वस्त्रते । च्यते । वृत्तन न चक्तित्वयः । वस्त्रीवृत्तेन दिक्तः । वृत्तनः विक्रः । वृत्तेन विन्तिवे स्वयं । वस्त्रतेशितः

हिन्द । देशका कित ॥ 2113 The affix tasi comes after that Instrumental

case which does not denote an agent, and is governed by a verb having the sense of "to excel", "not to give way", and "to blame".

Thus जारियेच or चारियतीर्धातिष्यति il This means when a person of good conduct surpasses others through his conduct he is said "to have excelled through his conduct and claracter" So also प्रमेच or ब्हायते व स्पर्धेत, similarly चारियं or चारियती &c, the sense being he does not succumb or is not moved owing to his attempth of conduct or character Similarly चूनिय or चूमल विष्यं, sense of white or written first," blamed owing to his bad conduct "?

Why do we say "when not denoting an agent'? Observe देवरचेन विस-"blamed by Devadatta"

२१९४ । हीयमानपापयोगाच । ५ । ४ । ४७ ॥

हीयवानपापयुक्तादक्षंतिर सृक्षीत्वानताहा ससि । तृत्तेन हीवते । तृत्तेन पाप । दूसतः । सेनस्वादिवसादानिदसः । त्तेप तु पूर्वेया सिख्यम् । अकर्तरि किम । देवदक्षेत श्रीयते ॥

2114 And the affix tasi comes optionally after a word ending in the third case-affix, when such word is joined to the verb "hiya, or the noun "pfipa", not denoting an agent

The words straight and reflected are understood in this aphoneus. These rest, there were shown to be found. It should be not necessarial with the word up as gard up or gard up in wifewer up or written up of the fifty is in places other than those where consure is meant in other words it comes where no censure is implied, but a simple fact is mentioned. Where censure is implied the affix tass would come by force of the preceding aphoneus V 4 of S 2113

The word wat to being understood here also, the affix does not come when the 3rd case affix has the force of an agent as desent alad u

२११५ । पछचा व्याश्रये । ५ । ४ । ४ ५ ॥

पष्टवन्तादा सन्ति स्वालानापशसमाध्ये । देवा शक्षेत्रतोऽभवत् । ह्याविद्या कर्णवेशभवत् । वार्ष्टेनस्य परे स्वर्थः । व्यालये कित् वसस्य द्वालाः ॥ 2115. The affix tasi comes optionally after a word ending in the sixth case, when the sense is that of a party name or faction.

Taking' sides with one faction or another is called स्वाप्तवः ॥ Thus विशासन्तिक विशेष्ट्रपत्ति । The Devas became Arjunites', So also माबिसा कालेसोऽमवन् "The Adityas became Karnaïtes",

Why do we say "when it denotes a Party-name?" Observe

२११६। रोगाञ्चापनयने । ५ । ५ । ५६ ॥

रामवाध्यनः पष्टपन्तादाः तालाभाकिस्तावादः। म्याहिकातः कुरः मतीकारमस्याः कुर्वित्यर्थः । अपमध्ये किसः । प्रथानिकावाः मकोपर्व कंपनि ॥

2116 The affix tasi comes optionally after a word denoting a disease, ending in the sixth case, when the healing of the same is denoted.

The words रोग means 'disease', and अपनवन means 'healing', 'curing.

Thus म्यादिकायाः सतीकारं कुरू = म्याहिकातः कुरु ।। Why do we say 'when healing is meant? Observe मयाहिकायाः मुकायनंत्रहः ।।

२११७। अध्यक्तियोगे संपद्मकर्तिर विवः । ५ । ४ । ५० ॥

कामुसलदाव इति वक्ताच्यमः । ।विकासम्मतां प्राप्तुवयां मकृती वर्तमानादिकारकदास्यार्थे चिवने स्वास्त्रराजाविभिन्नीमे ॥

2117. The affix chvi comes after a word, when the agent has attained to the new state expressed by the word, what the thing previously was not, and when the verbs lri 'to make', 및 'to be', and आ판 'to be' are conjoined with it.

Vartika:—When something or somebody has become that which is expressed by the stem, when it was not that previously, then this affice. Far is added. When the cause of a thing arrives at the state of being that very thing so produced, it is said to be abhitatadoblava—the state of that what it was not. The agent of the action of attaining is called sanpadya barth.

pp१८ | अस्य च्यी । ७ । ४ । ३२ ॥

कार्यकास इंसामात् क्यो । देखेंतः, ज्यानस्वराज्यस्य । यहण्यः हरणः संपदाने सं स्थेति कुर्णाक्षरति । क्रक्षीन्वति । गद्गीरकान् । वाय्यस्य कार्यस्य नेति शाच्यम् का देशसम्बन्धः । विभागता सर्विः । द्वायाव्यसीमावकेति सर्वे भाव्यस्यत् ॥ 1008

2118. Long is substituted for the final or or of a nominal stem, before the Adverbial affix िय

The A being aprikta is elided. The chvi ending word is an Indeclinable. Thus season क्रमण समाति न करोति - कृष्णीकरोति "He blackens", when some one who is not black becomes black to some one makes him so. Similarly self-प्रवृति । चुठी स्थातः ॥

Vist:-The final ar of an indeclinable is not changed to long i before chyi, Thus शेषाभूतमह- शिवाभूता राजिः ॥ This is enunciated by Patanjali in his gloss on I 1.41. S 457,

२१२६। क्यन्त्रयोशा । ६ । ४ । १४५ ॥

रक्ष वास्तावतारकारस्य सीवः स्थात क्ये रही च पर्कः । गार्भाभवसि ॥

2119. The T belonging to a Patronymic affix, preceded by a consonant, is elided before the Denominative uffix क्य and the adverbial affix दिव ।।

Thus នាពីលទាន់÷ នៅខែកើ or នាពីនៅ (

२१२०। स्वीचा ७ । ४ । २४ ॥

 वी परे प्रवेश्य वीर्ध स्थात्। श्रुचीअवीत । यह स्थात् । ग्रुव्यक्षस्य वीर्यश्य मेरि केणिकान्त्रिर्मतम् । स्यस्ति स्यातिते त महाविभाषया क्वेरभावतिरद्वय । खस्ती स्यातिव्यपि पते स्यादिति वेदस्त । यरि नेष्यते तिर्श्वमभिधानात् विवदेव भारपद्यते इत्यस्त । शिक्षतः । मात्रीजसीति ॥

2120. A long is substituted for the final vowel of the stem, before the Abverbial affix fee (V. 4. 50, S 2117).

As अधी भवति, पर स्थान ॥ Some say the final youel of an indeclinable is never lengthened. This is without authority. The non-lengthening in स्वति स्वात can be explained by the non application of thei under the great option of IV, 1, 82, S 1072, and as there is no few added, so there is no lengthening

Obj. As the great option IV. 1. 82 S. 1072 declares an option only, so in the alternative there will be affixing of fee, and then if we do not make the above exception about indeclinables, there will be lengthening and we shall get स्वस्ती स्याद ॥ Aus. Let it be so ; where is the harm?

Obi But this is not desired for we never find it in usage.

Ans. Then let us say that chvi never comes after svasti, so there is no difficulty, and, we have come to our former point that under the great option no chai is ever added to syasti.

By VII. 4 27 S. 1234 the final wis changed to ft before their Thus माश्री करेगलि ॥

२१२१ । अरुमेनश्रक्षुक्रेनोरहोज्ञसां लोपश्र । ५ । ४ । ५१ ॥ ः

एवा क्षेत्र स्थात दिवस । सफलसीति । उत्तनीत्यात । उद्यक्तकर्गति । दिवसीकरोति । स्टीकंस्ति । विश्वीकसेति ॥

2121. The affix chyi comes after the words aras, nanas, chakshus, chetas, rahas, and rajas, and there is

dision of their final consonant.

The affix the would have come after these words by force of the thra V. 4. 50. S 2117, which is of universal application; the present ittra is made in order to teach the clision of the consument. Thus warren सम्बद्धते, सं करोनि - ग्ररूकरोति, ग्रर भवति भरु स्थात् ॥ So also भन्मनी करोनि, भगने छ। त्यात् , so also उपश्च. निर्धानी, विक्ती. तथा विक्ती क्रोसिंग का भवाने का शाल्या । The short wof we and eng is lengthened by VII. 4, 26, S. 2120 and the et of the other words is changed into \$ by VII. 4, 32, S, 2118.

२१२२ । विभाषा साति कात्स्त्ये । ५ । ४ । ५२ ॥

, चित्रविषये सानियां स्वारसाकत्ये ॥ 2122. The affix sati may be employed optionally in the sense of chvi. when something is changed in all its parts

into something else. The whole phrase "when the agent has attained to a state it previously had not and the verbs kii, bhu and asti are in conjunction", is under-

stood here. २१२३ । सात्वदायोः । ८ । ३ । १११ ॥

सस्य पर्धः ग स्थातः । वधिसिकपति । कृत्यः ग्रामनितः संपदानिऽविसाकपति । वार्मानपति ।

मत्त्रविभाषया याक्यमपि । सारस्यं क्रिम् । एकदेवीन गुळीभवनि पटः ॥ 2123. The T substitution does not take place in the

a affix साम and for that H which stands at the beginning of a word.

Why do we say in its totality ? Observe एक्टेग्न पर गुक्की भगति the cloth whitens in part'

The word "optionally" shows that the affix chiralso comes in the same sense. While the optional affixing of these terminations chirals at 20 percent by the Maha vibhasha of satra IV 1 82 S 1072 (see V 3 1).

२१२४ । अभि विधौ सपदाच । ५ । ४ । ५३ ॥

सपदा कुम्मास्वित्त्र योषे सातिषां स्थादात्त्री । यस कुम्मस्त्रामा रिण । सपदा तु वास्यपेष । बाग्रिसारस्यपति सांप्रसादस्यति राध्यम्। प्रधीनवति । यत्रसारस्यपति वर्षाप्रसाद वरणस्य । एकस्या व्यक्ते सर्थावयपत्रच्छित्रभाज्याभाय सान्सर्वम् । यहूना ध्वनीवा किंपितवयसारच्छित्।त्ययास्य स्वितिया ॥

2124 The affix satt comes after a word in the sense of thu, when it is in construction with the verb sum-prd, and the meaning is that all things of a kind are changed into some thing else, though partially

The word wiffiffit means' persason. The force of the word of m the star is that the same is expressed when the verbo of the and sing one is construction as well. By dearing the analytic of the word which his not his stira, we may, in the alternative employ the affix by in the same sente of abhindth, but then it must be followed by the verbs of the and only and not by the verb or the same sente of the same senter of the same sen

Thas शक्रिसात् सपदाने or आंग्रेसात् भवति, इदक्सात् खपणाते or भवति &c Or बदकी भवति or मात्री भवति ॥

What is the difference between the words abbriefly and laterup of these two satina? Where all things of similar origin get changed thought be partially only, it is colled abbrieflowing. As a treat hannin, sperific reference of the treat of

२१२५ ! तद्धीन प्रचने । प्र । छ । प्रध

कानि स्वाप्ट्रभविताम सपदा च वार्ग । सत्रतास्त्रतावि । सुत्रसासस्यगते । सत्रतासम्बद्धी

2125 The affix satis comes after a word expressing 'a master or lord', in the sense of 'dependent upon this'.

when it is in conjunction with the above verbs kri, bhû, asti, and sam-pad.

The anuvitti of अमूतत्रवि ceases here, as a different sense altogether is assigned to the affix. The anuvritti of the four verbs Kri &c, nowever, runs into the sutra. The word सङ्गीन means ' under the supremacy or control of that ', under the proprietorship of that. The proprietor in general and the object of rulership in general are indicated by the word ladadhina. Thus सजाभान करोति = राजसात् करोति " he (a king) brings it (a kingdom) under his dominion ". Similarly राजसात् स्थात् or भत्रति or संवधते । So also ब्राह्मणसाद् भवति । करोति, स्यात् ०० संबद्धते॥

२१२६ । देये बाचापाधाप्पः।

तद्धीने देवे वा स्थासाति व क्रभ्यादियांगे। विप्राधीनं देवं कराति विप्रवाकरीति । विप्रवासंप-क्षते । पक्षे त्रिनसारकसीति । देथे किम् । राजसाद्रवति राष्ट्रम् ॥

2126. The affix tra comes in the sense of 'to be given to that', as well as the affix sati, in conjunction with the above verbs kri, bhû, asti and sampad.

The phrase "dependent upon that" is understood here also. The word an qualifies the above phrase. When a thing which is known as a proper gift for the Brahmanas, is put under their control by offering it to them, then the affix tra is employed. Thus झाझायापीने वेषे करोति - झाझाणपा or झाझायापी करोति ॥ "He gives it to the Brahmana, as it is an object which ought to be given to them ". बाह्मणबाः नवति " it becomes given to the Brahmana ". So also with स्वाम and सप्ताते ॥ Why do we say " when the sense is that of to be given "? Observe सञ्जसान् भवति राष्ट्रम् ॥

२१२७ । देवमनुष्यपुरुवपुरुमत्येभ्यो द्वितीयासम्बर्गावेदुलम् । ४ । ४ । ५६ ॥ ए-थी द्वितीयान्तेभ्यः सप्तस्यन्तेभ्यक्ष भा स्यातः । देवता यन्दे स्ते वा । बहुतीन्तेस्त्यभावि । बहुत्री

श्रीवती मनः **।** 2127. After the words deva, manushya, purusha, purn and martya ending in the 2nd or 7th case, the affix tra is diversely employed, having the force of the accusative or locative case.

The anuveitti of sati ceases, that of tra continues. The verbs kri. bhû and asti also have no scope here. This is a general sûtra. Thus देशह ्राण्य बतारा कार कार प्रदेश प्रसंति - देवमा यसति त So also मतुष्यता, पुरुषा, पुरुषा, मण्डाति - देवमा गण्डाति . मर्स्थला॥ देवचायन्त्रे समेथा॥

east 4-a come."
By using the word 'diversely' in the aphorism it is intended that the affix comes in this seuse after other words also; as बहुमा जीवतो मनः ॥

२१२= । स्रायकानुकरणाद राजवरार्धादर्गती जाच । ५ । ४ । ५०॥

द्वाच् अवर स्मृत् न तु तथे। स्मृतम् अनकाकिति शवत्। सादशमधै यस्य तसाहाच् स्थास्ट्रश्वस्ति भिर्मीम ॥ शाचि निवस्ति द बहुलम् * ॥ निरमणबाहत द्वाधीत यसस्यम् *॥ बाच्यर दशम्बहत सिमानर पूर्वपरवैश्वियो भरक्षण स्थान् । इति तकाएपकारया भकार । परपटानाराति । अध्यक्तानुकर-भारिकम् । ईएरककराति । ह्याकरएथिन्सम् । अस्करीति । मार्चरति क्रिम् । स्राटटसरटाकराति । भवरणपटा-क्रमात । प्रतिकाम इत्येव स्वाधितुस्थितम् । एव हि साथीत परसान्येव द्विते स्वयास्थिय । शविती क्रिय । वरिति करोति ॥

The affix dach comes after the half of a word denoting an unitation of an marticulate round, when such half consists of at least two syllables, and when it is not followed by the quotation-word 'iti'.

The sound in which the letters at an exc are not distinctly expressed is called avyakta 'unmanifest' or 'marticulate'. The imitation of such a sound is called avyakta anukarana. That whose half consists of at least two syllables is called dvyajavarårdha that is a polysyllabic word of four syllables or more when doubled, the smallest number of whose vowels are two, not less, when halved. The phrase "when joined with kri, bho and asti" is understood here. The affix comes after that word which when reduplicated is such that its half (ardha) is at least (avara) of two vyllables (dyrach).

Vartika - When the affix way is to be added there is diversely the reduplication of the word. That is, first the word is reduplicated and then the affix is added. The force of the locative in wifer is that of fewariging and not Transfig. Had it been the latter then there would be the fallact of petitio principii By adding dach and doubling we must see whether the half is at least of two syllables if it is, then dach is to be added. Thus years a sound imitation word. By reduplication it becomes que un

Now applies the following 1 detak: --

Vartika -Of such a doubled sound mutati it word, to which the affix an is added which causes the clision of the find are for the final at of the

first member and the initial consonant of the second member, such subsequent consonant is always the simple substitute.

Thus प्रान प्रान चर्च करन कर प्रान प्रान प्रान्त कर प्रान प्राप्त प्रान्त कर प्रान प्राप्त कर कर प्राप्त कर कर प्राप्त कर प्राप्त कर कर प्राप्त कर प्राप्

The final q of the first word is charged in to the form of the next letter q and then for two q s one is substituted by this vartika. Thus qeqen करोति - परपदा सरोति "he makes a cound like pajat pajat" "So also with स्वति and entry is So also ब्राटना वरोति, मनाने or स्वात् is The final चत् of प्रवृत्त is elided by VI 4 143 5 316 before the after and having an indicatory of the real affix hearn man

The stira ought to have used the word परिवाहार: "after a word of more than one syllable" instead of dvyajwarárdnát. Thus before the affix arx, the doubling takes place by reason of the affix which is exhibited in the sevents case (बार्ष्क्र) in the vartika) this doubling heing caused by something which follows. Why do we say "when stadees not follow?" Observie परिष्क क्योंक (VI. 1, 8.S. 8.) The q of sque jis for the sake of Observie परिष्क क्योंक (VI. 1, 8.S. 8.) The q of sque jis for the sake of Observie परिष्क क्योंक (VI. 1, 8.S. 8.) The quality of the sake of Observie under the same of the circumflex (swarita) accent. Thus, quality #fifting the first the q of write which was uddita, becomes anudata by VIII. 1, 8.S. 3955. Then by VIII. 2, 5.S. 3958 and of a rand or of write coalesse into an uddita art, as quality affect the comes in rule VIII. 2, 6.S. 3059 which would make this ur optionally swartta, the indicatory of prevents it. Some read Inspection, the q however does not change the sense.

२१२६। कुझो द्वितीयसभीयशस्यवीजात्कृषी । ५ । छ । ५८ ॥

वित्तीसार्थियों बाल् स्थालका एवं सेमें कर्रकेटों । बाहीसंकारकतात्र्यस्थानमस्य द्यापि व दिल्ला । दिनीसं कृषीयं करीलं करीति दिगीयकांगित । मृतीयाकारीत । शम्याकारः मनिसीये । महुत्तेमं कृष्टे सेन दुर्गः प्रतिकेशं करीति शम्याकरीति । शीत्रम सर करील वीजाकरोति ॥

2129. The affix dach comes after the words dvitya, tritiya, samba, and bija when connected with the verb kri, and meuning "to plough in such a way".

By force of the word diversely in the varilka under the last satra, there is doubling only when inariculate sound is imitated and nowhere else. The repetition of the word of in this satra indicates that the H and

The repetition of the word on this sudar minutes constitute of affect and not to be taken. This दिलीया कोलील-दिवारे करें हैं। लिकियों, बांदिक 'the makes the second phoughing of the field', So also हाकिया करिति, पामा करिति 'the makes the fold, phoughed contrarivise to, what it was phoughed before the makes the fold, phoughed before with a sudari करिति मा प्रविश्वेत विदेश करित के प्रति । What it was phoughed before the makes the fold, phoughed of the makes the fold phoughed and the makes and the makes

२१३०। संस्थायाश्च गुणान्त्रायाः। ५।४।५९॥

'पदमः॥

र १९ र कुप्ती योग कृषी दुश्च स्थात । विद्युणस्मराति क्षेत्रम् । वेषक्रमे । विद्युणं क्षययं करोतीसर्घः ॥ 2130 The aftix dach comes after a Numberal followed by the word guna, the sense being to plough so many times'

The word कु is understood here. Thus द्विष्ण or विग्रुण करोदि श्रेवय ' he ploughs the field twice or thrice. — द्विष्ण विकेशन करोदि श्रेवस्य ॥

Apla go me set whou merning to I sough & Opsette stant angly sends

२१३१ । समयाश्च यापनायाम् । ५ । ४ । ६० ॥

कृपानिति निवृत्तव । कृपा थोने दाच स्यात् । सनवाकरीति । काल वारवदीत्वर्षे ॥

2131 The after dach comes after the word samays

when w follows, and the sense is that of 'neglecting'
The word mis understood here also The amuritu of greeners
The getting of lesure from the duties is called any or time, the neglect
or loss of such time is meant by the word areas in Thus মুখত ক্ষাত্ৰ-কল্পান
আনিং ক্ষা স্বাহ্ম মুখ্য মুখ্য বাদ্য কৰা হয়ৰ নীৰাহু হিছতি আনব্যাই, আহ্বান্ধী)
"ক্ষাত্ৰ স্বাহ্ম মুখ্য বাদ্য কৰা হয়ৰ নীৰাহু হিছতি আনব্যাই, আহ্বান্ধী)
"ক্ষাত্ৰ স্বাহ্ম মুখ্য স্বাহ্ম কৰা হয়ৰ নীৰাহু হিছতি আনব্যাই, আহ্বান্ধী)

Note:--Why do no say when the sense is that neglecting ? Observe

२१३२। सपत्रनिष्पत्रादतिब्यथने । ५। ६। ६। ॥

स्वनाक्ताति मृतम् । सपुत्रसारवश्यनेन स्वयं करोतिर्थे । निध्यत्राक्तरीतं । सपुत्रस्य सरस्याप्यरपार्थेन निर्ममनातिष्ययं वर्गोतीस्य । स्विन्त्रयन सिम् । सवत्र निध्यत्र कराति मृतन्य ।

2132 The affix dech comes after the words suputra, and mishpatra followed by the verb kri, when the scuse is that of causing intense main

The word of is understood here also The word atty athena means violent pain. This upwar stuffs are user - new times view argues the hit is precessed the stage with the army so timbe it that the featiered part of the arrow who enters the body. So also frequestable "after white secretary the frequently he percess so violently that the arrow entering one side oo use out of the other with its featiers. Why do we say when meaning to cause wolcant pain? Observe type or reverse stuff group in

२१३३। निष्कृतासिष्कीपणे । ५ । ७ ५ ६२ ॥

निष्कुलाकारासि वाजिमम् । निर्मत कुलमन्तरवयवाना समूहो बस्माविसि बहुशीहेंडामू ॥

2133 The affix dach comes after the words nyshkula followed by the verb & when the sense is 'to disembowel'

The verb कु should be read into the sutra. The word निष्कीयण means to bring the inner organs out or to eviscerate. विष्कृत करीति शाउनम् "he takes out the kernel or seeds of the pomegranite".

Note: - Why do we say "when meaning to disembowel or take out the kernel"? Observe निवक्तनम् स्त्रोति सुनन् "he makes the outcodes family-less".

. २१३४ । सम्बद्धियादानलाभ्ये । ५ । ६३ ॥

सुषाकरोति । विद्याक्षरोति सहम् । अञ्चलकाणेमानन्द्रस्तीतार्थः ॥

2134. The affix dach comes after the words sukha and priya, followed by kri, when the meaning is ('to concede' 'gratify') 'to go with the grain'.

The word जानुसाम means 'agreeability', 'to conform to the wishes of the object of adoration'. Thus मुखा करोसे, 'विश्व करोसे ग्रहम्-स्थायविभिन्नस्थयविभिन्नस्थयविभिन्नस्थयविभिन्नस्थयविभिन्नस्थयविभिन्नस्थयविभिन्नस्थयविभिन्

Note:—This offix comes when, while doing a pleasant or agreeable thing, the idea is to please snother by such at act. Otherwise observe: ग्रस्ट कार्रोति or नियं कार्रीति की विषयानम् "the drinking of medicines gives pleasure &c.".

२१३५ । दुःखास्त्रातिलेक्ये । ५ । ४ । ६४ ॥ इःख्यक्रोति । स्वाधितम् गीलक्षतीव्यर्थः ॥

2185. The affix dash comes after the word duhkha followed by kri, when meaning to do something against the grain or "to contravene".

The verbes is understood and pratilomya means 'to oppose' or "to act against anothers wishes", "to pain the heart of one's master &c". As इ खा करोति भूत स्वामित्रम् " the servant pains the master".

Note:--Why do we say "whom meaning to go against the grain"? Observe इ.सं करोति करनम n

२१३६ ! शुलात्वाको । ४ । ४ । ६५ ॥

श्रासक्तोति मांसम् । श्रुलेन पचतीलर्थः ॥

2136. The affix dach comes after the word μ followed by kri, when the sense is that of "roasting".

Thus क्रक्ते पंचासि=श्रम करोति ग्रंतम "he roasts the meat on a spit ".

Note:-- Why do we say "when meaning to reast"? Observe धर्न स्त्रीति

२१३७। सत्वादशपये । ५ । ४। ६६॥

सत्यानारोति भाग्यं पणिकः । क्रेसच्याभिति तस्य करोतीत्रस्यः । शपमे तु सन्यं करोति विषः ॥

2137 The offix dach comes after the word satya, · followed by kri when not meaning to swe ir. '

The word the means truth as opposed to falsehood! Sometimes it means to swe r as in the sentence war upon five in This latter sense is prohibited. Thus their terms with the merchant concludes the bar gain of the goods ; e. he settles that he will purchase these wares Why do we say when not meaning to swear ? Ob erve that will a fig. the Brahmana swears

२१३८ । मदास्पिनवापणे । ५।४ । ६७ ॥ महरात्या महत्रायः । परिवारण पुण्डनम् । महाकराति माहत्वपुण्डनन सस्करीतीर्थः । महाबाति

वक्तव्यम • ॥ भटाक्रसति । अर्थ माध्यन । परिवादन किय ॥ महक्तराति । भहक्रसैति ॥ 2138 The uffix dach comes after the word madra

followed by kri, in the sense of ' to shave '

The word quant means to shave to raze The word as means 'auspicious Thus महस्र मुण्डम खराति = महा कराति ॥

Vart - So also after the word we as wer sail's affen mout the har ber shaves the hair of the boy on the auspicious occasion

, Why do we say when meaning to shave' Observe मह or मह करोति ॥

Here et d the Taddlutas

अथ हिरुक्त प्रकरगाम् ॥

CHAPTER XL.

ON REITERATION.

२१३६ । सर्वस्य द्वे । ≂ । १ । १ ॥

इत्यधिकृत्य ॥ _

2139. From here upto VIII. 1, 15. S. 2150 inclusive, is to be supplied always the phrase "the whole word is repeated".

Note :-- This is an adhikata autrs. Whatover will be taught hereafter upto पदस्य (VIII. 1. 16 S. 401) exclusive, there the phrese सर्गस्य है should be supplied to complete the sense. Thus VIII. I. 4S. 2140 teaches "when the sense is that of 'always', and 'each". Here the phrase 'the whole word is repeated' should be applied to complete the sunse, i. c. "The whole word is repeated when the sense is ant of alreads and each". What is to be repeated ? That which is most approprinto in sound and souse both. Thus one प्यति becomes two, as, प्यति प्यति 'bo always cooks'. Similarly प्राप्ती पानी रागीय: 'every village is beautiful'.

The sutra 'sarvasya dwo', should not be confounded as meaning 'the word-form sarra is doubled . For then rules like VI. 1. 99, S. 82 and VI. 1. 100 8. 2128 will find no recope. The word on to has saveral meanings: (1) the totality of things (हुट्य:) as सर्यस्वेदवाति (2) the totality of modes (प्रकारः) सर्वाधीनर्मार्थश्चः व्यर्वनकार-भारं महाश्रीत ; (3) the totality of members (झावसवः), as सर्थः परोक्षमाः ॥ In the present salta, the word serve has this last sense; namely all the members of a word are doubled, no portion is omitted. The force of the genitive case in earrosyn, is that of sthann, i. e. in the rame of the whole of the wards like qR ac there is doubling. So one meaning of the stive is, that in the roam of the one word, two are substituted. In making such substitution, we must have regard to the raio of nearness.

Another meaning of the satra, however is, that it does not teach sub-Another meaning and added, but prayoge. That is to say, one word is couploged (wice. In this rense, of course, there is no room left for uno vera is traphogon substitute. The very word-form, 9878 dee, is employed finding out the proper substitute. twice, i.e. is repeated twice or pronounced twice.

. u. or expression is employed in the saltra for the sake of distinctors The word savery double only the last letter of a word by the rule of only Otherwise one may double only the last letter of a word by the rule of onty Omerwise man and strictly speaking, applicable to such cares,

Oh. The word quan should be employed in the efter in order, to prevent the application of the rule to Samusa (compound) by teddhiter and to takings (sentence). Thus tegratizerqua Hero there is the sense of triple with regard to serve heaves, and does not mean a tree having serim leaves. These ought to lave been doubling, but it would not take place, it we take the word optimates in the aphorum. Simularly faufing south here also the sense is that of vipula and there ought to have been doubling before the affiring of it failed its affit. So also in with mild fright the senses will withing in not doubled, if we employ judayay. So the word pedays, should be employed in the safex. Microfest, it would prevent our producting the word advantagement 1111 116 S 401

As We could not employ the word padays in this sater, for then the roll become very much restricted. Moreover in the above examples, there can be no doubling, for grayif means that whose every twig bears start leaves eight wifer unrefire wifer, so that the sense of ripal is not here inherent in the word septa or pears. In the case of the taddition example, time would be 10 doubling because the force of wind in their decided by the taddition of whiteling and nothing is not increasing Moreover, a sentence can inver be doubled because vipid can take place with regard to a grayif, and not sentence. Therefore the word ware about he to be most grayed in the sentence.

On the contrary, if we employ the word padasya in the addra it would give me to the following auturalies. We could not have spreafig study for mysarge being counsidered as a separate peda, only quife would be doubled, and it would not. So also we have two forms from and first in Here squ is added to the storing and also quoting integral to us by VIII 2 77 S 374 and in the other alternative twee m x ii. As u and x are both sandblan (VIII 2 I S 12) the doubling would take place without making this q or x substitution. So that having first doubled the word (something as figure fitting) if the optional wor a clauge will take place, and we shall get wrong forms the figure give, for first a doubling. Whis the correct fours are give figure or yet will not about 90 Whis the correct fours are give figure or given given and so the hybrid doubling as given above. Hence the necessity of the variable quantities and the place of the variable quantities quan

Or the word सर्थ may be considered to be formed by स्वय् affix of अरोगावार्य meaning सर्थ कार्य विकासित शिंक सर्थ अन्य क्षेत्रसार is That is all operations having been first performed then the word is doubled; so that a word in its incheste state is not doubled.

२१४०। निस्पर्धाप्तयो । 🗷 । १ । ४ ॥

भानीकृष्य बीव्याया ग बोली पहरव हिर्पेश्यन स्थात् । सामीकृष्य तिङ्ग्लेष्यस्यस्यास्यक्रकृतिपु स । वत्रमित्रणातः । सुवस्यागुकस्या । बीरसायायः कृषकृति सम्यक्षि । मानी प्राप्ती राजीयः ।

2140 The whole word is repeated when the sense

. What fords express 'always'? The finite verbs, and the Indeclinable words, formed by krit affixes. What 'always' Is meant here? The word 'nitya' here means 'again and again', and this idea of 'repetition' is the quality of an action. That action which the agent does principally, without cessation, is called "nitya". So that nitya refers to an action (See 111, 4, 22, S. 3343 . Thus प्रचित्त प्रचित्त, he cooks continually'. भ्रद्भवा भ्रवस्था बजित or भीजे भीजे स्त्रति 'cach one, when he has eaten goes away'. See III. 4. 22. S. 3343. हुगीहि द्धनीहीत्येषाचं द्धनाति:(See III. 4: 2. S. 2825).

Note: - The words formed by affixes kiva and namul and the Imperative mood express the idea of again and again, only when they are repeated. While the words formed with the affix ux (Intonsive) express this idea by the inherent force action is continually done, then this word also should be repeated; as questit questit at In the above, examples have been given of nitya, as illustrated by finite verbs like

प्यति, Indeclinable krit words like भुक्रवा, and like भोसे ॥

Note: - Now for Steer ii In what words the steer is found? It is found in Bonns (Hg formed words). As finite verbs (fag) express nitys, so inflected nouns (Hq) express vipes one distributive sense. What is meant by the word vipes? It is the wish of the agent to pervade (vyaptum ichchha), an object through and through with a certain quality or action. That is, when many objects are wished. to be pervaded by the apeaker with a particular attribute or action simultaneously. it in प्रीपृत्ती. Thus बृद्धं बृद्धं सिंखति "Ho waters every troe", मानो मानो समगी स प्रीयः 'every tillage is beautiful . So also अनपनी जनवरी रमणीयः, पुरुषः पुरुषा निधन ह्वेति । When a finite verb is repented owing to the idea of nityata; and we also

wish to add to such a verb the affix denoting comparative or superlative degree. such affix must be added after the word has been repeated, as quit , quitaring n. But in the case of a noun, which is repeated owing to vipas, the whole superlative or comparative word should be repeated; as बादपसर्गाडपसर्गानय ॥

२१४१। परेर्वर्जने । द्वा १। ५॥

परिवर्ष पहुँच्या । वहान्वरिह्शित्यर्थः ॥ परिवर्धने वा वजनम् ॥ ॥ ॥ परिवहेश्यः॥ तर बहु-बा बहा वर: प्राप्त परि is repeated when employed in the sense of 'with the exception or exclusion of'.

about (but with the exclusion of) Banga'. but with the excussion of paraming exclusion? Observe siles alter alterally to

Tota: Why do we any with meaning 'exclusion', is repeated when it Vart:—Optionary

Nart:—Optionary

as परिवर्षि बङ्गे-परि बङ्गे-परि वर्षे । n In a compound,
occurs not in a compound, occurs not in a compound, there is no repetition as परिचार्थ ब्रह्में ब्रह्मेंच्या, because the word परि has not the there is no repetition as a determined the word of has not the meaning of exclusion only here; in fact, the whole compound word denotes: the idea of exclusion, and not the word qix alone,

above and below

Note —The word aft is tore a Karmapravachariya (1 4 88 8 596) an governs the fifth case by II 3 11 In aftivarie the word is not apacaga.

२१४२ । उपयोष्यधासः सामीच्ये । ८ । १ । ७ ॥ वर्षपुरि मानम् । मानसोवरिसासतीव दश स्थ्यं ॥ नम्बन्धः ग्रह्मम् । मुलस्कृतः(दिस्सतीव कारु र क्षमित्रपं । कारास्त्रम् नीत्रास्य । नीत्रास्यकामनासामीचे देश स्थयं ॥

2142 তথাই, স্থান, and সথম are repeated, when they express uninterrupted nearness

The word sampyon means' proximity 'whether in time or space. As च्युंचेल प्रमान 'any locality in the immediate vicinity of a wifinge' सम्पत्रियाम प्रभोध केलम.' a place near a loka'. Similarly seafwiper 'any thing immediately following after pleasure', i.e. pain. Why do us say meaning near' in Observe बढ़ांद च्हान in Why the word is not repeated here. चार्था दिग्धी एक प्रमान कि the state of t

वपर्युशि पश्चन्त सर्व एव वरिव्रति । स्थापो वर्धने कस्य महिमा बीपजायते ॥

Here the doubling is in the sense of vipsa

२१४३ । याज्यादेरामन्त्रियस्याध्याध्यातिकापकुरस्यास्यास्त्रीतेषु । ⊂। १ । ⊂। भक्तायाय, झरर झनर सूचा ते कीन्दर्यव । सम्त्री देवदेव रच्छाऽवि । कीव हार्वेतिहर्दि गीत हरार्थी झारवि । कुल्ली भादुक्तशुद्धक सूचा तभुद्व । भस्त्रन भीरपार मात्रावेद्यानि स्थाप ।

2148. A Vocative, at the beginning of a sentence, is repeated, when envy, praise, anger, blame, or threat is meant by the speaker

A collocation of words expressing one idea is called a sentence of vake, a. Thus (1) entry—सुनद सुनद सुन्द सुन्द रहा रहा ति beauty! O beauty! in vain is thy beauty! (1) private—सुनद सुनद रहा रहा निर्माण Detail O Detail of Det

. In some books, the vâlya is defined as 'a collocation of words having one finite verb', (হুজনিত্ব ঘৰমুটা ব্যৱস্থা) ॥

२१४४ । एकं बहुव्वीहिबत् । ⊏ । १ । ९ ॥

हित्सा एकसभी व्यक्तीवेवरस्थात् । वेन सम्बंधवेदवात् । पेन सम्बंधवेदवात् । वेद स्थापि स्थितिक क्रेने समुद्रिक्त सम्बंधवेदवात् । एक्सेकवाद्वातः । वह द्वेष्टां प्रेत्ते स्थापिक क्रेने समुद्रिक्त स्थापिक स्थापिक व्यक्तिकात् । प्रकार क्षेत्रकात् । वह द्वेष्टां प्रेत्ते प्रकार दर्गात रिपेयः । य बहुवोद्यिक्तयः दुग्वेद्विधीदेवर्षयः इत्यक्तिकात्रस्यः । नेमानिवेदवाद्यक्रीते वर्णनामानिवेदिकात्रस्य । वहत्सस्य आपनानिवेदिकात्रस्य विकार स्थापिकात्रस्य ।

2144. When एक is repeated, it is treated like a member of a Bahuvrihi compound.

The making it a Bahovithi is for the sake of cliding the case-affix, and treating the word as a masculine, even when it refers to a formine. Thus एकेस्बन्य पर्वत्व (not एक्केस्न). Here the case affixes after both words being clided they assume the form van and being treated as a Bahovithi they become a pretipadika or mominal stem and then to this whole as a crude form is added the case-affix. vantagen word (not vantagen). Here the first member has become masculine. The difference is brought out when analysing namely, it will be var vargat and not var vargat.

S 292, is for the sake of making that rule applicable to the Erimary Bahuvrini, (and not to analogical Bahuvrini like that of this sutra VIII 1 0 S 2144) Therefore in the case of words which are Pseudo-Bahuvrihis or analogical Bahuvellus, the prohibition of S 222 does not apply, and the word remains a Sarvanaman, and is declined as such." This is the opinion of the ancients. But as a matter of fact, this whole sutra 1 1 20 has been overruled by the opinion of the Bhashya author Patanjah. Even in the opinion of the sutra author Panini, the prohibition of I 1 29 S 222 applies to the stage of grammatical analysis of a Bahuvrihi compound and not to the Bahuvilla compound as such That is to say, a sarvaneman is not to be declined as such, if it is going to form the member of a Bahuvrihi compound So that in the analytical stage before composition, the word will not be declined as a pronoun After composition of course, the word loses its pronominal character by the vartika under I I 20 5, 222. So there can be no question of that sûtra applying to an analogical Bahuvrihi, for such a Bahuvrih, can never be grammatically analysed like the primary and true Bahuvellus Therefore, we have एकेक्सी बेहि and not एकेसाब बेहि to

२१४५ (द्यादाभ्रेचा (≒ । १ । १० ॥

पीडाया चीलाया हे स्ती बहुबीहिषण । मतगतः । विरहासीक्ष्यगामस्येयद्वक्तिः । बहुबीहिषज्ञा-साम्ब्रह्मकः । गतगतः । इत प्रवदातः ॥

2145 A word is repeated, and is treated like a member of Bahuvrihi compound, when a mental distress over something is expressed

The sagest gone, gone to my effection', rates, effecting, in the macouluse. Here the case affix is elided after the first word by treating it at a Bahuvith, and starting start sides distributed in the Ferminuse here the first term becomes maximize and (not sagrange for the reasons given in the preceding aphorism). The accent is governed by VI a 1 S 2324

२१४६। कर्मधारयग्ड्लरेख । 🗷 । १ । ११ ॥

- वस उत्तरम् विर्वचनेष् वर्षधास्थवस्थार्थम् । प्रयासनं सुरुतीपपुणकावान्तीवान्तस्थानि ॥
- 2146 In the following rules, the double-word is treated like a Karmadharaya conpound.
- The reason for making it a Karmadharaya m_1 to chide the case affix, (11.4.71.8.650) to make the first member a masculine term even when the word refers to a feminine (VI 3.42.8.946), and to regulate the accent by making the final acute VI 2.23.8.2375 or 8.3734.

Note: - The word THE is for the sake of distinctness, the satura being an adhikan one, would have applied to the anbacquent aphorisms, without even the word ottoreship

२१४७। प्रकारे गुलबचनस्य। ६।१।१२॥

साहरये सोहा सणवचनस्य हे स्तस्तक कर्मधारवदत् । कर्मधारववहुसरे विकाधिकारात् । तेन पूर्व भागस्य पुंचीहारः । समासस्थायनतीयान्तरं था । यहनद्वी । चहनद्वाः । इंचायहारीते बाधन् ! खणापस्त्रीनदृष्ययांचितः सेदलमुखवाचित्रवेष गृहान्ते । शक्तश्च हिपम् । शक्तश्चकः पटः॥

भानुपूर्व्ये हे सच्छे ० ॥ मृत्यम्ले स्थलः ॥

सेंभ्रमेण प्रवृत्ती द्रथप्टमीनक्षर प्रवीगी म्यायसिद्धः ०॥ सर्पःसर्पः बुध्वस्व २। सर्पः ३ झध्वस्व ४॥ क्रियासगीभरोर प * ॥ ज्ञनीहिंदुनीहीत्रवायं हुनाति । निराविध्तयोशितं सिद्धं पृक्षार्थे हित्वार्थ मिन्म । पीनः पुन्येऽपि जीटा सह समुख्यित कोतकर्ता तब्धे वा ॥

कर्मव्यतिहारे सर्वमात्री हे गाच्ये समस्यव्य बहुतमः ॥ बहुतप्रह्यादन्यप्रवेर्म समस्यत् ।

देतरशब्दस्य तु नित्रम् ॥

ंग्रसमासग्दापे पूर्वपदस्य सुपः सुर्वेक्तत्वः * ॥ अन्योन्धं विषा नमस्ति । का व्रान्यो । अन्योन्याम् । कार्योस्थेत कृतम् । अस्थोन्यसमे दक्तमिक्षाति । बान्थोन्यमां पुष्करिरामुशन्त इति भाषः । एवं वरस्पसः । भन सस्कादित्वाद्विसर्गस्य सः । इतरेतरम् इतरेसरेणैत्यादि ॥

 स्त्रीनपुंसककोहत्तरपदस्याया विभक्तरान्माचे वा वक्तव्यः । शास्त्राव्याम् । श्रव्यान्यम् । परस्याम् । परस्तरम् । इतरेतराम । इतरेतरं था इमे ब्राह्मपण्याकुले वा भोजवतः । अत्र केचित् व्यापारेची हितीयाधा . एव । भाष्याहो तथेपीदाहतत्वात् । तेन स्त्रीनपुषकवारापे वर्तीमादिषु पुवदेष रूपितमाहः । सन्धेतुद्धा क्षणस्य दिक्ताजस्थास्सर्वविभक्तीनामामादेशमाहः ग

दलवृत्रे टावभावः क्रीवे चंद्रद्विस्दः स्थमोः॥

समासे सीरहारचेति सिद्धं बाहुलकाचनम् ॥ १॥

स्पाहि । अत्वेहन्यं परस्परभियन दलह्येऽपि टाड् मामः । हन्त सर्वनाक्षी कृत्तिगाने पुंपज्ञानः। ष्ट्राच्यास्त्रास्त्रस्य । शब्द द्वित्वनमेव नृत्तिः । वां यो निकः प्रेजन कातस्यक्षं सांस्त्रास्यायायस्य कृति प्रमानिक्तिसर्गिश्चन जरहरूसराभिन्न दृशहरूद् ग्राहः। अभ्योग्यसंसन्तरहोद्ध्यानम् । सन्योग्यान तम् । अरबारावाचाराम् । अरबारावाच्या । अरबारावाच्या । अरबारावाच्या । अरबारावाच्या । अरबारावाच्या । अरबारावाच्या अथः । सरस्राविसाद्ध्यम् । अदृद्धपरस्पेरियाच्चे तार्वुच्यामाः । सर्वे साहलकेत्रस्य समाध्यम् । बकुत्रवा रिकमान्योवाहरणे स्त्रियामिति स्रवे अन्येश्यसंश्रवस्थति भाष्यं चात्र प्रमाणीमित ॥ 2147. An attribute is repeated, when it is meant

to express that the said attribute belongs to a thing only to a limited degree, and the double word is treated like a Karmadhâraya.

Thus usus: usus; where the first member has lost the case-affix, Thus पद्भार पद्भार भागा कि तार member is a masculine, even when there is a पद्भारी पद्भार where the first member is a masculine, even when there is a पद्यदा पद्भवा where as कालकातिका (See VI. 3. 37 and 42); पद्भवः पद्भवः । का the penultimate as कालकातिका (See VI. 3. 37 and 42); पद्भवः पद्भवः । क in the penuitimate final, for the rule VI. I. 223. S. 3734 was debarred by the accont falls on the final, WIII. I. 3, but the present rule re-instates VI. 1. 223. The word being treated as a Karmadharaya there is masculisation

The word Dung final takes the acute under VI. 1, 223. S. 3734.

The word mate means both 'difference' and 'resemblance' here is the person or thing resembles, but is not fully like, the thing expressing the attribute Thins quag's, 'tolerably sharp' quag's 'she hos is tolerably sharp' quag's' "pretty soft." quagnated for the sense is that the attribute is not fully possessed by the person. The affix andfa_(V 3 69 S 0.024) also expressing quart, is not debarred by this other Thos quartific quartified w

The doubling takes place both where the adjective is a secondary member qualifying a substance, and where it is an attribute pure and simple, in the abstract without any particular substance. As **以来以来** Vt tolerably white or whiteh cloth "我我来 whiteh"

Why do we say prainte," when denoting some what like it. ?? Observe चुद्देश्यण: 'the clever Devadatta'. Why do we say 'an attributive or adjective word? Observe चुप्तेश्येष्ठयः के fisery boy' की मृशिक 'ta cow his Binkla' Here 'agni and 'gau' are not naturally adjective words, though employed here blee adjectives.

Vart —An adjective is repeated, when denoting that persons or things possessing that attribute are to be taken in their due order. Thus मुझे सुक्ष सङ्ख्या it is thick in all its roots one after another." यहे सुन स्वार के प्रकृत है।

Note —A word denoting more than one is repeated without change of some when it denotes the limit or extent of the thing. Thus समाव्य वार्षाच्यात्त्वचरका वार्ष कर में दि है। एक a måsha, a måsha, out of the kårshåpana tor you two i e give only two mash as not to each? A kårshåpana contains many måshas out of them, the extent of gift is initiat to two only. This word was via via ellegit the maje does not take the dual cane here. Why do se say when it expresses the limit? Observe warm until dual cane here. Why do se say when it expresses the them to describe the dual cane here. Why do se say the say was via end to the qualifying words was it will be qualifying words was it will be qualifying words was it will be qualifying words was a fixed to say the say denoting more than one? Observe warm gridenigating wards was in the qualifying words was in the qualifying words was the say of the contraction of the contraction of the say of the contraction of the say o

Vari — In expressing perplevity or alarm a word may be repeated twee or as many times as one likes so long as the meanings is not manifest to the person addressed. The word stave in the varicks means a confused state of mand As wift wigner grows a smalle a small e bevare, because I tissued, a recessary condition that the word should be repeated twee rails, but as many times as one likes so long as his recanning is not mainfest. As and are of great government.

Vart:-When intensity or frequency of an action is denoted, the word is uttered twice: as, लगीदि लुनीहि इतेगाय लगाति ॥ See III. 4.2. Though the doubling would have taken place under VIII. 1.4. S. 2140, also yet the present evartika ordains doubling in the sense of intensity. Or it ordains doubling of the imperative, giving to it the additional meaning of frequency. Note:-In re-iteration the word is doubled as, मुस्का मुस्का अज्ञति, भाजे

भोजं ब्रजनि ॥ See III. 4. 22. This has also been illustrated under VIII. 1. 4.

Note:-The word is repeated when the affix द्वाच् follows; as परवडा क्रोति पटपटायते ॥ This doubling takes place when the word denotes an imitation of an inarticulate sound (V.4.57). Therefore, not here दिनीया करोति वृत्तिया करोति, where the affix द्वाच denotes to plough', (V. 4. 58.) Because of this restriction, some read the vartika as, डाजि बहुनम् ॥

If the rule meant that the half word must be of at least two syllables before doubling, and then dach should be added, then it would not apply to words like 424 &c. Therefore the "half-not-less-than twosyllables" refers to the doubled word, the doubling being caused by dach. The above difficulty arises if the locative in द्वाचि has the force of नस्तमि ।

है But if we take the locative as विष्यसभागी then the difficulty is obviated. Note:--The words पूर्व and मध्य are repeated when a comparative or

uperlative sense is to be denoted : as दूर्व पूर्व पुरस्ति, मध्ये नवसे प्रकार ॥ The omparative and superlative affixes are not debarred hereby, as, प्रवेतर _{Nation प्रस्ताय ए} Note:--The words ending in the affixes ड्वर and डतम comparative ुष्ण्यन्ति, प्रथमतर वण्ड्यन्ते ॥

and superlative, are doubled when they refer to feminine nouns and are employed in determining or pondering upon the relative condition of the superiority of one out of two or many; as उन्निविधायाच्यो, सन्ध सन्ध सन्ध सन्धाराज्यवर aupenionity or care of the second of the second of the second of देने बाह्या, प्रभाग करना प्रशासकार म -पनगा कानना एवा गायणा । and सन ; कs ; डपारिमालावयो, सिट्सीक्टिसी समस्रोतसम्बद्धाः ह Thicis also found where the and ধৰ; as; ভবাৰৰাৰাজন, লেড্ডালকৰা ব্ৰুল্ডিন (as জাইবৰ্ণ) is not in the feminine : as, austract noun uenoring conormal are rich, let us see what is उपारिकार करते से रिकासे किया है जिल्ला करते के सिकासे किया है जिल्ला करते के सिकासे किया है जिल्ला करते के सिकासे किया है जिल्ला करते के सिकास करते के सिकास करते हैं जिल्ला करत

pective Breakfull reciprocity of action, the Pronominal is doubled; their respective greatness." warrin ususung supposed; and diversely it is treated like a compound. Because the word 'diversely' and diversely it is treated the a companion are never treated like is used in the varika, the pronominals anya, and pain are never treated like is used in the variance, the word itera is invariably treated as such and never as compound; while the word itera is invariably treated as such and never

by II. 2, 27 5, 849 Nort:—And when it is not treated like a compound, then the first Nort:—And when it is not treated like a compound, then the first optionally, 11, 2, 27 S, \$46 With And when it is nominative singular. See I. 3. 14. III. Thus वान्यमन्यभिषे झाझ्या भोजयम्म these Brahmanns feed one mother

নাবাংসানিট প্রায়াবা বললি ।। চনোঁচৰাৰে প্রায়ো শাষামূলি । বাংনাৰে দাঁচাবালি ।। The word কৰা নালা বলু বাংলা চলাগে feet de la compound and ব্যাহা alimoji so terade So also মৰানুষ্টাই সাহীস্থাৰ আন্তাৰকৃত্ব নাৰীস্থাননিত্ৰৰ প্ৰায়াইখন প্ৰক্ৰান্ত্ৰক নিতিত্ব কি প্ৰিচা So also বাংলাক্ষ্য সাহীস্থাৰ আন্তাৰক বাংলাক্ষ্য কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। So also বাংলাক্ষ্য কৰিছিল বাংলাক্ষ্য কৰিছিল।

Vdrt —In the fermance and neuter, the augment আৰু is adder optionally to the second term under the above circumstraces, as আনি চৰানি আনুষ্ঠা মানৱৰ খনহাত্ব আনুষ্ঠা কৰিব কৰিব। নিয়াৰ দিনাৰ দিন

Verse

- ा The absence of हाय in the both members of the doubled word 2 The replacing of it and अन by अन्द्र in the Neuter
- 3 The non elision of II in compounds
- These three operations take place by force of the word bahulake
- া Thus in ক্ৰাফা and ব্যৱহাৰ there would have come the Fernium affix বাহু ।। The form ought to have been ক্ৰম্ম + সম্মান সুদ্ধান্য ।। But it ::
- affix बात्। The form bught to have been भूज्या+कात्रा-खात्रावा। Butit : कात्र +कात्र =कात्राह्म II This is presented by the vartika Nor will vartike under II I 5 I 5 728 apply and cause masculisation Note —That variable atlates the Proposins become masculing whenever the

occur as fructions—vigiti—of a compound or attaidable

Because sur and ut in the above are treated as not parts of:

compound. Nor is reiteration a viliti or function of a taddhita For i re-iteration be considered a viliti as understood in 11 j 51 S 728 tartika then it would apply to the following also वा जा दिवा विशव कात्रवाकी हा हा दे दे

Note -Pataupali also uses it in this way thus

बाकतकः शक्तवितस्यातं कारक चतः त माकर्याः ।

कारक पह विज्ञानीबार या या नन्सन सा सकत् ॥ Mahabhasbya I 4 51 2 The replacing of हा and बाद (Nom and acc Sg) by add पहुंच 1

2 Interepretating or g and the same action of by any action.

Thus कार्यालय (कारास्त n Here by VII १ 25 S 315 the affix कर क्षेत्र would have come and the form would have been स्वयालय, and स्वयंत्रप n The present varities prevents that

The non-elision of g in compounds,

Thus in अन्यत्यसंस्तक महस्त्रियानम् । अन्योध्यानयः । परस्पताशिस १९६वम् । ग्रहटवरस्पेरः ॥ In all the above examples the g would have been elided by the above vartika. The word 'diversely' of the vartika prevents it.

The illustration of this vartika, as given by the Mahabhashya, is to be found in the sentence अन्यान्यसंत्रयं खेवर् भवति, as used by Patanjali in his gloss on IV. i. 3. (खियाम्.). So the Great Commentary is also an authority here.

२१४८ । स्रकुच्छ्रे प्रियसुखयोरन्यतरस्याम् । ६ । १३ ॥ प्रियमियेण दशति । त्रियेण वा । शुस्तशुस्ति न दशित । सुस्तेन या । द्विर्थणने कर्मधारययदाया स्मृब्लुकि पुनस्सदेव वजनम् । स्नातिविधमपि वस्त्वनावासेन दवासीवार्यः ॥

2148 The words 'priya' and 'sukha' are repeated

optionally, when they mean "easily, without any difficulty". The words কুৰু means 'difficulty and sorrow', অকুৰু means 'without

difficulty or sorrow, i. e. pleasantly'. Thus विश्विषय वशांति सुखसुरान वशांति or ष्ट्रियेण द्याति : हुप्तेन द्याति = श्रुविवियमार्थ वश्यनाथातेन दर्शति u That is, he gives with pleasure, without feeling it as a trouble. In reiteration the word is treated as a Karmadharaya and so there is elision of the case-affix as already

Note: -- Why do we say "when meaning easily" Observe विश्व: पुत्र: "beloved mentioned above.

son". स्टब्धे स्थः ॥

" २१४९ । यथास्ये यथायथम् । 📲 १ । १४ ॥ वयास्यमिति वीन्तासाभव्यवीभावः । बोऽवमाशमा वद्यास्भीयं तदायास्यम् । तस्मिन्ययाशस्टस्य हे क्रीवर्ल च निपासते। यवावयं ज्ञाता व्यथस्त्रभाषमित्रयोः । वथाणीयमिति वा ॥

2149 The word यथायर्थम is irregularly formed in

the sense of "respectively, fitly, properly". The word yathasvam is an Avyaylbhava with the force of vipsa.

The word yattassea and whatever belongs to this self all that is denoted by Whatever is this self and whatever belongs aun. What is one's own nature, and whatever is natural to one, that is vathāsvam.

What is one some is formed amount there being doubling and called aures u. In this sense is formed amount there being doubling and caned व्यवस्य । III una Indeclinable. As साता सर्वे प्रधान व्यवस्य व्यवस्य विश्व neuter gender. 16 is an indocument to their respective nature". सर्वेदा द्व

व्यालाव " २१५० । ब्रन्दं •रहस्यमयीद्।वचनञ्युत्कमण्यत्रपात्रप्रयोगाभिव्यक्तिषु । द । यपायधं -- वयासीयं ॥

है। हिरादास हिर्देश्य पूर्वतस्थानमार्गेऽल गोनस्थरण मधुनकल् म निरायने एक्सेंपु । तक हिरायात्र हिर्नेष्यं प्रवास्थान्यायात्र्यः त्यास्थान्यः व । तस्यायः व । तस्यायः हरूपीपु । तस्र हिरायात्रः हर्षास्थान्यः । हर्षे निषयम्ताः । हर्षे नन्यये । रहरण्येत्रयः । सर्वासः निययन्तिकसः । रहस्ये हर्षास्थानस्य वाष्ट्यमः । हर्षे निषयम्ताः । षाचतुरं हीमे पत्रती इन्द्र मिमुताबन्ते । माता पुचेश मिमुन गच्छति । योचेण प्रयोगेणायीद्यार्थ । मुख्य नम प्रमाणस्थानम् । इन्द्र सुरक्षान्ताः हिर्माश्चरन्तेन पृष्णविक्षताः । कन्द्र यहणायिन प्रमुनक्तिः । सन्द्र सर्वप्रवासकृते । सुनिकन्तेन साहण्येस्टर्स्य । सोगविमातास्यवापि इन्द्रिन्स्यते ॥

धन कर्षणपातुरेश । क्षांत्रकानी साहक्ष्येत्वर्धा । शैनियमागास्त्रमाणि सुन्तिस्थ्यो ॥ 2150 The word "dvandvam" is micgularly formed, in the sense of 'secret', and when it expresses a 'limit', "a

in the sense of 'secret', and when it expresses a 'limit', 'a separation', 'employing in a sacrificial vessel', and 'manifestation'.

The word was is formed from R by doubling it changing the first C

into प्रम्, and the second र into vi and making it a Neuter. The word रून् itself means erg or secret, while it marks limit? महांग & confly secondarily, by context of the sentence. Thus रून सम्बद्धी 'they are consulting some secret.' Limit or नवीदायमा, as, आम्बद्ध तीने पर्योग्ध में हिन्द का end of the fourth degree, these cattle copulate with each other 'मारा प्रवेच मित्रम महानी वीने महाने वाचि । (See Mair S I 7) 3 Sahuh Br III 97) Separation of एक्स्पा चन्द्रम्य स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्

The word बृत्यू is found employed in connection with other senses al se, इन्यू पुत्र वसंते, बृत्यू नि सहतेपीए, व्यार्थ दृत्यु केंद्र

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Uset of the practices descinded here, especially those from Mann, read hide a chapter from the Jornastram Vendulad, and here we segant the unity of a singnation of the remote part, though, also be during on a construction and blender. The constrainties have preserved, the blurals have lost, that was most noble in their respectives true turns.

It is to be seen all either the prayers extend in this gaude would croke the detotion of a modern Hir 11, because it of no mairing and the theory of the mairing as now 1 at to the maiter of fact greatlemen of the present age.

OPINIONS.

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19n

Among the smaller books on Hindulum the only one which need be specially continued in A. Hindu Catechiem, by Robu [Srish Chundra Bose, B. A., a member if the Jadiolas Bervise. In these Provinees. This is an attempt to state in plain suggings and in a brief form the leading teachings of that religion, both degenatic and mattically, but its chief claim to notice countries in the evidence is affords of a growing statement to a liberal and broad interpretation of the tests, and to the need which a becoming felt in certain classes of admonted Hindu Society for greater Ireadous, volds of thought and reactive.

Page 194.

But there are other books, which, lew in number and comprised within a lew lefinite groups, are deserving of closer attention

Of these books, as a whole, it may be said that they deal morely with religious and social reforms, or, where any such definite motive is absent, they reflect, to a treater or a lesser degree, the indicance exercised by the literary models of the west.

The main theme of the former group of works is the revival of Hinduism, or a return to what the writers believe was the faith and morality of the most unclose

innes.

Orthodoxy, using the term, as generally understood in India, to mean the
proposacy of the Brahman in the rodal and veligious system, steered itself, vigoroutly in pumphics directed againsts the prospands of the Arra Samaje. Bat
here is another "doxy" which, demanding occeptance on the nami ground of its
own orthodoxy, is as decidedly and Alfrahmanical. There, the masses are to be
aught end of the abort Claschima of Hindrians, by Bala Siri Chandra Varz, that
is unjoin India caste did not deepen do lithit that a man is not a Brahman in
this, but by design, has persons not form of Hindr parents may be admitted into
the Hindr' Community; and so'cs. Here is the clear recognition that some sort
for pompromise is readed by view of the conditions of predat like in India; and

OPINIONS (continued)

searedly less availent as the influence of the namer ideas and naver included of neserch by whose and the author of the cateclasm attempts the difficult task asystematizing the doctrine and practice of Vedas and Smitiss and Pursaus at Tentras. New need it came surprise that a Hundu writer, acquaisted with if thought and thereafter of Purpe should desire to return upon him own parts not to solve a modern problem. For tits the law of all progress that, if new ideas as really to law and given, the old must continue to here in them. And if the object, Hundu of to-day, looking back with the eye of faith to ancient India at the filt homes of truth, may seem to inswell to have carghit there a glumpto that can mak him less locking, his knows at the same inno that on with him in paper, are the many turopean minds to whom. India and the Indian riser of life are over a strong farciantion. He has boen told by a highly endured woman or Tugland that it special word that God delivered to India, it is oldest born of Ins children to implicate the fallow availance of Board.

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